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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
. . . . . OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
. . . . . OF THE WEATHER.

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TRING
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NATURAL HISTORY

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 76. AUGUST 1, 1801. [No. 1, of Vol. 12.

On the 20th Day of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Eleventh Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, *and* SPANISH LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE AMOUNT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE Amount of the National Debt has lately been laid before the public in three separate statements, all of them in fact agreeing nearly with each other, but so differently arranged and modified as to lead an inattentive reader to very opposite conclusions respecting the real state of the public finances. In order, therefore, to have a just idea on this interesting subject, it will be necessary to reduce those statements to the same form, by which means an opportunity will be afforded, not only of ascertaining their accuracy, but of examining the principles on which they are founded.

The first statement has been given by Mr. Morgan, in his "Comparative View of the Public Finances," &c. and is as follows:—

	£.	£.
Stock in the perpetual annuities, deducting the Irish loans	525,454,680	
Borrowed on a tontine in 1789	1,002,099	
977,141l. per ann. long annuities, worth, at 5 per cent.	18,444,260	
556,372l. per ann. life and short annuities, worth, at 5 per cent.	3,148,696	
		548,049,735
Imperial loan, consisting of stock in the 3 per cents.	7,502,633	
230,000l. annuity for 20 years, worth	2,866,260	
		10,368,893
		558,418,628
Deduct the stock redeemed by the Commissioners		52,281,656
Debt remaining		506,136,972

The second statement was submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Tierney, in the form of a Resolution, to the following effect:—

RESOLVED, That the total amount of the public funded debt, including the Irish and Imperial loans, and deducting the stock purchased by the Commissioners, and 16,083,802l. transferred to them on account of land-tax redeemed, was in February, 1801 . . . £. 484,365,464

That the life and short annuities were about 540,000l. per ann. worth * 3,375,000

That the long annuities were 1,007,000l. per ann. worth, at 5 per cent. 21,978,132

509,718,596

Deduct the Irish loans 19,708,750

Debt remaining, exclusive of the stock redeemed for the land-tax 490,009,846

On this and the other propositions of Mr. Tierney the previous question was put and carried. The following Resolution, which forms the third statement of the public debt, was then proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and agreed to.

RESOLVED, That the total amount of the public debt, after deducting the stock purchased by the Commissioners, and 16,083,802l. transferred to them on account of the land-tax redeemed, was, in February, 1801 400,709,832

That the life and short annuities were 545,333l. per ann. worth 3,408,331

That the long annuities were 1,007,613l. per ann. worth, at 5 per cent. 21,989,703

Whole debt 426,207,865

* I have taken these annuities at 6¼ years purchase. No value is assigned to any of the temporary annuities in these resolutions.

It is to be obſerved, that the ſtock charged upon the income-tax and the Imperial loan (which are properly included in Mr. Tierney's and Mr. Morgan's ſtatements) have in this very conciſe account been entirely omitted. The former of theſe amounts to 56,445,000l. and the latter, excluſive of the annuity for 20 years, to 7,502,633l. making, together, the ſum of 63,947,633l. to be added to 426,207,865l. and conſequently the real amount of the debt, according to this ſtatement, is 490,155,498l. or rather greater than it is made to be in Mr. Tierney's ſtatement. But why is the ſtock redeemed on account of the land-tax excluded in theſe reſolutions? The produce of the tax is ſtill eſtimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the uſual ſum of two millions, although it muſt have been leſſened by this redemption above 450,000l. a year. Either the revenue muſt be diminiſhed, or the debt muſt remain in its former ſtate. To ſuppoſe otherwiſe is to be guilty of the abſurdity which a perſon would commit, who, after having ſold ſome of his eſtates to pay his debts, made the rents of thoſe eſtates to conſtitute a part of his annual income. It is evident, therefore, that the fair amount of the public debt cannot be obtained without including this ſtock, which will make it, according to Mr. Tierney's ſtatement, equal to 506,093,648l. and, according to the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, equal to 506,239,300l.—agreeing ſo nearly in both inſtances with its amount in Mr. Morgan's ſtatement, as to render it a matter of little conſequence which of them is the moſt accurate.

The impreſſion intended to be made by theſe reſolutions is obvious. They are ſo much in the ſtyle and ſpirit of the great prototype Mr. Pitt, that the public may ſafely conſole themſelves on his removal with having had his genuine diſciples for his ſucceſſors. By omitting 56 millions charged upon the income-tax, which will require ten years to be redeemed—between ſeven and eight millions lent to the Emperor, of which there is little probability that he will ever pay a farthing—about 25 millions, the values of the long and ſhort annuities—and 16 millions, commuted for one-fourth part of the annual produce of the land-tax—the public debt has been reduced more than 100 millions below its real amount;—and yet even according to this very defective and mutilated ſtatement it ſtill exceeds 400 millions—a ſum which the moſt daring financiers before the adminiſtration of Mr. Pitt could not have contemplated without diſmay. But ſo ſtupendous is the magnitude of the debt, that the arbitrary omiſſion of 100 millions has little or no effect in diminiſhing its enormity. The nation, however, is ſoothed, by a new ſpecies of arithmetic, with the aſſurance, that its finances are in a condition three times better than they were before its debts had been doubled by the preſent war. In the year 1786 it is ſtated that the ſum annually applicable to the reduction of the public debt was one million, being about $\frac{1}{238}$th part of the capital. In the year 1801, by the addition of new taxes for the purpoſe, to the amount of three millions, this ſum is increaſed to 5,300,000l. ſo that it now forms $\frac{1}{76}$th part of the debt. From hence we are to infer, that the ratio of our proſperity is as 238 to 76, or as more than three to one;—in other words, that the nation is now three times richer with a debt of 500 millions, than it was in 1786 with a debt of 238 millions! It will follow then, by this mode of reaſoning, that the debt may be accumulated to more than 1200 millions before the public finances are reduced to the deplorable condition in which Mr. Pitt found them at the commencement of his adminiſtration. This is certainly a very conſoling proſpect for his ſucceſſors, and they appear duly influenced by the conſideration of it. The ſums to be raiſed in Great Britain for the year 1801 are coolly eſtimated at 69 millions, and the peace-eſtabliſhment of the country (if the war were now cloſed) at 34 millions a year! To thoſe who are ſatisfied with the arithmetic of the Treaſury, theſe eſtimates will probably afford no cauſe of alarm, and therefore it will be of little avail to prove to ſuch perſons that they are groſsly underrated. To thoſe, on the contrary, who are better informed on public affairs, they need no comment; for whether the *war*-expenditure be 69 or 75 millions a year, and the *peace*-eſtabliſhment be 34 or 36 millions, they muſt be equally convinced of the enormity of ſuch a ſyſtem, and of the ruin in which it muſt terminate.

M. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS *on the* PERSEPOLITAN CHARACTERS, *with a* DESCRIPTION *and* REPRESENTATION *of ſome* BRICKS *lately ſent to* EUROPE, *from the* SITE *of* ANTIENT BABYLON.

ABOUT one day's journey from Shiras, in Perſia, appear the ruins of a magnificent edifice, which ſtill at-

tracts the admiration of every traveller. These ruins are called by the Persians Chehil-Minar; or, The Forty Columns, although there are always more or less to be seen than that number. The following travellers, Ives, Irwin, Figueroa, Pietro della Valle, Thevenot, Chardin, Gemelli, Le Bruyn, Kæmpfer, Otter, Niebuhr, and Franklin, have actually visited them; and among writers, the following—Hyde, Caylus, Murr, Langles, Herder, Witte, Wahl, Hageman, besides a number of others, have spoken of them; and several have attempted to explain the copious sculptures which are still visible on them. But it is chiefly the foreign and unusual characters and inscriptions joined to them which have long occupied the skill and exercised the penetration of many learned Orientalists, who have wearied themselves in fruitless attempts to discover the alphabet out of which they are composed.

These remarkable inscriptions appear to be regular variations and compositions of a right line, as Sir W. Jones well observes; and of an angular figure. They have, likewise, a striking resemblance to nails, for which reason the French writers commonly call them, *caractères à cloux*, or the nail-headed characters. They are also denominated Persepolitan, upon the supposition that these columns once formed a part of the royal palace of the sovereigns of Persia, called by the Greek writers Persepolis. Among others, this opinion is advanced by the learned M. Heeffen, professor at Göttingen, in a work lately published on that subject; an opinion, however, which Mr. Tychsen attempts to refute, who supposes the palace, the ruins of which still remain, to have been built much later, by the princes who succeeded Alexander, and governed that country under the name of the Arsacides and Arsacidæ. Whether this be the case or not, or whether these ruins date from the time of the first and most antient dynasty of Persia, the Pishdadiäns, or whether, as others pretend, they were built by the famous Gemshid, who is said to have built the celebrated city of Istahar, is not the object of our present enquiry. It is more certain that the place of the inscriptions is to this day called Istahar, and also Tahti-Gemshid, or the Throne of Gemshid; and it is equally certain that the above-said inscriptions have been hitherto reckoned peculiar to these ruins; at least it is the general opinion of the literati, that they are only to be found on the marbles or gems dug up there, and not in any other part or province of Persia. More recently, however, the curious discovery has been made, that the same sort of characters are to be found, not only in the province of Fars, in Persia, but that they are copiously and usually met with near the Euphrates, in Chaldæa, amongst what are supposed to be the ruins of its antient capital, Babylon. This fact was, indeed, announced several years ago by M. Beauchamp, Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who, on his return from Bagdad, where he had resided several years, brought to the learned Abbé Barthelemy specimens of unknown characters, which he discovered on the bricks, still remaining in great numbers near Helleh, on the Euphrates, on the identical spot where, according to D'Anville, Major Rennel, and other geographers, the antient Babylon was situated. Besides these bricks with inscriptions, M. Beauchamp likewise found several solid cylinders, three inches in diameter, composed of a white substance, and covered with very small writing, resembling the inscriptions of Persepolis, as described by Chardin; also a number of blue stones with inscriptions engraved on them. M. Beauchamp's correspondence was translated from the French of the *Journal des Sçavans*, published in the year 1782, into English, and inserted in the European Magazine for 1792.

M. Michaux also, a French botanist, (the same who has now again accompanied Captain Baudin in his voyage of discoveries) during the time of his being at Bagdat procured and lately brought to Paris a fine inscription, which was found in that neighbourhood, and which contained characters resembling the Persepolitan ones. Of this inscription, M. Millin, the present keeper of the Cabinet of Antiquities, has procured a plaster cast to be made, which is one foot and a half long, and one foot broad, for the purpose of sending copies for the inspection of the foreign literati; one of these is expected to arrive soon in London.

Our curiosity, however, is now still further and sufficiently excited by the twelve original bricks which have lately arrived in London, sent from Bagdad to the East India Company, and which contain inscriptions perfectly according with the Persepolitan ones, thus confirming M. Beauchamp's discovery. They are of two different kinds; one of those which

were merely dried in the ſun, the other of thoſe which, like ours, were baked in a furnace. This circumſtance wonderfully correſponds with the account given by Herodotus in his firſt book, in which he relates, that Babylon being in a ſituation deprived of ſtones, timber, and other materials for building, nature had abundantly provided for this defect by an inexhauſtible ſtore of clay, of the beſt quality, fit for preparing excellent bricks, which, either dried in the ſun or burnt on the fire, acquired a ſtrength ſufficient to reſiſt the injury even of many centuries. Theſe bricks are in thickneſs three inches: their length and breadth is between twelve and thirteen inches, and it was with ſuch bricks that not only Babylon, but, if we may believe Joſephus, the famous Tower of Babel was conſtructed. This laſt hiſtorian further pretends, that after the deluge two columns were erected by the children of Noah; the one, like our Babylonian bricks, and the other of ſtone, in order to be able to reſiſt both elements, the water and the fire, in caſe of a ſecond cataſtrophe.

A principal queſtion occurs here for ſolution, viz. whether the above inſcriptions are to be read horizontally, and beginning from the left hand, like the characters of the Sanſcrit, and other languages of India and Europe; or whether they are to be read from the right hand to the left, like the Hebrew, the Arabic, and other Oriental dialects; whether they muſt be read perpendicularly, either from the top to the bottom, like the Chineſe, the Mongul, and the Japaneſe characters; or from the bottom to the top, as is related of the antient Mexicans, by the Jeſuit Acoſta, and of ſome nations in Aſia at the preſent day. Niebuhr and Tychſen lean to the former opinion, viz. that they are to be read horizontally, and from the left to the right; whilſt Raſpe thinks they ought to be read perpendicularly, and Wahl pretends, that they run, at leaſt ſometimes, from the right to the left.

Another queſtion, likewiſe, ſuggeſts itſelf, whether theſe nail-headed characters are of the alphabetic kind, like ours in Europe; whether they are of the ſyllabic kind, like the Habeſſinian, the Devanagari, and other Oriental alphabets; or laſtly, whether they are hieroglyphical, like thoſe on the Egyptian Pyramids, or, at leaſt, expreſſing complete ideas by arbitrary ſigns, like the characters uſual amongſt the Chineſe, and amongſt a number of nations, different in language, in the ſouth-eaſt regions of Aſia. Hyde, a hundred years ago, took them to be mere ſcrawlings or uſeleſs ornaments, totally deſtitute of any ſenſible ſignification; and indeed M. Witte, Profeſſor at Roſtock, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed, endeavours to prove the ſame; while others again will have it, that they contain great myſteries, and are even denotative of the ſecret doctrines of the Magi. Niebuhr, who has brought to Europe the moſt accurate drawings of theſe characters hitherto procurable, contends for their being alphabetical, and, to confirm his opinion, adduces no leſs than three different alphabets for the ſame kind of writing. One of theſe M. Tychſen, at Roſtock, has made uſe of, with a view to decypher a part of theſe inſcriptions. To this notion, however, he ſeems to have gained no proſelytes, and the explanation which he has given in his eſſay lately publiſhed in Germany, appears ſo forced and unnatural, that it has already in a manner loſt all credit with the German literati.

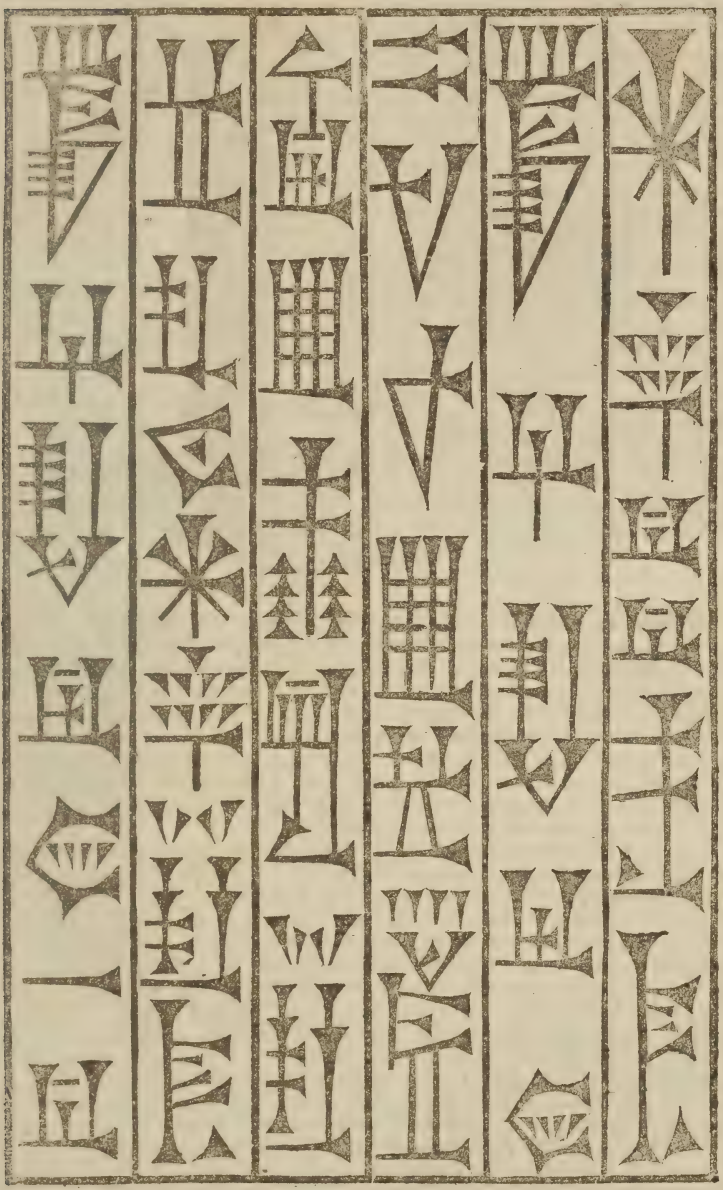
It may be further obſerved here, that Colonel, now General, Vallancy, in his Iriſh Grammar, publiſhed in 1773, affirmed, that the Perſepolitan characters bear a ſtrong reſemblance to that ſpecies of writing which the Iriſh call *Ogam*. But the characters are ſo complex, according to Sir W. Jones, in his Diſſertation on the Perſians, and the variations ſo numerous, as to preclude an opinion that they could be ſymbols of articulate ſounds. For even the *Nagari* ſyſtem, he obſerves, which has more diſtinct letters than any one known alphabet, conſiſts only of forty-nine ſingle characters, two of which are mere ſubſtitutions, and four of little uſe in Sanſcrit or in any other language; while the more complicated Perſepolitan figures, as exhibited by Niebuhr, muſt be as numerous, at leaſt, as the Chineſe keys, which are the ſigns of ideas only, and none of which reſemble the old Perſian letters at Iſtahar. Thus far Sir W. Jones.

Amongſt theſe and other opinions I hope ſoon to lay before the public, my own, in a larger work, and, by that means if poſſible, throw ſome further light on a ſubject which has not been hitherto ſufficiently elucidated.

London, J. HAGER.
June 4, 1801.

INSCRIP-

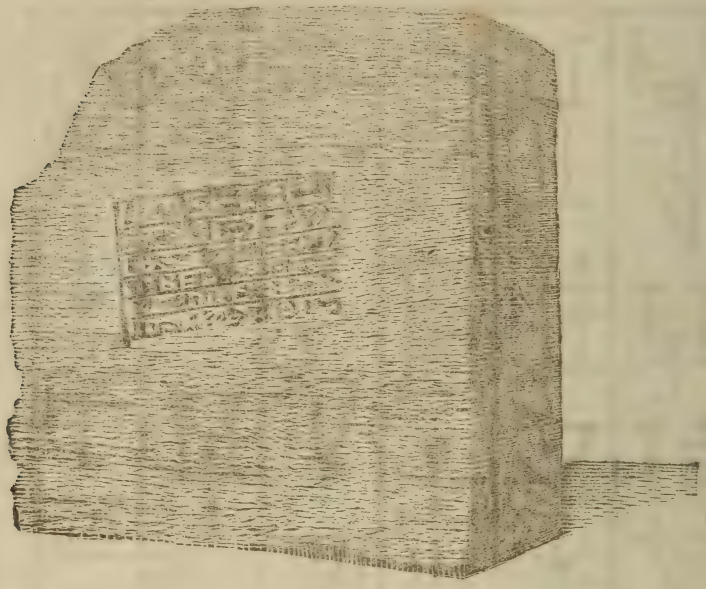
INSCRIPTION ON THE BABYLONIAN BRICKS.



REPRESENTATIONS *of the* BRICKS *taken out of the* RUINS *of* ANTIENT BABYLON, *on the* RIVER EUPHRATES.

This Drawing was perfected by examining and comparing Five of the Bricks. The spaces between the Characters, as well as the proportions of them, vary in Bricks not impressed with the same stamp.

A VIEW, *shewing the* FACE *of a* BRICK. *All the* BRICKS *are composed of a* YELLOWISH CLAY, *somewhat redder in the Center, and they are in Thickness three Inches, and in Length and Breadth between* 12 *and* 13 *Inches.*



P. S. Mr. Montucci, *Occasional Chinese Transcriber*, has published proposals for a work *on the Characteristic Merits of the Chinese Language*, the title of which he has surrounded with Chinese characters, apparently to make a captivating shew of his learning, but which, however, more decidedly proves him to be merely what he styles himself, "*An Occasional Transcriber.*" The upper line of these characters he has *transcribed* from a work published in England above thirty years since, namely, *the fifty-ninth Vol. of the Philosoph. Transact. Table* XXI. *line the 4th.*

The characters of the bottom line he has *transcribed* from Table XXIII. line 6th, of the same volume, where they occur in exactly the same order.

As to the two perpendicular columns, the one is *transcribed* from the other.

His Chinese motto—*Books do not exhaust words—words do not exhaust ideas*, he has *transcribed* from p. 323, of the first volume of the Memoirs of the Missionaries of Peking, where it is applied by Father Amiot to enforce the observation, that men of merit are sometimes slandered by obscure and base miscreants. "I am aware (says he) that the approbation of the truly learned and respectable is their security, but a Missionary, nevertheless, has the displeasure to see himself quoted in works of ignorance and falsehood; for *books do not exhaust words—words do not exhaust ideas.*"

Thus then has this *Occasional Transcriber* had the mal-adroitness of applying to another that which so aptly applies to himself.

The English reader should besides know, that, in all the fifteen 4to volumes of the Memoirs of the Missionaries of Peking, this is the only sentence expressed in Chinese characters. Is it not fair to conclude, that this critic, distressed for a motto on this occasion, was compelled to *transcribe*, not being able to find an original motto adapted to his purpose in the many Chinese books in Europe, which every where abound with such apothegms? Ought he not, at least, to have cited the author of his motto? Thus whilst this gentleman presumes to treat others only as smatterers in Chinese, he seems to prove himself, by the very title of his work, to be nothing but a literary plagiary, and a servile *Transcriber!*

July 11, 1801. J. H.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the public attention has lately been called to a dreadful abuse of that power with which the law entrusts, and must necessarily entrust, the masters of parish apprentices, in the case of Francis Jeveaux, of Greenwich, who was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on Friday the 22d of May, before Lord Kenyon, may I make a few observations on this method of disposing of poor orphan-children, and more especially of girls?

It appeared on the trial that this man had no less than seventeen miserable girls at one time in his power; that the two who had at length made their escape, were dreadfully emaciated by want of food, and other cruel treatment; and that five had actually fallen victims to his brutality.

Lord Kenyon very humanely observed, how much it was to be lamented that parish-officers, or even higher persons, did not look into these horrid abuses more than they did—that it was an employment worthy of the highest characters: and Mr. Justice Grose, on the 23d instant, in pronouncing the sentence of the law, very justly reprehends the parish-overseers, and even the magistrates, who signed their indentures, as partakers in the guilt, for never having given themselves the trouble to inquire what became of the unhappy victims whom they had thus consigned over to hopeless misery, and to an untimely grave.

The subject, it seems, excited, as it surely ought, the just indignation of the whole Court; and it has since been adverted to in many of the public papers, in which several humane proposals have been thrown out as hints for preventing such abuses in future; and Mr. Justice Grose expresses his satisfaction that "these points and topics have attracted the attention of the magistrates of that county (Kent), who have made an order, which if pursued may in future in some respects remedy the evil complained of:" but he does not state to the Court, (or at least the Sun, in which I read the account, does not mention the statement), what that order may be.

Every friend to humanity, Mr. Editor, must rejoice that this dreadful instance of abused power has excited such general attention, and some of the plans proposed to prevent such horrors in future are undoubtedly good, as palliatives. For instance, it would be well that the names of all poor parish-apprentices should not only be registered, but that these registers should from time to time be inspected by the clergyman, church-wardens, and other humane inhabitants of their respective parishes; that their regular attendance at church should be enforced, and that they should sometimes be personally visited. But are these proposals any thing more than palliatives? Do they strike at the root of the evil? Is there not something in the very nature of the contract itself, which by giving the power of exercising them with impunity, calls forth into action the very worst passions of the human frame?

It is not at all probable that Francis Jeveaux, of whatever atrocities he may since have been guilty, should have set out at first with the intention of treating these unhappy children in the manner he has done. That he must always have been an unprincipled character, we will readily admit, but it does not hence by any means follow that he was naturally cruel, much less that he was such a monster of cruelty as to have taken these unfortunate victims for the purpose of destroying them. His motive, in all probability, was simply the desire of gain from the produce of their labour; and although any view to their benefit can hardly be supposed, yet he may have persuaded himself, and would probably have replied to others, as many an Egyptian and West Indian task-master has done before him, that there could not be any fear of his ill-treating the children committed to his care, as it would counteract the very end he had in view, towards which the preservation of their life and health was essentially requisite.* It is even possible that at first his very nature would have revolted at the bare mention of such cruelty, and that with Hazael, when forewarned by the prophet of the effect on his mind which temptation and power would hereafter produce, he would have exclaimed, "Is thy ser-

* To suppose of his previous character worse than is here stated, would indeed be to implicate the parish-officers, and even the magistrates, in an equal share of guilt; for to what less would their having placed unprotected children with such a monster have amounted, than consigning them to destruction of the most dreadful kind, merely to get rid of the expence of supporting them till they should be able to maintain themselves?

vant

vant a dog, that he should do this great thing ?"*

Where then shall we seek for the cause of this dreadful catastrophe, if not in the very nature of the contract itself? Are we not justified in supposing that this man, like many other unprincipled men, might have passed through life unstigmatised by any act of singular atrocity, had not a power like that which is given to a master over a poor unfriended parish-apprentice, supplied the temptation? And if such be its operation on the character of the master, and such the miseries which it may entail on the servant, what shall we say of the continuance of the practice?

That a suspicion of the fatal operation of contracts of this sort on the human heart, had struck the mind of Mr. Justice Grose when pronouncing sentence on the culprit, seems, I think, to be implied by his saying, that "the order made by the Kent-magistrates, if pursued, may, in *some respects*, in future, remedy the evil complained of."

Certain however it is, that the instance under contemplation is by no means a solitary instance. Children bound apprentice for their labour, and more especially girls, whether by a charity-school, by the Foundling-hospital, or by their respective parishes, are always liable to be, and in fact generally are, in some respect or other, unkindly, if not cruelly, treated; and the writer of this paper conceives herself fully authorized to affirm, having paid some attention to the subject, that how much soever, by the adoption of wise and humane regulations, their situation may be ameliorated, yet, that while human nature and the state of society remain what they are at present, children so bound will be less likely than others to conduct themselves well, and must always be exposed to improper and unkind, if not to very cruel, treatment. May she be permitted to refer, for the reasoning on which this assertion is founded, to an account of two charity-schools in the city of York, lately published by herself, in which the case of apprenticeships for labour is pretty fully considered, and the good effects exemplified of entirely abolishing the practice?

In hope of calling the attention of the liberal and humane to a subject which the first law authority in the kingdom has declared to be "an employment worthy of the highest characters." I am, Yours, &c.

York, June 30, 1801. C. CAPPE.

* 2 Kings, 10. 13.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DARE say few literary men have been in company without hearing the question asked frequently, what would it cost to purchase all the new publications of a year? The work entitled *Annals of Philosophy and Literature* has enabled me to answer that question, and beneath will be found an account of the number and value of all the works, whether books or pamphlets, published in London in the year 1800. I cannot help remarking how nearly the total coincides with Wendiborn's Account, published in 1791, who estimated them at seven hundred. With respect to the value, it must be observed that the price is taken in boards.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

NUMBER *and* COST *of all the* NEW PUBLICATIONS, PUBLISHED *in* LONDON, *during the* YEAR 1800.

	£	s.	d.
In Agriculture, 18 books, &c. amounting to - - -	6	6	0
Antiquities, 15 - - -	27	3	0
Arts, Useful and Fine, 21	9	7	0
Biography, 13 - - -	4	7	0
Chemistry, ditto - -	3	16	0
Dictionaries, Grammars, and books of Education, 38	7	14	0
Dramatic, 42 -	6	12	0
Ethics and Metaphysics, 6	2	19	0
History, 24 - - -	20	17	0
Law, 24 } Trials at Law, 7 } -	10	4	0
Mathematics, 5 - -	2	12	0
Medicine, Surgery, &c. 66 - - - -	15	17	0
Miscellaneous, 34 - -	18	3	0
Natural History, 9 -	7	19	0
Novels, 40 - about	20	0	0
Philosophy, 9 - - -	3	8	0
Philology, 12 - - -	2	12	0
Poetry (including Translations) 68 - - - - -	22	6	0
Politics and Political Economy 119 - - - - -	10	9	0
Theology, 43 } Sermons, 55 } -	16	4	0
Voyages and Travels 20	16	10	0
Total number, 693.	£230	5	0

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following account of a district little known, and yet of no inconsiderable importance, should be thought acceptable to your readers, it is much at your service.

In that part of the principality of Saxe-Cobourg which is contiguous to the great forest of Thuringia, is situated the little canton of Sonnenburg, comprising an extent of about eleven square leagues. Of these nearly eight are taken up by a mountainous projection of the forest, exhibiting a striking assemblage of rocks, and torrents, and woods, with a few villages in the most fertile spots; while the great mass of the population is spread over the remaining three leagues. The whole number of inhabitants is about 13,000, occupying 2200 houses, which are collected into six small towns, and seventy villages and hamlets; their cattle and horses amount to 8500. Potatoes form the chief sustenance of the people, and provisions in general are very cheap.

Destitute of the convenience of water-carriage, and without any materials except those which are furnished by their own rocks and forests, it would be impossible for this little tract of country to support half its present population, without the most patient and unremitting industry. Much of the territory is not suited for the improvements of agriculture; the inhabitants have therefore from time immemorial applied themselves to manufacture, more especially of those various articles that are known over all Europe by the name of *Nuremberg wares*. At the fair of Frankfort they have long enjoyed peculiar privileges, for which they make a yearly acknowledgment to the chief magistrate of samples of their various manufactures. The value of these small articles amounts annually to about 8000l. of which the principal are pill-boxes, sieve-frames, looking-glass frames, chessboards, chessmen and draughts, hand-organs, slates to write on, gun-flints, and a variety of childrens' toys, such as whistles, fiddles, marbles, dolls, baby houses, horses, coaches &c. From the great division of labour many of these articles are sold surprisingly cheap: numbers of little whistles are made, and pass through the hands of three or four workmen, whose wholesale price at Sonnenburg does not exceed four shillings for seventy dozen. Besides the traffic in these small goods, there are three forges worked in the mountains, which, besides supplying the wants of the inhabitants, export tools and implements of wrought iron. Some heavy rough goods, as timber, potash, lamp-black, and pitch, the produce of their forests, are sent by land to Kronach on the Mayn, whence they are distributed to the districts down the river. At the village of Steinach is a manufacture of Prussian-blue, and at Hoemmern are vitriol works, and black, brown, yellow, red and white earths for the painters. Glückstthal and Lauscha possess glass-houses, where they make bottles, apothecaries' vials, beads, enamel buttons and looking glasses to the annual amount of about 5000l. A manufacture of porcelain has of late been established at Limbach, and already yields a profit of above 3000l. Such are the various methods in which the inhabitants of Sonnenburg render the public tributary to their industry: all the rough materials are the spontaneous produce of their own territory; their manufactures are articles of universal and regular demand in civilized society; industry is the hereditary portion of Germans, and therefore their prosperity is fixed upon as durable a basis as any thing human can be.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the charity for the Relief of Married Women during lying-in, and Sick Persons, established at Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, in 1791, was lately held. From an inspection of the books it appears, that the first year only 14 persons were relieved—second year 35—third year 52—fourth year 64—fifth year 78—sixth year 79—seventh year 94—eighth year 91—ninth year 102—tenth year 94.

This useful institution is supported by the trifling subscription of six-pence, weekly, from each subscriber, which supplies linen to every inhabitant of the parish, male or female, who applies for it, in case of sickness; and enables each subscriber to give away two tickets in a year, to either a sick or lying-in person, whom it entitles to eleven shillings, besides the privilege of linen.

This charity was first formed on a very confined scale, under the auspices of eight ladies only: it is now patronized by a numerous and respectable list of subscribers, and has given birth to most of the similar establishments in different parts of the kingdom. P. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleasure the various descriptions of the State of Society and Manners in many Towns of this

Iſland and have purſued with delight the meandering paths which many of your Correſpondents have led us in their topographical deſcriptions; but, whilſt my eye dwelt with extacy on the happy ſtate of their civilized inhabitants, and my imagination rioted on the romantic ſcenery, and feaſted on the luxurious landſcape which ſurrounded their abodes, I ſecretly regretted that I was not perſonally acquainted with many of the objects which excited ſuch ſenſations of pleaſure within me, and I was ſorry that I could not join in rearing the monument of affection, to the witneſs of departed years, or boldly ſtand up in vindication of its rights. Permit me to avail myſelf of the improvement of late adopted in your work, by publicly paying a tribute of affection to a place, which, ſince my firſt acquaintance with the ſame, I have often reviſited with increaſed ſatisfaction; and by attempting to pourtray a ſketch of the manners of its inhabitants, the ſimplicity and unaſſuming amiableneſs of which I have often beheld with admiration, and which, though diſtant, I ſtill remember with unabated pleaſure. The ſubject of the preſent letter may perhaps to many appear trifling and unimportant; but, when I recollect that the more minutiæ every individual branch of knowledge embraces, the more its limits are extended, and the more perfect its ſyſtem is rendered, I cannot but think that by far the greater part of your readers, who are convinced of the importance of Topographical Hiſtory, will acknowledge the utility of ſuch an attempt, nor condemn the deſcription of a *Village* as deſpicable and inſignificant.

In the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, at a ſmall diſtance from the high-road leading from Leeds to Bradford, and almoſt in the middle between both towns, lies the ſmall, but neat village of *Fulnec*, a ſettlement of the *United Brethren*.* Situated on the ſlope of a riſing-ground, and aſſiſted by the improvements of agriculture and the embelliſhments of the gardener, Fulnec preſents a ſtriking and agreeable view from the oppoſite hill; whilſt the ſtyle and extenſiveneſs of its principal buildings, together with the pleaſing ſymmetry, ſo unuſual in the plan of a village, arreſts the attention, and rouſes the curioſity of the inquiſitive traveller. Unlike many of the ſettlements of the United Brethren on the continent, which, for the moſt part, ſeem to have been laid out, as chance or a reliſh for ſolitude directed, in the moſt dreary and uncultivated diſtricts, Fulnec is not deſtitute of beautiful proſpects: on the contrary, its ſituation is on that account peculiarly inviting; and the front view, which preſents to the inhabitants a proſpect of Tongſtall, together with the range of an extenſive park, and part of the village, ſituated on the gradual aſcent of the oppoſite hill, is certainly very pictureſque. The village itſelf conſiſts principally of two long ſtreets, neatly paved; and the buildings in particular of which the lower ſtreet is compoſed, exhibit an handſome appearance; amongſt theſe, the chapel is particularly remarkable for its elegance and ſimplicity, with which the ſpacious buildings on either ſide, the one for the ſingle men, and the other for the ſingle women, agreeably correſpond. Of late, ſeveral other buildings have been erected, between the chapel and the houſes juſt mentioned; but although the ſymmetry of the view has, in a manner, been preſerved, the effect is, in my opinion, totally loſt. Before the front is an elegant terrace leading to the burying-ground; and lower ſtill, is an extenſive range of meadows, which in ſummer exhibit the moſt ſmiling appearance of verdure and fertility.

About the middle of the laſt century, the eſtate upon which Fulnec now ſtands bore all the marks of a dreary and uncultivated wild. The land, which now wears the appearance of a ſmiling Eden, was then partly a rocky and unfruitful ſoil, partly one continued ſwamp, overgrown with moſs and bulruſhes. But that adventurous ſpirit of enthuſiaſm which characterizes all the undertakings of the United Brethren—which has led them to explore the icy regions of Labradore and Greenland, and to penetrate into the burning deſarts of Africa—was not to be daunted by ſuch trifling obſtacles. With indefatigable zeal, the ground was quickly cleared by the new ſettlers, many of whom had forſaken their families and connections on the continent, to enliſt under the banners of the worthy founder of their ſect; and, in a ſhort time, the ſuperior cultivation of the eſtate, on which the ſmall colony was formed, exhibited ſtriking proofs of the induſtry and unwearied diligence of its inhabitants. Nor was it long before many of the adjacent villagers, led either by curioſity or by a uniformity of principle, flocked to the place, and joined the Brethren. The name of *Lambſtall*, which had, at firſt,

* Other ſettlements of the United Brethren in this country, are Oakbrook, in Derbyſhire, and Fairfield, in Lancaſhire; beſides which, they have *Societies* in many of the principal towns.

been given to the ſettlement, was ſoon changed into that of Fulnec, after a ſmall village in Moravia, from which country the United Brethren were formerly, on account of their religion, obliged to emigrate; and in the ſpace of a few years, the number of its inhabitants amounted to above 600. Various manufactories were erected, and the enterpriſing ſpirit and induſtry of the coloniſts were ſuch, that they quickly found them productive of much profit. The cloathing-buſineſs, in particular, was carried on to a very large extent, the greater part of the ſingle men, whoſe number amounted to above 150, being employed in that line; whilſt the majority of the ſingle-women, of whom, more than 200 inhabited the *ſiſters'-houſe*, gained their ſubſiſtence by ſpinning.

But, although the novelty of the doctrine* of the United Brethren, in conjunction with various other circumſtances, had enticed many to ſettle in the place, a great part of the new-comers ſoon loſt their reliſh for the principles of the Brethren, and found their regulations too rigorous and auſtere. Unaccuſtomed to any religious conſtraint, and unable to ſubmit to the obſervance of orders and inſtitutions, many of which they conſidered as a uſeleſs reſtraint, or even militating againſt the dictates of reaſon, a large number was induced to quit the Society, and to go elſewhere in queſt of thoſe advantages which they had vainly hoped to find amongſt the United Brethren. Thus, by degrees, the number of inhabitants in Fulnec has dwindled away; and at preſent the place contains only 400 perſons. In the preſent age, when nothing is more decried than the very appearance of religious controul, and when freedom of opinion and toleration of principle is fortunately growing daily more predominant, few will, perhaps, be tempted to join the ſociety of a ſect, whoſe principles, it cannot be denied, require, above all things, an implicit obedience to their Miniſters, and an entire reſignation of many things which a liberal mind is apt to conſider as lawful and perfectly innocent.

It would, perhaps, ſound ridiculous, were I to ſpeak of the State of Literature in a village; and yet, even in this particular, Fulnec is, comparatively ſpeaking, far beyond moſt villages. Whilſt few, if any, of the wealthier part of the neighbouring village to which Fulnec belongs, have enjoyed the benefit of a univerſity education, there are a tolerable number in this ſettlement of the United Brethren, who have proſecuted their ſtudies with no ſmall ſucceſs in foreign ſeminaries of learning. Amongſt theſe, the Rev. Mr. Hartley juſtly deſerves to be named. His ſermons from the pulpit are manly, eloquent, and perſuaſive; and the liberality of his ſentiments, free from the ſmalleſt tincture of bigotry or myſticiſm, has juſtly gained him the applauſe of his ſmall congregation, by whom he is univerſally admired and revered. Under the inſpection of this worthy gentleman, whoſe talents as a ſcholar and divine are equally great, the boarding-ſchools of Fulnec have attained to a great and juſt repute in the neighbourhood. Convinced of the importance of the education of youth, Mr. Hartley has ſupplied his ſchools with able teachers, and has provided them, for the education of boys, with ſeveral gentlemen from the univerſity; ſo that the youth have an excellent opportunity of acquiring, beſides the uſual branches of ſcience taught at boarding-ſchools, a competent knowledge of the languages, both ancient and modern; of the mathematics, and of natural hiſtory, and natural philoſophy in its fulleſt extent. In the regulations of this inſtitution, he has wiſely avoided thoſe two diſagreeable extremes, which ſo often characterize boarding-ſchools, and has exhibited a plan of education, the principles of which are equally remote from a barbarous ſeverity and a licentious freedom. Nor have his labours been unſucceſsful; the large number of young people of both ſexes who have frequented the ſchools of Fulnec ſufficiently prove that their parents and guardians are convinced of the utility of his plan, and approve of the means by which it is executed.——I was once the happy father of two hopeful children, whom, previous to my acquaintance with the ſettlement of the United Brethren, I placed, at the recommendation of a friend, in the ſchool at Fulnec; and I had the inexpreſſible pleaſure to ſee them, after having ſpent their time at ſchool, return home to their family, with a conſiderable ſtock of learning; and, what was of more ſatisfaction to the fond parent, with minds uncontaminated by thoſe vices which are ſo eaſily to be acquired at a public ſchool.—There is one

* For a full account of the religious principles of the Brethren, I refer your Readers to a work, entitled, "*An Expoſition of Chriſtian Doctrine, as taught in the Proteſtant-Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, by A. G. Spangenberg.*

thing, however, which I cannot paſs over here without ſenſations of regret. It is undoubtedly highly beneficial for the moral conduct of the pupils in a boarding ſchool, to be carefully attended by a great number of maſters; but ſurely, whilſt the teachers of a ſchool are indefatigable in their zeal to promote the welfare of the youth intruſted to their care, they ſhould not be ſuffered to languiſh in poverty, as I have been informed is the caſe in this ſettlement of the United Brethren.—— The ſchool is poſſeſſed of a ſmall but choice collection of books; and for the improvement and entertainment of ſuch of the inhabitants who chooſe to read, a variety of periodical publications are regularly taken in.—Beſides this, a Muſeum has lately been opened by Mr. Steinhauer, for public inſpection; and as it is well ſupplied by the Miſſionaries in the Engliſh dominions abroad, it exhibits a tolerable collection of valuable curioſities.—Although it is in vain to expect to find in a village all the faſhionable amuſements of the town, ſuch as plays, routs, aſſemblies, &c. which are likewiſe contrary to the doctrine of the United Brethren, yet concerts are regularly performed every week in Fulnec; and I have more than once been preſent at a muſical performance, which, though not to be compared to the efforts of a city-band, far ſurpaſſed my warmeſt expectations. The general taſte for muſic, which prevails not only in this but in all the ſettlements of the United Brethren, is certainly to be attributed to the great part which muſic forms in their religious worſhip: nor have they been deſtitute of able compoſers, particularly in Germany, and the names of Worthington and Latrobe are in high veneration among their ſocieties in this country.

As Philanthropy and univerſal Charity ſeem to be the leading principles of the United Brethren, it may eaſily be imagined, that the ſettlement of which I now write, is not remiſs in exerciſing thoſe noble duties, the due obſervance of which, the Divine Founder of the Chriſtian religion ſo warmly enjoined to his followers. Indeed, ſo prudent and effective are the regulations which have been adopted by their congregations in general, to ſuccour the diſtreſs and relieve the miſeries of their oppreſſed Brethren, that a real mendicant has ſcarcely ever been known to dwell among them. Nor is their charity confined to perſons of their own denomination alone: by an agreement of the leading perſons in Fulnec, a ſoup-ſhop was opened during the late ſevere winter, and this nouriſhing article was liberally, though not without certain reſtrictions, diſtributed to the poor of the neighbouring villages. Since then, I have been informed, that a Sunday-ſchool has likewiſe been begun for poor children of both ſexes, which, from the well known perſeverance of the undertakers, promiſes much ſucceſs.

It is difficult for a perſon unacquainted with the nature of the eſtabliſhment of the United Brethren to conceive the bare poſſibility of the aſtoniſhing regularity and order which are ſo conſpicuous in every thing; but, if he reflects that a perfect unanimity in doctrine pervades the whole Society (for none but perſons belonging to the United Brethren are permitted to live in their ſettlements), his aſtoniſhment will, perhaps, ſubſide, and he will recognize the potent ſway which congenial ſentiments, particularly in religion, bear over mankind. Unbiaſſed by thoſe petty animoſities which ſo often originate among illiberal minds upon ſubjects of a religious tendency, the inhabitants of Fulnec and other ſettlements of the United Brethren are able to carry the moſt arduous undertakings into effect. Of this, their extenſive miſſions in the remoteſt quarters of the globe, which could never have been executed without the joint concurrence and ſupport of the whole community, is a convincing proof.——Their implicit obedience to their lot, and their reſignation to ſubmit to the decrees of the ſame, even in caſes which reaſon or human prudence are ſufficiently able to decide, evinces, in my opinion, a firm belief in the divine guidance of it, ſtrongly tinctured with myſtic enthuſiaſm.—How far the ſeparation of the ſexes can be approved, I ſhall not pretend to determine.——The ſentiments of the celebrated author of "*Wanley Penſon; or, the Melancholy Man,*" upon this ſubject, are probably well known to the generality of your Readers. He ſpeaks, if I miſtake not, in favour of the *Siſters'-houſes*, as an aſylum for that ſex, which is expoſed to ſuch numerous dangers; but condemns the *Brethren's-houſes*, as an hindrance to marriage, and even as prejudicial to the intereſts of the ſtate. The manners of the United Brethren, as deſcribed by this author, though certainly taken from life, are, however, far from being a faithful repreſentation of the United Brethren of the preſent day, and can only be applied to the ſtate of their congregations ſhortly after their eſtabliſhment in this country. It is true, thoſe principles are ſtill in force among them, which direct

rect an almoſt total ſeparation of the ſexes, and the diviſion of the ſexes again into choirs; nor have any of their religious ceremonies, as Love-feaſts, the Pediluvium, &c. been aboliſhed; but that ſtrange appearance of myſticiſm, and that cold reſerve towards ſtrangers, which was formerly, and, I believe, juſtly, imputed to the United Brethren, has almoſt totally ſubſided; and their language and hymns are, for the moſt part, free from that amorous and myſtic enthuſiaſm which, at a certain epocha, characterized the writings and verſes of many of their leaders, but to which their reſpectable Founder, Count Zinzendorf, was an entire ſtranger.

But it is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to trouble you with a tedious deſcant upon the doctrines and regulations of the United Brethren, a taſk, which I find myſelf equally incapable of executing and unwilling to attempt; I ſhall therefore crave your attention to a few remarks upon the preſent ſtate of trade in Fulnec, and then beg leave to conclude.——With the decreaſe of inhabitants, as mentioned above, it is natural to ſuppoſe that the manufactures and other branches of trade in Fulnec were either entirely ruined, or materially injured. At preſent, no buſineſs of any kind whatever is carried on to ſo great an extent, as formerly. A great part of the ſingle-women *(ſingle-ſiſters)*, whoſe number, at preſent, amounts to about 100, are employed in making embroidery, with orders for which they are ſupplied by different houſes in London; whilſt the ſingle men *(ſingle-brethren)*, who have, by degrees, dwindled away to 30, are employed in different buſineſſes belonging to their houſe. One particular branch of trade deſerves notice, I mean, the manufactory of ſpinning wheels according to Mr. J. Antes's* neweſt inventions, which is ſuperintended by an ingenious mechanic, Mr. Planta. — It cannot, however, be expected, that the manufactures of Fulnec will ever attain to their former flouriſhing ſtate, as long as the principles upon which they are chiefly conducted at preſent, remain in force. As few of the trades are ſuffered to remain in the hands of individuals, but are the joint property of the Society, to whom the ſole profits devolve (which are appropriated towards defraying a variety of unavoidable expences); it is natural to ſuppoſe, that few perſons are found willing to undertake the management of the ſame, upon the low terms which are uſually propoſed; nor can any thing be more pernicious to the intereſts of the community, than that ſtrange cuſtom of committing the concerns of different branches of trade, by way of reward for paſt ſervices, into the hands of perſons who are often wholly ignorant of the buſineſs. By adopting more liberal principles in this reſpect, and by encouraging trades of every kind, the greater part of the congregations of the United Brethren abroad have attained to a ſingular perfection in various branches, and diſplay a ſtate of proſperity far ſuperior to what is ſeen in their ſettlements in this iſland. Nor can it for a moment be doubted, that the principles of the Societies of the Brethren in Germany are particularly favourable to the promotion of trade, when we reflect, that many of the foreign princes have ſo liberally encouraged their ſettlements.—Even the great King of Pruſſia, Frederick II. was ſo well convinced of the advantage which he derived from their colonies, that he invited them to ſettle in his dominions; and, almoſt contrary to the principles of the Pruſſian Government, gladly conſented to exempt them from bearing arms.

Should any remarks in the preſent Eſſay be erroneous, or any aſſertions unfounded, for which, although I have made the ſtricteſt enquiries into the circumſtances here detailed, I cannot ſufficiently vouch, it will perhaps excite one or another of the community to rectify thoſe miſtakes, and correct thoſe errors into which I may have fallen, by expoſing them in a ſubſequent paper, through the medium of your valuable work.

Like moſt perſons with whom I have converſed concerning the doctrines and manners of the United Brethren, I muſt confeſs, I was at firſt not a little prejudiced againſt the ſame, by the ſtrange accounts which I had either heard or read of their Societies. A nearer acquaintance, however, with their principles, and with many reſpectable individuals belonging to their community, has ſufficiently convinced me, that thoſe accounts were, for the moſt part, falſe; and I gladly ſeize the preſent opportunity to ſubſcribe myſelf,

A FRIEND OF THE BRETHREN.

May 20th, 1801.

For

* For an account of the ſame, ſee, "*Memoirs of the Royal Society.*" Mr. Antes has, of late, made himſelf known to the literary world, by his "*Remarks upon Egypt.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ENQUIRER, No. XXV.

ON HEREDITARY VIRTUE.

MAY not virtue become hereditary? May not the habits of morality, at firſt acquired by individuals through the continued influence of good government and good education, become, in the courſe of a few generations, ſo far *congenite*, as to affect the organization of the brain, and thus be tranſmiſſive to poſterity? I am eager to anſwer in the affirmative.

There is not any diſpenſation of Providence ſo trying to the heart, and ſo unaccountable by the head of a philoſopher, as the melancholy train of hereditary maladies which viſit the innocent offspring of licentious parents; infants who are born to ſuffer, as it were, under a penal law of life, and to whom nature ſeems to deny the tranquil happineſs that attends the mere conſciouſneſs of exiſtence. The critics have been ſomewhat at a loſs to account for the poetical injuſtice committed by Virgil, in placing the ſouls of infants at the entrance of the infernal regions.

Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitæ exſortes, et ab ubere raptos,
Abſtulit, atra dies, et funere merſit acerbo.

Might not the pious poet have intended particularly to deſcribe the morbid progeny of vicious parents, and to have ſelected ſuch a place for their doubtful and ambiguous criminality, confounding, in his uncertain ethics, the ſufferings of the children with the ſins of their progenitors? However conjectural this may be, I muſt add my conviction, that the debaſement and degradation of our mental powers are liable in the ſame manner to deſcend by inheritance. He who habituates his nature to vice and ſervility will impreſs a proclivity, *anterior* to any poſſible effect of education, on his yet unborn child. Let every parent feel the truth!—And the nation, which for a ſeries of years has naturalized its habits of indolence or corruption, will have little chance of regeneration by its internal energies. Let every people believe in this fact!

From ſuch a view of human nature I feel refreſhment and conſolation in reflecting that health, and that virtue (the health of the ſoul), may, with equal certainty, be propagated to poſterity. My idea is this: That by a proper manner of unfolding and perfecting the faculties and diſpoſitions of the individual, the early cuſtom (and education is nothing more) will, in time, become the moral habit, and the moral habit will at length grow into the phyſical conſtitution, which, after a few generations, will devolve in ſucceſſion, with at leaſt as great certainty as hereditary maladies, and by thus effectually counterbalancing the miſery they occaſion, will vindicate Providence, and conſole the heart that revolts at the ſight of unmerited ſuffering. In the ſame way I think the manners of a people, which are nothing more than prevalent habits of the plurality, may become intimately and phyſically united with the morals, and conſequently with the happineſs, of a whole people, and being as it were incorporated into their nature, humanity may not only arrive at that ſtate of perfection in which every individual becomes a law to himſelf, but in which the whole ſociety may become like an individual, confident of the hereditary morality of his deſcendant. Thus human nature, in its perſonal or national character, may be bred downward, until the animal organization become ſo vitiated, that a public will as certainly tend to corruption, as a perſon will ſucceed to the inheritance of conſumption; while, on the other hand, the individual and the public may be bred up to phyſical and conſtitutional virtue and happineſs.

I wiſh to believe that this theory is practically exemplified among certain claſſes and deſcriptions of mankind; and I will venture to aſk, if the family of Chriſtians, called Quakers, do not illuſtrate, in no ſmall degree, this doctrine of hereditary virtue, this innate innocence, this primitive purity and inſtinctive aptitude for the truth and the right, getting ſuch an aſſimilation with the bodily frame, as to germinate with the firſt principles of exiſtence? I know not whether it may appear the credulity of imagination, but I think that the diſtinguiſhing attribute of this ſect—*Equanimity*—has been ſo long the principle of education, that it is now become not a ſecond but an original nature, and is diſcoverable in that undiſturbed regularity of features, particularly among the females—that placidity of countenance—by which I do not mean merely thoſe irradiations of good-humour, equally ſuperficial and evaneſcent, but an infelt ſerenity of ſoul—a deeply-chaſtered compoſure—which has impreſſed the more ſolid and permanent organization.

Quakers have been called the Jeſuits of Proteſtantiſm; but I rather think they are, on the whole, the beſt copyiſts of their Maſter, and of primitive Chriſtianity, in their practice, though, perhaps, not altogether

together so in doctrine. Jesuits indeed they are, for they live in the practice of that rightful equality which Jesus was sent to inculcate by his doctrine and example—an equality not merely a fiction in the ceremonial of public worship, but which goes abroad and mixes with the duties and relations of life—an equality built upon this truth, that my rights are your duties, and your duties are my rights; and thus it being impossible to take away a right from another without the violation of a duty, the vice and misery of mankind must proceed from the unequal distribution consequent upon one part having lost their rights, and therefore, of necessity, another part having forgotten their duties. Without distinctions of rank, of order—without supporting any priesthood, the Quakers prove their vital Christianity in their deportment—in their temperance, regularity, cleanliness (the virtue of the body, as virtue is the cleanliness of the soul)—in their serene chearfulness, in their domestic economy, in their maintenance of their own poor, in their parental care and attention to charities, in their bounty to the honest and unfortunate bankrupt, in their proper sense of the precariousness of life, by admonishing and enforcing the seasonable settlement of their property, in collecting together, at stated times, with the familiarity of friendship and the brotherhood of humanity, and, flowing from a long consistency of such moral habits, a character of countenance, a kind of reflected glory from the face of their Divine Master, which beautifies the external visage, and makes such men equally respected by the refined politician and the ferocious savage. Mirabeau bowed to them from the Chair of the Convention, ; and when the Indians meet them in the desert, the cry of battle ceases, the tomahawk drops out of the hand, and they say to one another—"These are the men of PEACE!"

As an instance of that inverted education, which in process of years has influenced the animal constitution, I would mention the Jews, in whose gloomy and anti-social visage, suspicious look, timid air, general diminutiveness, and mean physiognomy, I see the degradation of nature, and an instinct of servitude. Recollecting that I once was an Irishman, I contemplate with disgust and horror what humiliating effects may be produced by the loss of OUR COUNTRY, until at length we reluctantly cast our eyes on the place of our nativity, and disperse ourselves into every corner of the globe, to be tolerated only by the contempt of all nations. If the native Irish have been bred downward into a state of bigotry and barbarism, it is because, through the continued agency of a miserable maxim of government, they have been politically insulated in the island they inhabit, and expatriated in their own country. Their religious system has been (strange as it may sound) endeared to them by persecution, and the crimes of our ancestors in their misrule of Ireland are punished in the epidemical moral maladies—in the hereditary constitutional bias to riot and rebellion—which has been for so many years the political education of the country. The Jews may be said to remain, even in their dispersion, still insulated, by their manners, and their prejudices, but more than all by connecting, like the Mahometans, all knowledge, or every thing worthy to be known or regarded, with their religious system. While the Koran, the Talmud, or the Vedas, are supposed, in the estimation of their respective followers, to include not only the religious, but the civil and municipal law; all innovation must appear an impiety, and ignorance, credulity, with excessive proud predilection, will be the constant concomitants of character, and will have even a hereditary influence, noxious to posterity. This identity of the civil and religious code is in other countries only an alliance of church and state; but this system has been attended, in a great degree, with the same effect of throwing a sort of religious horror upon all political innovation, and making the Reformer be deemed an atheist as assuredly as he is accounted a rebel. It is this commixture of religious and political interests which has instilled into this war the venom of persecution; and while I in part agree with the writer who assigns the barbarities committed by the lower Catholics, in the late rebellion, to the ferocious bigotry of religion (the natural and necessary disease flowing from ignorance and political incarceration), I might ask, whether the peculiar exasperation of this war is not, in the first instance, ascribable to that *specific* rancour infused by another order of men, who have put whole classes of the people under the anathema of impiety and atheism. I might ask, whether there can be, in its effects on the manners of every rank, so truly an Anti-christian and Anti-social conspiracy, as that of an *exclusive* religion, whatever be its name, either that which

denounces the eternal ſufferings of another life, upon all thoſe of a different communion, and thus inſtigates the ferocity of a Popiſh populace; or that which reſtricts all the bleſſings and benefits of this life to one particular mode of worſhipping God, and thus inſtigates to that unfeeling ſelfiſhneſs of character, which I conſider to be the diſſolution of the body political, as putrefaction is of the natural body.

Through the deſpotiſm of two penal codes, that of the prieſthood in cultivating ignorance, and that of mal-adminiſtration in the political inſulation of the Iriſh people, they have been ſo long kept, if I may uſe the expreſſion, in a ſtate of ſolitary confinement, as muſt influence the very conſtitution of the national character. I think, if the new-born children of a Quaker, of a Jew, and of a wandering Gypſey, were nurtured and bred under the ſame roof, and in the ſame manner, they would, notwithſtanding, manifeſt a hereditary and conſtitutional difference of both phyſical and moral character; and I believe a nation may be bred downward to ſuch a degree, by deſign, or by neglect, that it will require the proceſs of ſome generations, to re-aſcend to that common perfectibility of human nature, which developes the ſeeds of knowledge and virtue. Or, "as to make a tree bear better fruit than it uſed to do, it is not any thing you can do to the boughs, but it is the ſtirring of the earth, and putting new mould about the roots that muſt work it;" ſo, may not great political revolutions be periodically neceſſary to diffuſe, and intermingle the ſeed of ſociety, and place it in ſuch a ſoil of new circumſtances, as is better ſuited to the growth and maturation of moral character?

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* GALLERY *of* ANTIQUES *in the* CENTRAL MUSEUM *of the* ARTS *in* PARIS—*With a Plate.*

(Continued from p. 499.)

V. Salle d' Apollon.

THIS hall* is ornamented with four beautiful pillars of red oriental granite, (*ffff.*) each of which is four mètres, and one decimètre high, and forty-three centimètres in diameter. The two which ſtand on each ſide of the Apollo of Belvedere, came from the church at Aix-la Chapelle, in which was the mauſoleum of Charlemagne. The floors of the firſt three halls are of inlaid work; but this, the Hall of Laocoon, and the next following, where the ſtatues of the Muſes ſtand, are paved with rare and beautiful marble.

* Hall of Apollo.

The ceilings of the preceding halls contain paintings in freſco: in this it is white. A beautiful large octagonal table, of oriental red granite, indicated on the plan by the letter *m*, occupies the middle of the apartment.

No. 125. *Mercury*, known by the name of *Antinous* of the Belvedere, (or *Mercure Lantin.*)

No. 126. Over this ſtatue they have fixed into the wall a bas-relief, repreſenting the *Throne* of Saturn. On an architectonic baſe, in the middle of the bas-relief, ſtands a kind of throne, partly covered with drapery. On the *ſuppedaneum*, or foot-ſtool, there is a globe beſtrewed with ſtars, and enriched with the zodiac. On the left, two winged Genii bear Saturn's crooked knife, or the *harpé*; on the other ſide, two other Genii ſeem to contend for the ſceptre of the God. This bas-relief, of Pentelican marble, was many years in the Hall of Antiques of the Louvre. Italy poſſeſſes many ſuch bas-reliefs, of the ſame ſize, and in the ſame ſtyle. There are two in the choir of the church of San Vitale at Ravenna, and repreſent the Throne of Neptune; a third is in the church della Madonna de' Miracoli, in Venice; and a fragment of a fourth, repreſenting the Throne of Apollo, is at Rome, in the Villa Ludoviſi.

No. 127. A ſmall ſtatue of Grecian marble, *Apollo Sauroctonos*; or, The Slayer of Lizards: he is exactly in the ſame attitude as the one in the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum: only the ſculptor who repaired the ſtatue, has very improperly put a lyre into his hand.

No. 128. A ſmall *Statue of Mercury*; remarkable on account of the various attributes which are united in it. It has wings on the head, the caduceus in the hand, the tortoiſe under the left foot, and leans on a ſmall pilaſter ornamented with arabeſques, ſuch as were placed at the barriers of the Gymnaſia.

No. 129. A *Venus* coming out of the bath: in her left hand ſhe holds a towel to wipe herſelf with, and with the right ſhe covers her boſom. She ſtands in the attitude of the Venus ſculptured by Menophant. At her ſide ſtands a ſmall ſquare box; inſtead of which, the Gnidian Venus, by Praxiteles, to which ſhe in other reſpects bears a great reſemblance, has a vaſe. This ſtatue, of Grecian marble, was taken from the Gallery at Verſailles. The left hand, only, is by a modern artiſt.

No. 130. A ſmall ſtatue of *Mars*, with helmet and buckler.—(Luneſian marble.)

No. 131. *A young naked Apollo*, of Parian marble, with the lyre in his left-hand. The torſo of this ſtatue is executed in an excellent ſtyle of workmanſhip: the reſt has been well ſupplied by a modern artiſt.

No. 132. A ſtatue commonly called *Urania*, becauſe Girardon, who reſtored the head and arms that were loſt, placed upon her head a crown

a crown of ſtars, and put a roll into her hand. Her attitude, and the motion of her left-hand to hold up a part of her garment (as ſufficiently appears from the folds, which are executed with great taſte) might lead us to conjecture that it is a *Spes*. This ſtatue was taken from the Gallery at Verſailles.

No. 133. A well-preſerved ſtatue, of hard Grecian marble, which repreſents the *Delphic Apollo*, ſupported by the tripod, and with a branch of laurel in his left hand. The parts ſupplied by a modern artiſt have been executed agreeably to ancient Greek coins. This ſtatue ſtood formerly in the Chateau of Ecouen, near Paris.

No. 134. A *Tripod*, of Pentelican marble, found at Oſtia in 1775. Taken from the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 135. An *Antinous*, in the ſame attitude as the Antinous from the Muſeum Capitolinum.

No. 136. *Iſis Salutaris*; from the Muſeum-Pio-Clementinum.

No. 137. A ſmall, well-preſerved ſtatue of *Minerva*, of Luneſian marble, with remarkable attributes. At her feet is the ſerpent, the often inviſible guardian of her temple at Athens: her ſhield reſts on a winged giant, with ſerpent-feet, and with the ſtem of a tree as a weapon in his hand:—probably the giant Pallas or Enceladus.

No. 139. *Mars Victor*, a ſtatue of Pentelican marble, into the hands of which the artiſt who repaired it, placed a globe of the world and a ſcepter, becauſe he believed it to be a Roman Emperor.

No. 140. A ſmall *Melpomene*, found in Attica.—(Parian marble.)

No. 141. A ſmall ſtatue of *Juno*, of Pentelican marble, with the drapery moſt taſtefully executed. The arms are by a modern ſculptor.

No. 142. The *Capitoline Venus*.

No. 143. Above the laſt mentioned ſtatue a beautiful bas-relief is fixed into the wall. It repreſents a Suovetauril, and was formerly in the veſtibule of the Library of St. Mark, at Venice. Antonio Lafreri publiſhed a copper-plate-engraving of it in 1553, at which time it ſeems to have been in the Palace of St. Mark in Rome.

No. 145. *The Apollo of Belvedere.* On the 16th of laſt Brumaire (two days before the opening of the Gallery), Bonaparte, accompanied by a numerous retinue, viſited it, and affixed between the plinth and pedeſtal, the following inſcription:

La Statue d'Apollon, qui s'élève ſur ce piédeſtal,
Trouvée à Antium ſur la fin du XVe Siècle,
Placée au Vatican, par Jules II, au Commencement du XVIe,
Conquiſe l'An V. de la République, par l'Armée d'Italie,
Sous les Ordres du Général Bonaparte,
A été fixée ici le 21 Germinal An VIII.
Première Année de ſon Conſulat.

On the back ſtood the following inſcription:

Bonaparte, Ier Conſul
Cambacères, II Conſul
Lebrun, IIIe Conſul
Lucien Bonaparte, Miniſtre de l'Interieur.

The pedeſtal of the Apollo is on a perron two ſteps high, ſo that it is elevated above the ſtatues ſtanding near it, and may be ſeen from the Hall of the Laocoon by the admiring crowd which is conſtantly aſſembled before it.—In front, beſide the ſteps of the perron, ſtand:

No. 144. Two *Sphinxes*, of red oriental granite; both from the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum. The perron itſelf is paved with the moſt precious marble. In the middle, ſix tables of antique moſaic work are inlaid, repreſenting, beſides other ornaments, animals drawn by birds.

No. 146. *Venus of Arles*, which was found in that city in the year 1651, and had till now been preſerved in the Gallery at Verſailles. Of hard, rather aſh-coloured marble. When Girardon repaired it, he put a mirror into her left, and an appie into her right-hand. By being placed ſo near to the Capitoline Venus, this ſtatue is rather thrown into the ſhade. Perhaps it would have a more pleaſing effect, if no ſtatue ſtood on each ſide of that of Apollo.

No. 147. Above the *Venus of Arles* a bas-relief is inſerted into the wall, repreſenting a *Conclamation*. It is of Luneſian marble, and has been for many years paſt in the Hall of Antiques in the Louvre. Maffei and Dom Martin ſaw it there, and publiſhed drawings of it. It ſeems however to be only an imitation of an antique work of art, and probably was made ſo late as the commencement of the 16th century.

No. 148. The *Indian Bacchus*, with the Greek inſcription "*Sardanapalus*;" from the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum. Mongez, member of the National Inſtitute, has endeavoured to prove, to the great aſtoniſhment of Viſconti, in a prælection, which is printed in the *Decade Philoſophique, l'an* IX. No. 5. page 265, that this image (executed in a beautiful Grecian ſtyle!) is a portrait-ſtatue of Eleogabalus, who, Herodian tells us, reſembled the beautiful image of Bacchus.

No. 149. *Hercules*, carrying the little Telephus in his arms:—or *Hercules Commodus*, as it is commonly called. From the Belvedere.

No. 150. An *Apollo*, of hard Grecian marble, which ſtood formerly at the *Boſquet de la Colonnade* in the Garden of Verſailles. It is in the ſame attitude as the Lycian Apollo deſcribed by Lucian; the right-arm lies on the head; and in the left, which reſts on a ſtump of a tree entwined with a ſerpent, he probably held his bow.

No. 151. The *Egyptian Antinous* which was dug out of the ruins of the Villa Adriani. This ſtatue is of Pentelican marble, and formerly ſtood in the Muſeum Capitolinum.

No. 152. *Bacchus*, in the attitude of reſt, cloathed in the *nebris*. This ſtatue, of ex-

cellent workmanſhip, and in a good ſtate of preſervation, was formerly in the Gallery at Verſailles. Mellan publiſhed a print of it.

No. 153. A beautiful coloſſal *Buſt of Serapis*; from the Vatican Muſeum.

No. 154. A *Mercury*, of Pentelican marble, exactly in the attitude of that of the Vatican, No. 125. This was ſtill more clearly characteriſed by ſome attributes in the head, for inſtance, he had two holes, into which the wings had evidently been fixed; and part of the caduceus is likewiſe ancient.

No. 155. The *Capitoline Juno*; according to others, a *Melpomene*. From the Muſeum Capitolinum.

No. 156. One of the moſt beautiful ſtatues of Bacchus extant, of Pentelican marble. He is quite naked, and in a careleſs manner reſts his left-arm on the trunk of a tree. The head, which is in a ſtate of perfect preſervation, and from which the long locks of hair flow down to the breaſt, is encircled with ivy and the Bacchic fillet.

No. 157. Over the Bacchus a bas-relief is fixed into the wall. It is modelled after one in the Villa Borgheſe, and repreſents five young women, holding one another's hands, and dancing round a temple.

VI. *Salles des Muſes.**—No. 165. A head of *Bacchus*.

No. 166. A *pillar of Oriental granite*; ſomewhat dark-grey and green, with ſlight ſhadowings of roſe-colour, and white ſpots. The baſe and capital are of bronze, gilded, and richly ornamented.

No. 167. A *Head of Hippocrates*, as it is called. Of Pentelican marble.

No. 168. *Calliope*.—From the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 169. *Apollo Muſageta*.—From the ſame.

No 170. *Clio*.—From the ſame.

No. 171. *Melpomene*.—From the ſame.

No. 172. A *Hermes* of Pentelican marble, with a head of *Socrates*. It is engraved and deſcribed in the VIth Vol. of the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 173. *Polyhymnia*.—From the ſame Muſeum.

No. 174. *Head of an Indian bearded Bacchus*; long ſuppoſed to be a head of Plato.

No. 175. The *Buſt of Homer*, from the Capitoline-Muſeum.

No. 176. *Erato*.

No. 178. *Euterpe*.

No. 179. *Terpſichore*.

No. 180. *Urania*.

No. 181. *Thalia*.—All five from the Muſeum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 177. A *Euripides-Hermes*, of Pentelican marble; ſtood formerly in the Academy of Mantua; as likewiſe,

No. 184. The *Head of Virgil*, as it is called.

No. 182. Another *Head of Socrates*.

No. 183. A very beautiful pillar of African marble.

Theſe are the antiques which are at preſent placed in the ſix apartments which have already been opened. When the whole is completed, the principal entrance will be in front, immediately from the Place de Louvre into the Hall which in the Plan is called *Hall of the Torſo*. Whether more apartments will be fitted up for the reception of antiques, is not yet determined upon; but it is very probable that there will, eſpecially if all the relievos and ſmaller antiques, which are partly very diſadvantageouſly placed in the upper rooms of the Gallery of Paintings, and partly in the National Library, ſhould be united to the Central Muſeum.

In ſome of the rooms, as for inſtance in that of the Belvedere Apollo, the windows are built up breaſt-high; denoted in the plan by parallel lines. In winter the rooms are well warmed, by means of flues or *tuyaux de chaleur*, as they are called. In the veſtibule through which the viſitors at preſent paſs into the inner court, ſome modern bronzes are placed, *cccc* in the Plan. In the *Hall of Illuſtrious Men*, pillars ſtand on a breaſt-high wall, *b b*, by which the halls are ſeparated from one another. During the firſt three decades after the opening of the Gallery, the afflux of gaping ſpectators was, as it might be expected, very great, and ſomewhat troubleſome to artiſts and real amateurs. But the flood of public curioſity will ſoon ſubſide, and then nothing can ſurpaſs the ſtill enjoyment of the ſpectacle here preſented to the man of taſte.—The light, upon the whole, is excellent, and the diſtribution of the ſtatues has been made with great judgment, as in general they occupy in the very high apartments the places where they may be viewed to the greateſt advantage. The group of the Laocoon, in particular, when ſeen from the principal entrance, will have a more ſublime effect, than even Apollo of Belvedere at preſent when viewed from the Hall of the Laocoon.—That the ſculptors of the *New* French ſchool are not unworthy of daily having before them the moſt perfect models of antiquity, will probably ſoon be proved, by the increaſing excellency of their productions. At leaſt we may augur well from the bas-relief, of four feet and a half, by *Moille*, which, ſoon after the opening of the exhibition, was placed over the door that at preſent leads to the Gallery.

* Hall of the Muſes.

lery. It represents Minerva, as the Patroness of the Arts and Sciences, holding a lyre in one hand, and a crown of laurel in the other. Both the purity of the design and masterly execution of this figure have met with general and well merited approbation.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS *from a* LETTER *of the Rev.* H. TOULMIN, *dated* CHILACOTHAC, *Territory North West of the* OHIO, *19th. of April*, 1801.

THIS place is on the Scioto river, about 40 miles from where it empties into the Ohio. It is beautifully situated, and, though laid off but four years ago, is become a considerable place. When I came down the Ohio, the Scioto was the most dangerous part of the western country for Indians. I passed it with dread. The settlements are now wonderfully extended and scattered over the whole country. I came hither to buy land for a gentleman in Massachusets and myself, which is selling for the taxes due on it; but fear it will be almost labour lost. We purchased between 70 and 80,000 acres at Frankfort last winter, of which I expect we shall save a good deal. But I shall be forced to sell when the titles are ascertained, as the taxes on so much will be very burthensome. I have been much concerned to hear of the extravagant prices you have been forced to give for provisions: with us, on the other hand, flour has been four dollars and a half a barrel of 196 pounds: Wheat half-a-dollar a bushel: Beef, by the carcase, one dollar and three-quarters per 100lb. Much flour has been sent to New Orleans for exportation; but we are told that some of your ships have blocked up the mouth of our river, the Mississippi. Often have I wished that the intercourse between this country and yours were such as to admit of my sending a few barrels to you. Enough flour has been sold to give us some little money among us; of which there is, at present, an amazing scarcity: as the poor officers of government have felt to their cost, their salaries being all reduced.

There is at present a wonderful stirr of religion (as the phrase is) in Kentucky. Hundreds of people are baptized in several neighbourhoods, sometimes twenty a day. But this, not because the understanding is convinced—not because they have read the Scriptures and admire them—not because they are convinced of the truth of Christianity, and deem it right to make a profession of their belief—but because they have once or twice dropped into a meeting-house, where the preacher has threatened damnation to the unconverted, and promised heaven to the baptised—where the groanings and lamentations of the minister—the screamings and clappings of the people—the experiences of the converted, and all the train of apparatus calculated to operate on the imagination, have assured them, that the only path to happiness is to be baptised, and to observe the great characteristics of conversion; viz. an abhorrence of dancing, music, and card-playing.

I am looking with a good deal of anxiety for Mr.———, &c. If he will prosecute his business here,* he may make a handsome property; for we must manufacture goods for our own consumption. Indeed, at present, industrious farmers make cloth enough to clothe their own families. Even our governor's daughters are spinners: and their example has its influence on others, who affected to feel themselves above it: but they all want the right implements.

Dr. ——— (Mr. ———'s friend) is at Lexington. He has repeatedly staid at my house. He came on account of his land here, which he purchased in London; I think it is 20,000 acres; but the greater part I fear very indifferent, and bought very dearly: being in a poor, mountainous part of the country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE facility with which my last communication received admission into your Magazine has induced me again to trouble you: and, in consequence, I now send you *A Sketch of a Journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg*, which, though containing little information, may perhaps be rendered interesting by the present political state of the North of Europe.

The distance from Copenhagen to Hamburg by land (as it is termed) is about 79 Danish miles.† There are three modes of going this journey, which are:

* That of a cotton-manufacturer.

† The Danish mile is $4\frac{1}{2}$ English miles nearly, i.e. $14\frac{3}{4}$ Danish miles make a degree of $69\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It is difficult to compute the exact distance in some parts of this route, as the road is only measured in the island of Zealand: but the whole may be reckoned at about 310 English miles. In the following sketch, when I mention distance, it will, to prevent calculations, be in English miles.

first, that of purchasing a carriage, and travelling with post-horses. This is the most expensive way of travelling; and though in this case it is usual to dispose of the carriage at Hamburg, yet it will hardly sell for half its cost. The *second* mode is travelling extra-post: and the *third* is with the common post, which carries the mail, and which leaves Copenhagen twice a week. This latter is a very expeditious but disagreeable mode of travelling, as the passengers are allowed a very short time at each stage for refreshment. The post travels very quick; the whole journey is usually performed, in summer, in 54 hours, and the greater part of the way with only two horses. But the mode of travelling adopted by those who have cheapness for their object, is by water, in a packet-boat to Kiel, and from thence by land to Hamburg. After examining these several modes, I preferred that of extra-post, for these reasons; 1st because it is less expensive than purchasing a carriage; 2d, you are not liable to detention on the road; and, 3d, it is of course much more pleasant and agreeable than the common post. As I wished to see the country, the packet-boat was out of the question.

The journey extra-post is performed in an open carriage with four wheels, called a waggon (Dan. "*Woggon*"), the driver of which sits on a small seat in the front; and in the body of the machine, which is generally hung on leather, are two or three seats, with room also for the baggage. Some of these carriages are well hung, and not inelegantly made, but in general little can be said in their praise. They are called Holstein post-waggons; the style having been brought from that country. The extra-post is established by the Government for the accommodation of travellers; the charge is regulated, and the driver wears the king's livery (scarlet faced with yellow), with a small French-horn slung across his shoulder, which he blows when any carriages stop the way, and they immediately make room for him to pass. The post-houses on the road are obliged to provide horses; and in case the passengers insist upon it, they must not be detained more than a quarter of an hour at each post-house.

I left Copenhagen for Roskild, the 8th of April 1796, in a hackney-coach (if I may be allowed the expression), accompanied by a friend who was also going to England. These vehicles are as easily procured in Copenhagen as in London. There are about 180 in constant use; some of which are always ready in the stable-yards; the fare of them is moderate, the horses are not bad, and the coachmen are generally very civil. They do not go farther from Copenhagen than to Roskild.

In my last, I conducted you to the King's new market, instead of crossing which diagonally to the king's theatre, we, to avoid the ruins, kept to the right, along the side on which is the new town, and passed through *Gronné-gadé* (*Anglicè* Green street). This is a fine broad street, half a mile in length, containing some handsome houses*: it divides the old town, which is on the left, from the new town. At the upper end of this street are the ramparts, † at the foot of which is a road for carriages, extending round the greater part of the city. We proceeded along this road till we reached the West Gate, through which we passed over the fosse, by means of a draw-bridge, to the high road. The first object which strikes the traveller here, is the obelisk formerly mentioned, and a mile farther on the road is the *Skydé-bân*, called by the English, the Shooting-house. This house is fitted up as a place of public entertainment; and is well attended, particularly on a Sunday-evening, by the citizens of Copenhagen. Near this a very excellent road turns off to the right; it is broad and straight, about a mile in length, and planted on each side with a double row of fine trees, something like the Mall in St. James's-park: it leads into the high road to Elsineur. About a mile and a half further, after ascending a hill, we arrived at the palace of Frederickſburg. Here we looked back and bade farewell to Copenhagen, which I could not do without feeling some regret, as the Danes by their treatment gave me every reason to be satisfied with my stay there. They are certainly hospitable to strangers, and appear to be particularly fond of the English.‡

* The reader would have a very good idea of Copenhagen, if he were to procure a plan of that city to refer to, when he peruses this as well as my former Sketch. Without this aid, I should despair of making any relation of this kind plain or perspicuous.

† The ramparts are the usual promenade in the summer season for the *beau-monde*: and for a trifling sum (4 or 5 rix-dollars) a ticket may be purchased, which enables the proprietor to ride on horseback on them without molestation.

‡ Indeed this was the case on most parts of the Continent, before this destructive war and its attendant consequences cut off all direct communication of the greater part of it with England.

The appearance of Copenhagen from this eminence is grand, though at the same time it could not be viewed with unmixed pleasure, as several of the fine churches were without their spires, and surrounded by scaffolding for the purpose of repairing the damage done by the late terrible fire.

Descending the hill we lost sight of the metropolis, and pursued our journey to Roskild. There is nothing worthy of relation on the road; the country is well cultivated, and at intervals we have a view of the sea. The boundaries of the fields are chiefly banks of clay. On a former journey I had occasion to remark that in this part of the country the fields were ploughed with horses yoked together, sometimes to the number of eight or more, when two or three would have answered the purpose. On our arrival at Roskild, which is 18 miles from Copenhagen, we discharged our coach, and found good accommodations provided for us by our servant, whom we had sent on before for that purpose, as it was our intention to remain here a few days.

Roskild, formerly called *Roeskilde*, is at present a small town, containing about 200 houses. Some centuries ago, when it was the metropolis of Denmark, it was situated immediately on the bay of *Isefiord*, from which it is now half a mile distant. The court was held here, and it contained the kings' palace, the cathedral, and thirty other churches and monasteries. All that now remains of ancient Roeskilde is the cathedral, where the royal families of Denmark have for many ages been buried, and the ruins of a royal palace.* The cathedral, which is not large nor magnificent, was built A. D. 930: its architecture is more simple than the Gothic style. It contains some monuments which are worth attention; particularly four elegant *mausolea* in alabaster of late kings and queens. These were executed in Italy, and the workmanship does great credit to the abilities of the artist. A book is given to those who view the cathedral, which contains an account of the royal personages buried here, and of the great actions which they performed in their life-time. (Of course the battles which they gained are not forgotten). By this book it appears that the first king who was buried here was Harold Blaaetand,* A.D. 980. and the last was Frederic V. (surnamed the Great,) buried A. D. 1766. There is little in the churches in Denmark, or indeed in any of the reformed churches in other countries, which attracts attention, as they have no paintings, and the sculpture that sometimes makes its appearance is seldom above mediocrity. This want of decoration is not a subject of complaint in the Roman Catholic churches on the Continent, in which the eye is often wearied by the continual and unvaried round of altars, paintings, and sculptures. This town is famous for a treaty of peace having been signed here, between the Swedes and Danes in 1658, which is called "the peace of Roskild." The houses are old, and no trade is carried on except by the country-people for their implements of agriculture, &c. During our stay a fair was held, at which, as the French would say, we *assisted*; there was a good shew of horses, of which a few were saddle-horses, but the bulk consisted of those calculated for labour. A good draught-horse might have been purchased for 30 or 40 rix-dollars (6l. or 8l. sterling). The Danish horses are in general bony and sure-footed, but (according to the horse-dealers' phraseology) they have no blood. In Copenhagen and in the army, German and English horses are much in use.

We left Roskild the 12th of April in an extra-post-waggon, and we now had cause to congratulate ourselves on the goodness of the roads in this part of the country. I had formerly travelled in Holland, Flanders, &c. and I found that the *pavé* rendered the jolting of the carriages almost intolerable; but here this was not the case, as the roads are kept in such perfect order that they are as smooth as the floor of a room. There are no guards to the travelling vehicles in this country; they are not requisite, as highway robberies are seldom if ever heard of. The roads are always safe, which may be attributed to the Danes not having arrived at the height of civilization of more southern countries; and by

* The person who shews the *curiosities* of the *ci-devant* metropolis assured me, that one of their kings, of the name of *Hamlet*, was poisoned by his brother in the garden belonging to this palace. Whether this be true or false, or whether the man had heard the story immortalised by the pen of our dramatic poet, and wished to impose upon us, I cannot determine.

* Some modern travellers say that this is Harold, (surnamed Harefoot), king of Denmark, England, and Norway; but the date will not agree with this: as Harold Harefoot succeeded to the throne of England in 1035.

this

this means, though they remain in ignorance of the conveniences and elegancies attendant on a higher ſtate of cultivation, they have alſo the conſolation to know that they avoid many of the vices inſeparably joined with luxury. Their wants (I ſpeak of the middling and lower claſſes) are few, and thoſe they have are eaſily gratified.

Our next ſtage was *Ringſted*, 18 miles from Roſkild. When the latter was the metropolis, this was a large city; it is now degenerated into a very ſmall and inconſiderable town. But ſtill it retains ſome of its old privileges. The church, dedicated to St. Canute, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance, is now in ruins; it is of Gothic architecture, and has been magnificent in its time. It contains the tombs of ſeveral of the royal families of Denmark. While we ſtopped to change horſes, I obſerved in the inn a ſett of prints, called the *Kiöbenhavn Skilderé* (*Ang.* Copenhagen Magic-lantern): theſe are political caricatures,—ſatires on the court of Copenhagen; they ſhew that the Danes are not deficient in ſpirit, nor incapable of properly appreciating the fooleries of courts and courtiers. At this town a road turns off to the village of Kiöge, lying on the bay of that name.*

The next ſtage is generally a very long one, it reaches as far as Slagelſé, which is a diſtance of 27 miles; but as we wiſhed to viſit Soröe, where my friend was well acquainted, we diſcharged our waggon at the *Krēbs'-hüſet* (*Ang.* Crabs'-houſe), an inn within a mile of that place, and 9 miles from Ringſted.

The *Krēbs'-hüſet* is very pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of a lake, which in this time of the year is always well-ſtocked with cray-fiſh (Dan. *Krēbs*), from which the inn takes its name. The gentry who live near this place ſometimes reſide here a few days in the ſummer ſeaſon, to eat this fiſh in perfection, with which alſo excellent ſoup is made. The inn, though ſmall, has good accommodations; and, what is of as much conſequence, the people are very civil and attentive to their viſitors, and their charges are moderate.

The town of *Soröe* is in a very retired ſituation; it is built on the ſide of a large piece of water; the air is pure, and the country round is beautifully variegated with hill and dale; it is woody and in ſome parts highly cultivated; but the boundaries of the fields being of ſtone, give that part of the country a heavy appearance. There are ſeveral ſmall farms about this town, which we viſited, and found the inhabitants very comfortable, and to appearance happy; but they are not in that ſituation ſo as to exclude all anxiety for the future, as the great landholder ſtill has the power to remove them from the fields which they have exerted their induſtry in cultivating and bringing to perfection, to other parts of his eſtate which require their labour. The benevolent Count dē Bernſtorff, though he did much for this uſeful and induſtrious claſs of men, could not do all he wiſhed. He well knew that the reformation of long-ſtanding abuſes, if intended to be of permanent, utility muſt be gradual.* That much has been done for theſe poor people cannot be doubted, when we compare their preſent ſtate with what they were formerly†, and with that of their northern neighbours. The peaſantry of Denmark are hoſpitable, at leaſt as far as their means extend; they are unpoliſhed, but not rude; neither have they that inquiſitiveneſs which has been remarked as ſo very obtruſive and diſguſting in other countries‡. The ſimplicity of the Daniſh as well as of the Norwegian peaſantry is that of nature, and not of depraved or

* Kiöge-bay is celebrated latterly as the rendezvous of the fleet of Admiral Parker, after the *famous* battle off Copenhagen: a battle which will doubtleſs cauſe the Engliſh as well as the Daniſh name to be *recollected*, and *properly eſtimated* by poſterity.

* For the abolition of the Slave-trade in the Daniſh Weſt India Iſlands, which this great man projected and endeavoured to accompliſh, he cauſed a law to be enacted, impoſing a penalty (ſufficient to amount to a prohibition) on any one concerned in this infamous traffic after the year 1803. So that, unleſs *recent events* prevent it, we may have cauſe to hope that this unfortunate race in theſe iſlands will be emancipated from their galling yoke, and in due time reſtored to their rightful place in ſociety. Of the man who does not rejoice at this information, the *negro himſelf* may truly ſay—HIC NIGER *eſt*; *hunc tu caveto!*

† On this ſubject a writer of veracity, at the beginning of the 18th century ſays, "The peaſants of Denmark are as abſolute ſlaves as any in Barbadoes, but not ſo well fed; they are ſold with the land to which they belong, as timber is with us: ſo that the land-holders eſtimate their riches not by the number of acres, but by the number of boors." See "Moleſworth's Hiſtory of Denmark."

‡ I allude more particularly to the lower claſſes in the United States of America.

premature

premature civilization, aiming at independence of character, though hardly emerged from the ignorance of a ſtate of barbariſm. But the character of theſe people is of courſe much influenced by paſt times: from the ſtate of ſervitude in which they have been kept, they appear to look up to the higher claſſes with that kind of awe which is generally obſerved by thoſe who travel through countries where the feudal ſyſtem has been carried to ſuch an extent as in Denmark. The peaſants are in general cleanly in their dreſs, and they wear wooden ſhoes. Few, if any, can read or write,—they have no ſpirit of inquiry or of enterprize,—no wiſh for improvement—and, with reſpect to intellect, they appear, like the inhabitants of Hindúſtán, to have remained ſtationary for ages. This digreſſion will, I truſt, not appear impertinent, as it ſerves to throw ſome light on the character of a people but little known.

Soröe, which was in former times, like Ringſted, a place of conſiderable note, is now only the ſize of a ſmall village, containing about 80 houſes. Its famous academy, which had indeed the title of an univerſity, and which was founded by Frederic II. for educating young noblemen, and hence called *Academia Equeſtris**, is now no more than a lodging-houſe for two or three young men, ſons of merchants at Copenhagen, who are kept here by their friends that they may be away from the vices of the capital. The grounds about the academy are extenſive, and kept in better order than could have been expected. The church, which is all that remains of the monaſtery of Soröe, where the famous Saxo Grammaticus was educated, is a fine piece of Gothic architecture deſerving of notice.

During our ſtay at the Krébs'-hüſet we amuſed ourſelves in the day-time with ſhooting, as the country abounds with foreſts, in which there is plenty of game of every kind†; and the evenings were agreeably ſpent at Soröe, where we were very hoſpitably entertained, as well in the Academy as in the town.

On the 24th of April, we proceeded on our journey, through a pleaſant and well-cultivated country, in which the proſpect is charmingly diverſified with country-ſeats, farms, woods, and pieces of water, but no rivers. We arrived at the ſmall town of *Slagelſe*, at 4 o'clock, where we dined and changed horſes. In this town there is nothing remarkable: the houſes are ill-built, and the whole place has an appearance of poverty and decay. We ſtrolled through the church-yard, and diverted ourſelves with reading the epitaphs, which we found to be as puerile, though not ſo illiterate, as thoſe in the country-church-yards in England, but enough ſo to ſhew that men will not ſcruple to make themſelves appear ridiculous to poſterity, rather than remain

——"to dumb forgetfulneſs a prey."

From Slagelſe to Korſöer, which was our next ſtage, is ten miles and a half. Three or four miles of the latter part of this ſtage is through waſte-land.

Korſöer is a fortified town lying at the mouth of a ſmall bay, forming a well-protected harbour, on the Great Belt. It has a few good houſes which belong to merchants, as ſome trade is carried on from hence up the Baltic and in the vicinity. The fortifications are in ruins, and the town is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen and ſea-faring people.

Though it was night when we arrived here, we only ſtayed long enough to get our paſſes counter-ſigned*, and to procure a boat to proceed acroſs to Nyebörg. We now found that we had ſaved ourſelves much trouble and ſome expence by not purchaſing a carriage at Copenhagen, as we firſt intended to do.

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* Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, was educated at this academy, on which account he ſpared both it and the town when he invaded the iſland in 1658.

† The game in Zeeland is plentiful. The veniſon is *en-haut goût*, but very lean, ſo much ſo that it is always larded when brought to the table. Indeed, the meat in general is not fat, though well-flavoured; but it is ſpoiled in the dreſſing. The poultry is good, but they have an abſurd cuſtom of killing chickens for the table when only three or four weeks old, which of courſe prevents the increaſe of this kind of poultry. The fiſh is excellent, particularly at Roſkild and Soröe, where it is dreſſed immediately after it is caught. A ſauce which the Danes eat with boiled fiſh is very palateable; it is made with horſe-raddiſh grated ſmall, mixed with cream and ſugar.

* During our ſtay at Soröe we ſent to Copenhagen for paſſes, which foreigners are obliged to take out, and are not allowed to remain in the iſland more than eight and forty hours from the date. It is the cuſtom for ſtrangers when they purpoſe leaving Copenhagen, to put an advertiſement in the public papers; mentioning their names, places of abode, &c. and that they intend leaving that city on a certain day. This cuſtom, for obvious reaſons, would not be much reliſhed by ſome of the numerous claſs of ſtrangers who viſit London. The

The breadth of the Great Belt between Korſöer and Nyeborg is about 22 miles, but the wind being light and variable we were ſeven hours in croſſing, and landed at Nyeborg in the iſland of Funen (or Fyën) at five o'clock in the morning. Three of the crew of our boat were old Daniſh ſeamen; and though they had been many years at ſea, their manners were yet ſimple and to appearance uncontaminated. I have had opportunities of being well acquainted with Daniſh ſailors, and I have almoſt invariably found their characters to be that of good ſeamen; as they are very hardy and poſſeſs a great degree of courage, they are alſo attentive to their employments, and always obedient to the commands of their officers. R. STEVENS.

N. B. In my Sketch of Copenhagen, which you had the goodneſs to inſert in your Magazine for May laſt, the height of the Round Tower is erroneous; it ſhould have been 80 feet inſtead of 180 feet.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIEW *of* RELIGION, MANNERS, &c. *in the* ISLAND *of* CORFU.

(Continued from Page 489, Vol. XI.)

THE number of churches in Corfu is very conſiderable. Each officiating prieſt is annually elected by the aſſembled pariſhioners; but he has no fixed ſalary. The greater number of thoſe churches, eſpecially thoſe in the country parts, have been built by private individuals, who, as proprietors, nominate the *papa*. The prieſt thus appointed is upon the ſame footing with the others, except that he uſually holds his office for life.

The richeſt of thoſe churches is that in which are depoſited the reliques of St. Spiridion, to whom the Greeks bear a peculiar devotion. The deſcendants of the family which poſſeſſed his venerated remains have always enjoyed a ſort of apparent property in the church, to which they have the privilege of nominating the officiating *papa*. That benefice, as being one of the beſt, is always conferred on one of their own family.

The feſtival of Saint Spiridion is celebrated with the greateſt pomp. A week previous to the day, the doors, windows, and ſteeple of the church are adorned with myrtle and laurel branches. Round the top of the ſteeple runs an iron baluſtrade, at the four corners of which are erected four long poles bearing four flags: that of St. Marc, the Ruſſian, and the Engliſh, are always of the number; for the fourth, the Daniſh or Swediſh or Dutch, &c. is indiſcriminately choſen, but never the Turkiſh, nor that of France, which was not admitted even when France was a monarchy. The bells are kept inceſſantly ringing during the whole week. At length, on the eve of the feſtival, amid the ſound of all the bells in all the churches, and the report of firing, the prieſts expoſe to the veneration of the multitude the ſacred ſhrine containing the ſaint's body entire and in good preſervation. The ſhrine is of ebony, covered with gilded ſilver plates of very neat workmanſhip, and enriched with precious ſtones. The front conſiſts of a large glaſs plate, through which the ſaint is diſcovered, ſtanding in an erect poſture, and arrayed in his pontifical robes.

The governor and his houſehold repair in a body to aſſiſt at this ceremony, which is performed with greater tumult than devotion. A detachment of ſixty ſoldiers find a difficult taſk in maintaining order among the crowd of people who, during three ſucceſſive days and nights, eagerly throng to the ſpot, to implore the protection of the ſaint. After this, comes a proceſſion, in which the clergy of Corfu are joined by a hoſt of *papas* from the neighbouring iſles, and even from the Morea. The ſhrine is carried on a bier by ſix *papas* in ſacerdotal array, under a canopy alternately ſupported by the governor and the other chief officers and magiſtrates. They are preceded by the governor's band of muſic, who, as well as his ſervants, are dreſſed in their ſtate-liveries. The whole garriſon are all the while under arms; and the chief part of them accompany the proceſſion. So ſoon as, in the courſe of its ſtated round, it has reached the ramparts which cover the city on the ſide fronting the ſea, all the ſhips of war, with their flags diſplayed, pay it a ſalute of cannon and muſketry: the gallies and galliots, with their colours likewiſe flying, advance from their uſual ſtation, and ſail along the ſhore under the ramparts, keeping pace with the march of the proceſſion above.

During all this time the air reſounds with the report of cannon and mortars: and the port of Corfu preſents a moſt pleaſing ſpectacle, eſpecially if it happen to contain a great number of foreign veſſels. In the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſes, the windows of the houſes are decorated with tapeſtry of various colors.

The ceremony is neceſſarily of long duration on account of the ſlowneſs of the march.

march. It is beſides frequently interrupted by the approach of ſick perſons whom their friends carry under the ſhrine in full confidence of an infallible cure. It uſually happens that ſeveral of thoſe ſick perſons fall into frightful convulſions, and cauſe great confuſion: but ſuch of the *papas* as are in the ſecret dextrouſly avail themſelves of the circumſtance to levy contributions on the credulity of the devotees. During the whole time that the body of the ſaint continues to be expoſed to public veneration, the church is crowded with ſick perſons, who lie there ſtretched on their beds, patiently awaiting a cure, for the promiſe of which they are obliged to pay.

So long as the feſtival laſts, the *papas* are buſily employed in gratifying the public devotion; one devotee earneſtly praying them to read him a portion of the goſpel, another equally deſirous to obtain a wax-candle, a handkerchief, a ribbon, or any other object which had touched the ſaint's body. All theſe favors are paid for.

The reliques of Saint Spiridion are expoſed with the moſt religious confidence in every ſeaſon of public calamity. His church has been enriched by private donations; and the devotion of the iſlanders is a productive ſource of wealth to him: the mechanic, the mariner, fancy that they inſure the ſucceſs of their undertakings by devoting a part of the profit to Saint Spiridion. Not a barque ſails from their port, in the profits of whoſe voyage the ſaint is not intereſted: the Greeks even of the Morea and the Archipelago are equally zealous in paying tribute to him.

The night between Holy Thurſday and Good Friday is remarkable for the number of proceſſions which perambulate the city. Every church, every chapel, has its own, in which is triumphantly carried a ſepulcre previouſly prepared with the greateſt poſſible munificence; for in this point there is a certain emulation between the different churches. Each ſepulcre is ſurrounded by a great number of lighted tapers, each *papa* holding one of very large ſize in his hand, and each perſon who accompanies the proceſſion being alſo provided with one. All theſe different proceſſions, after having perambulated the ſtreets, unite on the eſplanade, where the light of their numerous tapers equals the ſplendor of day. All the churches are open: all the ſtreets and public ſquares are crowded with people running from church to church, from proceſſion to proceſſion. The women, who on other occaſions, do not appear at church except in a cloſe-railed gallery, now enjoy full liberty. This night is the time when they contract new acquaintances or renew their old.—On every ſide people are ſeen going in parties to enjoy the ſpectacle of the proceſſions, and to viſit the churches: devotion ſerves as a cloke to curioſity, or to the accompliſhment of preconcerted plans. Theſe pious rambles are uſually ſucceeded by feaſts, which do not always terminate peaceably. The events of the night furniſh an ample fund of converſation for the enſuing day.

The night of Holy Thurſday is further remarkable for a ſuperſtition of a ſingular kind. Some people cauſe a ſhirt to be made for them on that night. The work muſt be performed by an odd number of maidens all named Mary; and the ſhirt, begun at midnight, muſt be cut out, ſewed, waſhed, and ironed before day: all which conditions being punctually obſerved, it is believed to poſſeſs the ineſtimable virtue of rendering the wearer invulnerable. Such ſhirts are very ſcarce.

During the firſt days of April, a ſort of banner is carried about the ſtreets, preſenting the figure of Lazarus in the moment of reſurrection, and loaded with the moſt ridiculous ornaments, ſuch as necklaces of mock pearls, handkerchiefs, ribbons of various colors, ſmall looking-glaſſes, little pictures in frames, even children's toys and dolls. The dreſs of the man who carries this extraordinary banner is not leſs whimſical: Over his maſculine attire he wears a red petticoat faſtened with knots of ribbon. He frequently interrupts his march to perform a very lively dance, during which he waves his banner, and ſings in vulgar Greek the reſurrection of Lazarus. A wretched haut-bois of very ſhrill note, exactly the ſame as is uſed by the itinerant bear-dancers, together with a large drum, ſerve as accompaniments to his ſong, of which the burden is repeated by ſeveral ſpectators, who ſometimes alſo join in the dance. This banner and its eſcort do not fail to ſtop before the doors of men in office or perſons diſtinguiſhed by ſuperior opulence. The dance and the ſong are repaid by a pecuniary donation: one of the aſſiſtants carefully picks up the pieces of money thrown from the windows, and puts them into a box, but not till he has ſhewn them to the ſtandard-bearer and his muſicians, who are to ſhare the ſum collected. On paying a ſmall ſum, people are permitted to kiſs the banner, of which, after it has been thus carried

through the city during ſeveral days, the decorations are ſold to the devotees. The purchaſers reſpectfully preſerve thoſe baubles, which they place at their bedheads.

Each *papa*, eſpecially in the rural parts of the iſland, is ambitious to celebrate the feſtival of his church* with as great pomp as poſſible. Some days before the time, he ornaments the doors, the windows, the inſide of the church with flowers and foliage, of which the devotion of his pariſhoners ſaves him not only the expenſe but even the trouble of collection and arrangement. In front of the church a ſquare incloſure is formed of very lofty poles planted at ſmall intervals from each other. On theſe is laid a platform of boards covered with a carpet, and ſurmounted by a roof made of ſhips' ſails. At the four angles ſtand four poles much more elevated than the reſt, and each bearing a flag. The entire paliſade is decked with foliage, and ornamented on the inner ſide with different pictures lent for the occaſion by various individuals. Nothing can be conceived more whimſical than the collection here exhibited, in which ſacred and profane ſubjects are promiſcuouſly confounded. Beſide a weeping Magdalen or a Madona, a Laïs is ſeen diſplaying her charms: after having feaſted his eyes on the conſolatory picture of peace, the ſpectator ſuddenly beholds the buſtle and carnage of a battle-ſcene; or, after quitting the portrait of a king or queen, he next beholds the repreſentation of a group of topers in a tippling-houſe. In this booth, the young folk aſſemble and dance to the ſound of the haut-bois and tabor. A game much in vogue on thoſe feſtive occaſions is the *pente me mia*, or five and one. It is played at a table on one ſide of which riſes a hollow pillar having at the bottom a hole communicating with the table. Into the top of the pillar is thrown a ball, which, on coming out below, muſt ſtop at a card bearing the number five, to entitle the gameſter to win.

At theſe feſtivals the butchers expoſe their meat to ſale, and at the ſame time act as *traiteurs*. The repaſt is prepared in the open ſtreet or road: it is a ſheep roaſted whole, almoſt as ſoon as killed. The entrails are rolled round the body; and, before it has hardly had time to be ſufficiently cooked, the gueſts ſeat themſelves on the ground, and receive each his portion of the ſheep. Barrels of wine ſtand ready broached at a ſhort diſtance; and the ſame butcher acts moreover as vintner. At theſe feaſts a ſtrong patrol find it difficult to maintain the public peace: it is frequently diſturbed by quarrels, which are the more dangerous as the Greeks of thoſe iſles are in the conſtant habit of wearing arms. During the whole time of the feſtival, the *papa* is buſily employed in repeating prayers at the requeſt of one or another of his flock; which prayers being paid for, he is ſeldom heard to complain of being overburthened with employment.

In the iſle of Corfu are ſeveral Greek convents of men and women, which are, in general, a dead weight on the ſhoulders of ſociety. Some few indeed of the feminine convents receive boarders, who remain there until their friends think of eſtabliſhing them in the world. The whole of their education conſiſts in learning to ſpin and knit: it rarely happens that any of them is taught to ſew, and ſtill more rare that any one learns to read and write her native language, however imperfectly. Girls who return home endowed with ſuch accompliſhments are accounted prodigies.

The ignorance of the Greek clergy in general is ſo great, eſpecially in the rural parts, as to have become proverbial; the moſt learned among them being barely capable of reading and writing their own language. Some of them, deſtitute even of thoſe humble qualifications, know but one maſs and a few prayers which they have learned by heart, and which they indifferently uſe on every occaſion. For example, if there is queſtion of praying for rain, and the *papa* happens not to be acquainted with the proper form of prayer for that purpoſe, he boldly ſupplies its place by a prayer for fair weather. This trifling miſtake does not prevent him from receiving payment; and the ignorant *papa* ſucceeds as well as the moſt learned of his brethren.

The generality of the Greek prieſts, eſpecially in the towns, practiſe a kind of painting which affords them an additional opportunity of levying contributions on the devotion of the faithful. The painting is executed on wooden tablets primed with a thick coat of white paint: the colors are prepared with white of egg. The ſubjects are all of a religious nature, the Madonna, Saint Spiridion, Saint George, &c. but not even a trace can be diſcovered in them of the principles of deſign; and

* The feſtival of the ſaint to whom it is dedicated.

and the colouring is the ſame in all: the fleſh is every where of a blackiſh hue, and the ground is uſually gilded. The *papas* ſell theſe ſacred pictures after having bleſſed them: and the ſale is tolerably productive, ſince there is not a Greek, eſpecially a female, who is not anxious to purchaſe them; every individual being deſirous of ornamenting the head of his bed with a number of ſuch pictures, before which a lamp is carefully kept burning, night and day. The *papas* would not eaſily pardon a foreigner who ſhould attempt to rival them in that branch of the fine arts, as appears from the following anecdote which is given in the words of the traveler already quoted——

"I had a Greek ſervant, who had long teaſed me for a Saint Spiridion, to be ſubſtituted in the place of a Saint Michael overthrowing the devil under the figure of a winged dragon. The devil's head had been defaced: and my Greek, who bore equal devotion to both of the characters in the painting, no longer repoſed the ſame confidence in its virtue after that accident. At length I was obliged to perform my promiſe of procuring him a Saint Spiridion, equally miraculous, at leaſt, as his old Michael and his mutilated devil. I beſpoke the intereſting picture from a *papa*, whom I requeſted to paint it in my own houſe, and afford me an opportunity of admiring his talents. He very obligingly complied with my requeſt, came with all the neceſſary apparatus, and immediately commenced his work. For his model, he had another Saint Spiridion, which he aſſured me that he had already above a hundred times copied with the moſt perfect accuracy of reſemblance. The painter having, during an occaſional abſence, left his pencils and unfiniſhed performance under my care, I took a fancy to try my hand in that ſtyle of painting: I ſucceeded beyond my expectations; and the *papa*, on his return, found his picture almoſt completed. Conceiving that I had performed a wonderful exploit, I was not a little aſtoniſhed to find that the painter became quite angry, and bitterly complained of my behaviour. My ſervant, on the other hand, was deeply afflicted, as he could not ſuppoſe that a Saint Spiridion of my production poſſeſſed any efficacy. I appeaſed the prieſt by liberally paying for the picture which I had preſumptuouſly dared to touch; and I conſoled the ſervant by furniſhing the expenſe of a new painting, which now was not executed in my houſe."

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the many diſcuſſions occaſioned by the late frequent returns of ſcarcity, we have learned little more, than that our annual produce is far ſhort of our annual conſumption, and that, with ſeven millions of uncultivated acres, and all the incitement to improvement afforded by high prices, the annual deficit continues to increaſe to an alarming degree. Having had theſe facts eſtabliſhed, we muſt conclude that there exiſt ſome very powerful obſtacles, capable of thus counteracting the progreſs which might naturally be expected in ſuch circumſtances.

To inveſtigate, and if poſſible to aſcertain, what it is that can thus impede the natural progreſs of the country, would, I conceive, be an object highly worthy of the attention of the moſt enlightened correſpondents of your excellent and uſeful miſcellany. I will therefore, Sir, with your permiſſion, invite them to the diſcuſſion, and venture to offer for their conſideration, in the form of queries, a few ideas which have occurred to me upon the ſubject.

First. Whether the preſent laws of ſucceſſion do not accumulate large tracts of country in the hands of thoſe who poſſeſs little floating capital, and whether the impoſſibility of proprietors under ſuch circumſtances accompliſhing any plan of extenſive cultivation, be not a principal bar to the progreſs of improvement?

Second. What effect on the cultivation of the ſoil might be expected from the aboliſhing the right of primogeniture, ſo that heritable property might be allowed to circulate in the ſame free manner that perſonal property does at preſent? and whether it is probable, under ſuch circumſtances, that individuals would generally continue to hold more land than they could profitably employ?

Third. Would not every part of the ſoil thrown thus into a natural courſe of circulation, ſoon have the portion of improvement beſtowed upon it of which it might be found capable? For does not daily experience ſhew us the important changes operated upon the face of any part of the country, which paſſes into the hands of new proprietors; changes moſt probably to be attributed to that ardor with which every man proſecutes new undertakings?

Fourth. If entails either virtual or poſitive are ſuppoſed to be abſolutely neceſſary to the preſent conſtruction of our

ſociety, might not the purpoſe be equally well attained by permitting the entails to be made upon money in place of land, and is there not reaſon to think that the public funds might be ſufficiently permanent to become the ſubject of ſuch entails?

A CITIZEN OF GLASGOW.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An Account of RAVENSTONEDALE, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORLAND.

THE almoſt univerſal approbation with which ſtatiſtical inquiſitions have been lately received, and their manifeſt utility in diſcovering the real ſtate and nature of a country, and thereby directing to the different practical improvements of which it is capable, are conſiderations that have induced the writer of this article to ſubmit to the public the following obſervations. It is alſo his intention, to extend his inquiries to the ſeveral diſtricts of which this county is compoſed, and, if proper and authentic information ſhall be obtained, to continue his reports in ſome of the ſubſequent numbers of the Monthly Magazine.

Ravenſtonedale, in all probability, derived its name from the great quantity of *raven* or *grey ſtones*, which abound in the ſouthern extremity of the pariſh; though the late Dr. Burn, in his hiſtory of Weſtmorland, has traced it to a different origin. The river *Raven* however, from which he ſuppoſes the appellation to have been received, muſt certainly have exiſted in the Doctor's imagination only; as a river of that name is now wholly unknown. In a charter made in the time of Henry II. it is called *Ravenſtandale*, which ſeems partly to confirm the derivation we have given; *ſtane* being ſtill, as is well known, the provincial word for *ſtone*, throughout the counties of Weſtmorland and Cumberland. The extent of the pariſh is about ſeven miles from north to ſouth; and at its greateſt breadth, five miles from eaſt to weſt. It is ſixteen miles from Kendal, and twelve from Appleby: is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſh of Kirkby Stephen; on the ſouth by the pariſhes of Kirkby-Stephen and Sedbergh; on the weſt by the pariſh of Orton; and on the north by the pariſhes of Croſby Garret and Kirkby-Stephen.

The nature and quality of the ſoil have one grand diviſion, formed by ſome rivulets that interſect and divide the eaſtern from the weſtern part of the pariſh. Theſe waters are alſo the boundaries which ſeparate the various kinds of ſtone that are found here, and the diſpoſition and inclination of the different ſtrata. On the eaſt ſide of the pariſh and of theſe rivulets, the ſoil is generally upon a fine limeſtone, but in ſome ſituations a ſandy loam may be obſerved. On the weſt-ſide, the ſoil, though of an excellent quality and ſcarcely inferior to the other, is nevertheleſs totally diſſimilar: it lies upon a hard kind of ſtone, provincially denominated *rag*, which continues to ſome diſtance weſtward without interruption, and with little or no variation. The difference in the diſpoſition of the ſtrata appears to be very remarkable: on the one ſide, they incline to the eaſt; whilſt on the other, they uniformly verge to the weſt. As a map of this pariſh has not perhaps ever been made, it is next to an impoſſibility, to aſcertain with any degree of exactneſs the number of acres that Ravenſtonedale contains. The incloſed lands have, however, been computed to conſiſt of about two thouſand five hundred acres; but this computation ſeems to be erroneous, and to fall ſhort of the preciſe number.

From its elevated ſituation, and the vicinity of the mountains by which it is ſurrounded, it might naturally be ſuppoſed, that the atmoſphere of this part of the country could have little to recommend it, and that the climate in winter would be very ſevere. That this is really the caſe, the inhabitants have ſufficient experience. Great falls of rain and ſnow are very frequent. But during the months of January, February, and March, the cold is perhaps moſt intenſe; and at this ſeaſon of the year the hills are generally covered with ſnow, which renders the air very chill and piercing. It does not however oft happen, that there is rain here when the wind blows from the eaſt; the clouds being generally diſſipated and broken on the high ridge of mountains, which ſeparate Weſtmorland from Yorkſhire. In the year 1777, the ſmall pox was very mortal, and a great number of people died, all of whom, one excepted, had the diſeaſe naturally; ſince that time inoculation has been more generally adopted, and its beneficial effects have been highly viſible. The vaccine or cow-pox was alſo introduced during the laſt winter, and was proved to be a more mild and eaſy diſeaſe than the ſmall pox, and a complete preventative againſt the infection of that diſorder. Nor has inoculation for the cow-pox been confined to the practice of medical men only. Many have been inoculated by others, with great ſucceſs. And in ſome inſtances, parents themſelves have inoculated their

own

own children, and always perfectly succeeded. The inhabitants of this parish are in general a healthy and hardy race of people, of a robust and muscular form of body, subject to no particular disease, and many of them attain to an advanced age. There is one person ninety three years of age, who nevertheless enjoys at this time a good state of health. And there are others so stout and healthy at the age of eighty five, or eighty-six, as to be able to perform a great deal of work. It cannot however be denied, but that where the person is formed by nature with a weak and sickly habit of body, this country is by no means suitable for his constitution.

It is generally believed, that very good free-stone might be procured on some of the lands belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, but at present there are no quarries of this kind wrought. In the hill called Clouds, some small and inconsiderable veins of spar and lead-ore have been found. There are stones got in the parish, which are appropriated by the inhabitants to the uses of flooring and slating houses. Some of these stones are smooth, and will receive a polish, others are rough and contain veins of flint, and they are in general of a brown and darkish hue. Coals are brought from the Stanemore pits, a distance of eighteen miles, and sell at the rate of 5s. 6d. per cart load.* Peats also, which are got on the neighbouring common, are used for fuel by many families, and sell for 1s. 6d. the cart in summer, and for 2s. in winter.

According to Dr. Burn, whose history of this county was published in 1777, this parish contained 225 families, of which 59 were dissenters. The following is a copy of the late report made by the parish-officers on this subject:

Inhabited houses, in 1801, 224.—Uninhabited ditto 5.—Families 280.—Males 498.—Females 640—Employed in agriculture, 232.—Employed in trades, 54.—Other classes, 846.—Total, 1138.

It appears therefore that since 1777 there has been an increase of 55 families; and that the average number of persons composing a family, is $4\frac{1}{16}$ nearly. There are at this time in the parish, 43 families of Calvinist Dissenters, consisting of 172 individuals; and 4 of quakers, making 17 persons. There are also a few methodists, but they have no meeting-house, nor any constant preacher. Accustomed as I am to consider religion as the great basis of morality, and of the happiness of mankind individually and collectively; and more especially as the evils and calamities which have of late years pervaded and desolated Europe, appear to have originated from a contempt and dereliction of all religious worship; it is with the utmost concern and regret that I behold the increasing infidelity of the present age, already extended to the most retired and sequestered situations. Formerly, and perhaps also at no great distance of time, the church and the different dissenting meeting-houses in the parish might have been seen attended on a Sunday by a very numerous and respectable assemblage of people, and this when the population of the place was evidently less than at present. But

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

Not to say worse, an apathy, or blameable indifference, respecting the sublime doctrines of Christianity and the rites and ceremonies of religion has pervaded the mass of the people. The church is very much deserted; and at the distribution of the sacrament, which according to custom takes place six times in the year, there are seldom more than twenty persons present.

The farms are very small, few being above 60l. a year, and varying from that to 10l. and under. Indeed the number of farmers in this parish is few, in comparison of the number of proprietors of land, who live on their own estates, and follow husbandry; there being generally reckoned three land-holders, or as they are here denominated *statesmen*, for one farmer. The number of yeomanry is however of late years much diminished, and the land is divided into greater portions, and has become the possession of a more opulent, but less numerous, set of people than formerly. To the man used to associate ideas of general plenty and prosperity with the increased affluence of a few individuals, and who knows not that wealth may possibly exist in a country, and nevertheless that misery and want may also exist in a still greater degree, a change of this nature will doubtless appear pleasing. But nothing is more certain, than that the comforts and conveniences of the people at large have decreased, in proportion as the influence and riches of a few have been augmented. The mode of cultivation in use, is probably not much different from that which was practised nearly a century ago. Men are naturally attached to ancient customs; and when their local situation contributes to render their attachments more strong, it requires much time, before improvements

* The cart-load here mentioned, consists of 25 pecks of coals, and the peck contains 16 quarts, Winchester measure.

in agriculture of any conſiderable importance can be effected; ſince it is by ſlow and almoſt imperceptible degrees they will be communicated and adopted. And it muſt be from much experience and repeated obſervation, that the attentive agriculturiſt will learn to purſue that plan of cultivation which is moſt congenial to the ſoil and climate of his grounds, and beſt adapted to promote his own intereſt. Very little of the land in this pariſh is in tillage. Mr. Pringle in his Agricultural Survey of the County of Weſtmorland, publiſhed in 1794, ſays that in Ravenſtonedale there are not ſixty acres of corn. And I can very readily believe there would be no ſuch number at that time; ſince at preſent, when the dearneſs of grain might be ſuppoſed a ſufficient inducement to attempt the culture of this neceſſary article on every ſoil and in every climate, where any probability of ſucceſs ſhould preſent itſelf; and when more land is in tillage, than can be remembered at any former period; there are nevertheleſs not more than one hundred acres ſown with corn. Thoſe whoſe grounds are in tillage, take three or four crops of oats from the ſame land without intermiſſion; and afterwards the land thus impoveriſhed is left to recruit itſelf, without ſowing upon it for this purpoſe any artificial graſſes, as is cuſtomary in other countries. It ſeems aſtoniſhing that the coldneſs and moiſture of the climate ſhould be conſidered by the inhabitants as inſurmountable difficulties attending the cultivation of corn, when it is well known, that in Norway, Sweden, and ſome other northern ſituations, where the cold is far more intenſe, and where the ſoil is in many places naturally unfertile, they nevertheleſs grow great quantities of grain. The cauſe of ſuperiority in the culture and production of corn in thoſe bleak and dreary regions appears to be the uſe of a kind of ſeed that ripens at a very early period, and which requires not for ſo great a length of time the warmth and nutriment of the ſun to bring it to perfection. And were the ſame kind of ſeed of univerſal requeſt here, the crops would, I doubt not, be much more prolific than at preſent, and be alſo ſooner ready for the ſickle. It is not ſo much the elevation of the country, or the vicinity of the mountains, as many ſuppoſe, that hinders the corn from ripening and being productive, but the uſe of a grain which cannot attain to perfection until the year be far advanced, when the great falls of rain that generally happen at that ſeaſon, deſtroy the hopes of the huſbandman, and render the crops of comparatively ſmall value. With reſpect to potatoes, there are very few grown in this pariſh; and perhaps not more than two or three families plant a quantity ſufficient for their own ſupply. The potatoes that are chiefly conſumed here, are therefore brought from Appleby, for the carriage of which, in addition to the exorbitant price this article has lately fetched, and excluſive of impoſitions which are not unfrequent, they pay nine-pence for every eight Wincheſter pecks; inſomuch that, during the laſt year, the Wincheſter buſhel of potatoes was often ſold for ſix ſhillings. It is impoſſible to aſſign any plauſible or ſatisfactory reaſon, why an article that has been cultivated in almoſt every part of the country with the greateſt profit and ſucceſs ever ſince its firſt importation, and which is perhaps the moſt uſeful root that was ever imported into this or any other country, ſhould be ſo much neglected in Ravenſtonedale. It has been computed that an acre of ground planted with potatoes, will yield on an average three hundred and twenty Wincheſter buſhels, which, if ſold at the rate of two ſhillings per buſhel, will leave 32l. for the rental of the land and other incidental expences. And if every landholder and farmer were to appropriate one acre of ground yearly to the raiſing of potatoes, than which nothing can be more profitable, there would not only be a quantity ſufficient for the uſe of all the inhabitants, but a great proviſion for the ſupport of horſes and cows during the winter ſeaſon would be alſo thereby effected.* Turnips alſo have been very little attempted. The general opinion of agriculturiſts, founded on I know not what foundation, is that they are a crop which will not ſucceed here. One perſon has this year ſown a ſmall field with turnip-ſeed, the greateſt quantity of land that has perhaps ever been ſet apart for this purpoſe. Ravenſtonedale is moſt remarkable for its excellent meadow and paſture-ground; and, in this view of it, perhaps excels every other pariſh in Weſtmorland and Cumberland. It is probable, that two-thirds of this diſtrict may

* Before quitting this ſubject, it is not perhaps either improper or unneceſſary to notice the method by which potatoes are uſually cultivated here. They neither dig nor plough the ground deſtined for this purpoſe; but having placed upon it the intended manure, plant the potatoes, and ſpread over them a light covering of ſoil. A method very reprehenſible.

conſiſt of meadow; and the reſt which is not in tillage, of paſture-land. They generally reckon, that to paſture a cow five or ſix months will make her very good beef, and ſufficiently fat for the market; and in ſome inſtances not ſo much time is allowed. Twenty yards of well got hay are alſo deemed fully competent for a like purpoſe, during the winter ſeaſon: nor is corn or any thing elſe made uſe of in feeding cattle. The great price which fat cattle have fetched of late, has made the buſineſs of a grazier very lucrative, as ſome of thoſe fed here have been ſold for upwards of thirty guineas each. In inſtances however of this kind, the time required for fattening was generally much longer than is mentioned above; and a cow bought into the paſtures for nine or ten pounds, is, after having remained there five or ſix months, uſually eſtimated at eighteen or nineteen pounds. Sheep are commonly ſuppoſed to be ſold from ten to ſixteen ſhillings in advance, after paſturing. The number of ſheep paſtured here, does not probably exceed five hundred. They are denominated, from the great length of their wool, the long Scotch ſheep, in contradiſtinction to the Cheviot-hill breed, the wool of which, though finer, is of a ſhorter nature. It is computed that four fleeces of thoſe ſheep will make a ſtone, and the ſtone ſells for nine ſhillings and ſixpence. When the ſheep are fat, they weigh from ten to fourteen lbs. per quarter. Very good mutton is alſo ſometimes killed off the common. Ravenſtonedale, from its fine meadow and paſture-ground, is alſo noted for the excellent butter and cheeſe it produces. Much of this butter is carried into the counties of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, and ſome of it into Northumberland. Butter is therefore the cheapeſt article ſold here. For ſome time paſt however, on account of the high prices of proviſions, the profits of the dairy have been likewiſe very great, and the value of land has thereby much advanced. It may be ſaid with certainty and propriety, that the rents and advantages ariſing from farming and the cultivation of land, are in a great meaſure obtained from the quantity and excellency of the butter and cheeſe which this pariſh produces. In moſt countries they waſh their butter with water, but here they do not; and nevertheleſs, greater neatneſs and ſkill cannot be exhibited, nor butter of a more excellent taſte and flavour be obtained. The land in this pariſh pays no tithes; the landholders having purchaſed them of the then lord of the manor, a predeceſſor of the preſent Earl of Lonſdale. "In Ravenſtonedale," ſays Mr. Houſman, "where no tithes are paid, there are between 2000 and 3000 acres incloſed, four-fifths of which are let at the rate of four ſhillings to eleven ſhillings the acre, and the remainder at from twenty ſhillings to forty ſhillings." But this is certainly a miſtake: the land lets *in general* for between thirty and forty ſhillings per acre, and ſome of it for more. The laſt year, ſome eſtates were let to farm at more than forty-five ſhillings per acre. The lands are ſeldom leaſed for a longer term than ſix years; and generally the leaſes are much ſhorter. This undoubtedly prevents all ideas of improvement, and the farmer, unleſs ſome agreement be previouſly made to the contrary, cannot be expected to advance the condition of the land he occupies.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* M. OESER, PROFESSOR *of* PAINTING, *and* DIRECTOR *of the* ELECTORAL ACADEMY *of* PAINTING *at* LEIPZIG, *in* SAXONY.

M. OESER, was born at Preſburg, in Hungary, in 1717. He was deſtined to be a confectioner, but he never could find any reliſh in this ſweet occupation. His firſt maſter in the arts was called *Kamauf*, who tormented him very much by employing him to copy prints, treated him often with boxes on the ear when he wiſhed to follow his own ideas, and cauſed him thereby to run away from his apprenticeſhip. *Oeſer* often related, in a humorous manner, the pedantry of the old man, and his own youthful tricks. At Vienna, where he properly got his firſt inſtruction in the arts, he lived with an old good-natured uncle, with whom the young, ſprightly, and ingenious nephew might do whatever he pleaſed. There he acquired by his productions, not only the eſteem and friendſhip of the then living artiſts of diſtinction, particularly of the Director *Von Scupen* and of M. *Meytanz*, but likewiſe the favour and affection of many great men. The youth who, together with the greateſt livelineſs, was poſſeſſed of much amiable modeſty, was quite ſurpriſed, when his *Sacrifice of Abraham*

WOR

won the first prize in the academy. Being of the Protestant religion, he had, according to the spirit of the times, much trouble to endure from the rage of making proselytes, by which the pious ladies and their confessors were infested; but he adhered constantly to the Protestant religion, and often beat off the converters by repartees, when he was not disposed to argumentation. The crowning of his *Sacrifice*, a subject equally interesting to the Christians of all parties, was probably the occasion of his taking the highest concern in this favourite subject of his youth, during his whole life. For a quite different reason, the *Family of Lot* engaged him in perpetual trials, how such a subject might be treated in a noble manner. His rash and sprightly temper entangled him in many disagreeable affairs, out of which he always got happily by his address in bodily exercises, and his presence of mind. In every thing he undertook, he was above the ordinary rate. He played with superior skill at billiards, fenced in a masterly manner, and as well with his left-hand as his right; knew how to manage a horse with elegance, was an excellent shot, and often hit a swallow or a lark in its flight with a pistol. One of his most intimate friends at Vienna, was *Rafael Danner*, of whom he spoke always with emotion till his death, particularly when he looked at the portrait of his friend, or shewed it to others.

The brilliant Court of the Augustus, at Dresden, the collections of the monuments of arts, and several of his countrymen, drew him towards the end of 1739 to Dresden; and from that time Saxony became his second mother-country, where he only thought with a longing wish of Italy, whither he had always felt an inexpressible desire to go. At Dresden, *Winkelmann* and *Hagedorn* became his friends; and the former is, perhaps, mostly indebted to Oeser for his taste in the arts. Oeser made his eye sensible of what is beautiful or deformed; he taught him to see, as he used to express himself. The whole description of Rafael's Madonna is taken from the mouth of Oeser. In 1744 he was called to Petersburg, and was about to go thither, when the death of the Empress Anna frustrated his expectations. During this period, he got acquainted at Dresden with Miss *Oxleburg*, whom he afterwards married, who had the most beneficial influence upon his whole subsequent life, and whose excellent qualities the old man often praised with a thankful emotion. Economy, a quality too often wanting in men of genius, was not a virtue of Oeser's; he seldom worked for money, except after he had spent his last ducat; whenever he could, he followed his own whims and ideas. In the seven years' war, he for the most part lived at Dahlen, with the learned Count of Bünau, whose apartments he painted, as he had been previously engaged to do. This Count of Bünau is a very high character amongst the German literati. He wrote a "*History of the German Empire*," full of matter and deep researches; and bequeathed his library, the catologue of which, in six volumes in quarto, is still in high estimation, to the Electoral Library.

Towards the end of the war, Oeser went to live at Leipzig, where he had already made several valuable acquaintances. The Elector Christian establishing an academy at Leipzig for the improvement of arts, and leaving Oeser to chuse between Dresden and Leipzig; he preferred Leipzig, and was appointed Director of the Academy of Painting. He looked upon the time he passed at Dresden, and the first years of his abode at Leipzig, as the best period of his life, as well as of his performances of art. "Saxony has spoiled me," he would often say, in order to intimate that he often was obliged to comply with what modern taste required, and on that account he neglected, in some degree, the beautiful antique. His old friends were of the same opinion. He finished, some days before his death, a Head of Christ, painted in oil, which still shows the unimpaired glow of its master. The Sleeping Nymphs of Diana were his last production, which he painted while Schnorr, one of his most worthy disciples, read to him some scenes of Schiller's Don Carlos; they do not betray the trembling hand of a man of eighty-two years. He died the 18th of March, 1799, and preserved his jovial, truly philosophic disposition of mind to the last moment. The former liveliness of his youth had subsided to an amiable frank serenity, which, as his character was naturally open and honest, made him a most interesting character. As a man he was, perhaps, still more remarkable than as an artist. His long-life was full of original traits of all kinds; and his friends found always something ingenious, laconic, caustic or whimsical, to mention of *old Oeser*. An anecdote of him when he was still at Vienna, is, perhaps, worth relating. The worm, which injured so much

much the ſhips under the water, was then the general ſubject of converſation, and every one was deſirous to know it. Young Oeſer imagined a quite peculiar kind of a worm, furniſhed at one extremity with a kind of ſaw, and at the other with a borer, and found out means to put this production of his own brain with a myſterious air into the hands of ſome curious print-mongers. A few days afterwards a ſeller of curioſities brought him, with an important air, this new worm for copying, and recommended to him to be ſilent; and ſo Oeſer was fully occupied in copying his own worm, till the true one was brought to Vienna, with an ample deſcription, expoſing the ſuppoſititious one to general ridicule. He uſed to ſpeak his opinion on all ſubjects, particularly on politics, with great frankneſs, and often with vehemence. In this ſtyle he had probably ſpoken with the Pruſſian General Seydlitz, when he at the end of the ſeven-years war came home late in the night, threw away his hat and ſtick, and ſaid, "Now, if General Scydlitz is not an honeſt man and my friend, I muſt loſe my head." His family, of courſe, ſpent the night in anxious expectation, and was firſt tranquilliſed, when Seydlitz came the next morning with his ordinary kindneſs, ſpoke of the arts and of works of arts, and then went gaily with him to walk.

M. Oeſer's laſting monuments will be the pictures with which he has decorated St. Nicholas's Church, at Leipzig, one of the moſt magnificent fabrics in Germany; immenſe ſums having been ſpent in the laſt twenty years by the magiſtrates of Leipzig, in ornamenting the inſide of this old Gothic ſtructure. M. Oeſer diſplayed all the ſkill of his invention and colouring in ſix great pictures, the ſubjects of which are taken from the Goſpel of St. John, and in adorning the *battiſterio*, which is, indeed, the fineſt to be found in Germany. The ſtatue of the preſent Elector of Saxony, placed in the midſt of a public walk before the Gates of St. Peter, at Leipzig, has alſo been executed by M. Oeſer; and the ceilings in the great aſſembly-room, in a public edifice, at Leipzig, called the Merchants' hall, (*Gowandhaus*) has been painted by the ſame artiſt, who, but for the tranſient faintneſs of his colouring, would have excelled in freſco painting.

As Oeſer had not ſtudied in Italy, and, perhaps, by nature was little inclined to obſerve punctually the rules of the art, it would be unjuſt to ſubmit his works to the ſeverity of a critical examination. As for invention, they are not diſtinguiſhed by elevated thoughts, well choſen poetical ornaments, or happy allegories. They are, beſides, negligently drawn; their diſpoſition is only calculated for compoſing a whole, but does not extend to the ſingle parts, in which good and bad, agreeable and offending, ſtrokes, continually and mutually balance each other. The expreſſion wants life and force, and the whole management exactneſs and accuracy; the colouring ought to be ſtronger in the light places and leſs dark in the *chiaro-ſcuro*; but in other reſpects his works are moſt ſweet and delightful images, and productions of innocent ſimplicity and of genius. He was undoubtedly a man endowed with the greateſt talents, and, if compared with *Mengs*, we would ſay, that Mengs has given a wonderful example of the cultivation of indifferent talents, by the greateſt efforts and by continual aſſiduity, but that Oeſer had arrived at the point where he ſtood, as it were playing, and by the free favour of nature. If he had lived in times more favourable to the arts, and had enjoyed the advantage of inſtructing himſelf in a good ſchool, he would, without doubt, have ſhone among the firſt artiſts. In every part of his works we are ſtruck with the diſplay of an eminent diſpoſition for the arts. He is of a free and eaſy ſpirit, ſeldom ſublime, but always rich in ideas, and adorned with an amiable grace, which attended him through his whole life, and remained with him even in his moſt advanced age. He ſhews us children as ſweet and natural as thoſe of Corregio; young girls with the ſoft and lovely feminine grace of Albano's nymphs; charming landſcapes coloured with the purple of Aurora, or tinged with the glowing red of the evening. The negligence of management could eaſily have been changed by culture into that beautiful facility which is ſo much valued in the works of many a great artiſt. Light and ſhade are often diſtributed by him too arbitrarily, but are however, for the moſt part, like the drapery, employed in large maſſes and to an agreeable effect. Another proof of the extent of his faculties, his free ſpirit and the eaſineſs to bend his mind to every line of buſineſs, may be taken from his etched plates, ſome works in marble, and the architectural ornaments in the inner-

part of St. Nicholas' Church, at Leipzig. These last are particularly elegant, imagined with taste, and fitted to the place as well as to their destination. It is finally to be mentioned, that Oeser shewed, on every occasion, a decided aversion to grotesque ornaments, which certainly is not to be approved of, but which, however, must not be interpreted to his disadvantage. For modes of taste revolve, like days and seasons, in a continual circle, and in one is abundantly brought forth what in another does not prosper. It might be difficult to shew that such an immoderate a use of those ornaments, as is made in the present times, is more laudable or useful than an unlimited rejecting of them; nor will it be long before they grow disgusting. But true art, and a pure genuine taste, will never declare exclusively for or against any thing; they will rather examine every thing, choose the best, and adapt it to their intended purpose.

MEMOIRS *of* CARDINAL MAURY.

JEAN SIFFREIN MAURY, a celebrated French ecclesiastic, and cardinal of the Roman church, was born at Valeras, June 26, 1746, of a family which acquired considerable wealth by trade. Discovering a strong turn for the church, he received an education accordingly, and soon became distinguished as an excellent preacher. His talents were so generally admired, especially by persons of the first distinction, that preferments flowed in upon him in abundance; and, at the commencement of the Revolution, he was prior of Lyons and preacher to the king. The clergy of Peronne appointed him their Deputy to the Assembly of the Estates in 1789, and in that situation he greatly distinguished himself as an orator. In the chamber of the clergy he opposed vigorously the re-union of the orders; and when that measure was carried into effect, he quitted Versailles and went to Peronne, where he was arrested, but was released by order of the Legislative Body. He afterwards returned to the National Assembly, where he displayed great powers of eloquence in defence of royalty, the privileges of the nobility, the rights of the clergy, and the whole ancient regimen of France. Amidst all the wild uproar of political confusion, and the violence of the populace, agitated by the revolutionary spirit, and having the most alarming and shocking scenes constantly exhibited before his eyes, the Abbé Maury preserved his courage and asserted his principles, without the least reserve, till the fury of the storm could no longer be stemmed; and, therefore, he prudently withdrew into Italy, where the Pope gave him a bishopric, and, in 1792, sent him in quality of his nuncio to Frankfort, to assist at the coronation of the emperor.—Some time afterwards he was made archbishop of Nice, and, in February 1794, he received a cardinal's hat.

The literary talents of the Cardinal are equal to his powers as an orator, and he possesses a most penetrating judgment, with a vivid imagination. His mind is firm and undaunted; and, while he was a member of the National Assembly, the thunder of his eloquence oftentimes struck those with confusion who hated both him and his order.

He is the author of a Treatise on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, a subject which he has treated with the hand of a most skilful master, and, as one, who excels himself in the art which he teaches. But, though his book cannot be read without material advantage by every theoretical student, it must be admitted that the ingenious author has evinced too great a partiality to the oratory and pulpit compositions of his own countrymen. To the English in particular he will scarcely allow any merit, and it will be seen that divines of the Protestant communion are all little in the estimation of his Eminency. He appreciates the merits of our own most distinguished writers with a critical severity that shews either a mind warped by extreme prejudice, or one that is but slightly acquainted with the productions he condemns.

MEMOIRS *of* COUNT DE HOMPESCH.

THIS nobleman, who was grand master of Malta at the time when it yielded to the French, is a German by birth, and the first of that nation who ever enjoyed that distinguished office.

Military renown seems to have been the constant characteristic of the Maltese knights, and the history of this order certainly exhibits some of the most gallant exploits that are to be found in the records of mankind. But in the capture of Malta, in 1798, the glory of the order was tarnished, and it affords a striking contrast to the illustrious siege of Rhodes, which brought these military monks into the possession of this island. The letters written by the Count to Bonaparte on that occasion are filled with adulatory submissions, and pusillanimous expressions, far beneath the character of a soldier, much more of the representative of a chivalrous order so illustrious as that of St. John.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH *and* STOVES.

IN the "Travels of *John Bell*, of Antermony," from St. Petersburg to Pekin, in 1720, he describes two ingenious inventions, which were then in use in China; and the reader will probably recognize in them, the telegraph of modern days, and the flue-stoves of the celebrated culinary economist.—"Near the populous city of Siang fu, (says our author,) we met with many turrets upon the road, called post houses, erected at certain distances from one another, with a flag-staff, on which is hoisted the Imperial pendant.—These turrets are so contrived as to be in sight of one another, and by signals, they can convey intelligence of any remarkable event. By this means the court is informed, in the speediest manner imaginable, of whatever disturbance may happen, in the most remote provinces of the empire. These posts are also very useful, by keeping the country free from highwaymen; for should a person escape at one house, on a signal being made, he would certainly be stopped at the next." What was the peculiar construction of these signals Mr. Bell does not inform us; but as they were capable "of conveying intelligence of *any* remarkable event in the speediest manner imaginable," they must have been something more than mere pendants on a flag-staff. But to return to our author, who now writes from a village within four miles of the capital of China: "My lodgings in this village happened to be at a cook's-house, which gave me an opportunity of observing the ingenuity of these people, even on trifling occasions. My landlord being in his shop, I paid him a visit; where I found *six kettles, placed in a row, on furnaces*, having a separate opening under each of them for receiving the fuel, which consisted of a few small sticks and straw. On his pulling a thong he blew a pair of bellows, which made all his kettles boil in a very short time. They are, indeed, very thin, and made of cast-iron, being extremely smooth, both within and without. The scarcity of fuel near such a populous city, prompts people to contrive the easiest methods of dressing their victuals and keeping themselves warm during the winter which is severe for two months."

PORTRAITS *of* CHAUCER *and* GOWER.

The following Poetical Portraits of those venerable English poets, CHAUCER and GOWER, have never appeared in print. They were copied many years since out of a manuscript collection of no great antiquity; however, the language bespeaks the composition to be ancient.

Edgware Road, July 10, 1801.

JEFFERY CHAUCER.

HIS stature was not very tall;
Lean he was—his legs were small,
Hosed within a stock of red;
A button'd bonnet on his head,
From under which did hang, I ween,
Silver hairs, both bright and sheen;
His beard was white, and trimmed round;
His count'nance blithe, and merry found;
A sleeveless jacket, large and wide,
With many plaits and skirts beside,
Of water-camblet did he weare;
A whittle by his belt he beare;
His shoes were corned, broad before;
His inkhorn at his side he wore;
And in his hand he bare a book;
Thus did this ancient Poet look.

JOHN GOWER.

LARGE he was—his height was long;
Broad of breast, his limbs were strong;
But colour pale, and wan his look,
Such as they that ply'n their book;
His head was grey, and quaintly shorne;
Neatly was his beard yworn;
His visage grave and stern, and grim,
Cato was most like to him;
His bonnet was a hat of blue,
His sleeves were strait of that same hue;
A surcoat of a tawney dye
Hung in plaits across his thigh;
A breeche close unto his nock,
Handsomed with a long stock;
Peeked before were his shoone,
He wore such as others donne;
A bag of red was by his side,
And by that his napkin ty'd.
Thus John Gower did appear.
Quaint attired as you hear.

DUCKING-STOOL *in* FRANCE.

I read not long since in a newspaper, the following paragraph: "A woman was ducked in the Thames, at Kingston, in Surry, in a chair preserved in the town for that purpose, pursuant to sentence, on an indictment for being a common scold." Although this appears somewhat like what in the cant of the present day is called a *hoax*, or what used to be named a *take-in* or *banter*; yet that *ducking* was a punishment by the common law of England for these like offences is very certain. The same punishment was inflicted in France, especially in those parts which were in possession of the English, as I have now a proof before me in an

ancient manuſcript, of the uſages there in the reign of Richard Coeur de Lyon. The law runs in the following words: "Si feme eſt conveincue d'eſtre tenſoſe ou mediſans, ele ſera liée ob une corde ſos les ayſelles et ſera gitée par iij fes en l'aigue, et ſi aucuns lo y reprochet cils paiera x. s. et ſi feme lo y reproche ele paiera x. s. ou ſera colée iij fes en l'aigue et cis x. s. ſunt au beſoig de la cite;" which I thus render in Engliſh: "If a woman be convicted of ſcolding or abuſe, ſhe ſhall have a cord faſtened under her arm-pits, and be caſt three times into the water; and if any one upbraid her with it, ſuch perſon ſhall pay ten-pence; and if it be a woman that upbraids, the woman ſhall pay ten-pence or be ducked three times: and this ſum of ten-pence ſhall be for the uſe of the public."

The following very ſingular CASE *is related by* DR. CHEYNE, *of* BATH, *in his* TREATISE *on the* ENGLISH MALADY.*

"*The Caſe of the Hon. Colonel Townſhend.*—Colonel Townſhend, a gentleman of excellent natural parts and of great honour and integrity, had for many years been afflicted with a *nephritick* complaint, attended with conſtant vomitings, which had made his life painful and miſerable. During the whole time of his illneſs he had obſerved the ſtricteſt regimen, living on the ſofteſt vegetables and lighteſt animal foods, drinking aſſe's-milk daily, even in the camp; and for common drink, Briſtol-water, which, the ſummer before his death, he had drank on the ſpot. But his illneſs increaſing, and his ſtrength decaying, he came from Briſtol to Bath in a litter in autumn, and lay at the Bell-inn. Dr. Baynard, (who is ſince dead,) and I, were called to him, and attended him twice a day for about the ſpace of a week; but his vomiting continuing ſtill inceſſant, and obſtinate againſt all remedies, we deſpaired of his recovery. While he was in this condition he ſent for us early one morning: we waited on him, with Mr. *Skrine*, the apothecary: we found his ſenſes clear, and his mind calm: his nurſe, and ſeveral ſervants were about him. He had made his will, and ſettled his affairs. He told us, he had ſent for us to give him ſome account of *an odd ſenſation*, he had for ſome time obſerved and felt of himſelf, which was, —that *compoſing himſelf, he could die or expire when he pleaſed*; and yet, by an effort, or ſomehow, he could *come to life again*: which it ſeems he had ſometimes tried before he ſent for us. We heard this with ſurpriſe, but as it was not to be accounted for upon *common principles*, we could hardly believe the fact as he related it, much leſs give any account of it, unleſs he ſhould pleaſe to make the *experiment* before us, which we were unwilling he ſhould do, leſt in his weak condition he ſhould carry it too far. He continued to talk very diſtinctly and ſenſibly above an hour about this, (to him,) ſurpriſing ſenſation, and inſiſted ſo much on our ſeeing the trial made, that we were at laſt obliged to comply. We all three felt his pulſe firſt: it was diſtinct, though ſmall and thready; and his heart had its uſual beating.

"He compoſed himſelf on his back, and lay in a ſtill poſture ſome time; while *I* held his right hand, Dr. *Baynard* laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. *Skrine* held a clean looking-glaſs to his mouth. I found his pulſe ſink gradually, till at laſt I could not feel any by the moſt exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the leaſt motion in his *heart*, nor Mr. Skrine perceive the leaſt ſoil of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth; then each of us, by turns, examined his *arm*, *heart*, and *breath*, but could not, by the niceſt ſcrutiny, diſcover the leaſt ſymptom of life in him. We reaſoned a long time about this odd *appearance* as well as we could, and all of us judging it inexplicable and unaccountable, and finding he ſtill continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had, indeed, carried the experiment too far, and at laſt were ſatisfied that he was *actually dead*, and were juſt about to leave him. This continued about half an hour, by nine o'clock in the morning, in *autumn*. As we were going away, we obſerved ſome motion about the body, and upon examination found his pulſe and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and ſpeak ſoftly: we were all aſtoniſhed to the laſt degree at this unexpected change, and after ſome further converſation with him, and among ourſelves; went away fully ſatisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but confounded, and puzzled, and not able to form any rational ſcheme that might account for it.

"He afterwards called for his *attorney*, added a codicil to his will—ſettled legacies on his ſervants—received the ſacrament—and calmly and compoſedly expired about five or ſix o'clock that evening."

* Page 307. Second Edition.

The

The Doctor goes on by saying, the body was opened, and his complaints were found to have proceeded from a *nephritick* cancer, and concludes with the following strong testimony; which, from a man of his character, must be deemed conclusive as to the truth of his statement.

"I have narrated the *facts*, as I saw and observed them deliberately and distinctly, and shall leave to the philosophic reader to make what inferences he thinks fit: *The truth of the material circumstances I will warrant.*"

REMARKABLE CHARACTERS.

Mr. GUY, who was the founder of the noble hospital that bears his name in the borough of Southwark, was as remarkable for his private parsimony as his public munificence. He invariably dined alone, and a soiled proof-sheet, or an old newspaper, was his constant substitute for a table-cloth.

It is recorded of him, that as he was one winter evening sitting in his room, meditating over a handful of half-lighted embers confined within the narrow precincts of a brick-stove, and without any candle, a person who came to enquire for him was introduced, and after the first compliments were passed, and the guest requested to take a seat, Mr. Guy lighted a farthing-candle, which lay ready on the table by him, and desired to know the purport of the gentleman's visit. The visitor was the famous Vulture Hopkins, immortalised by Pope, in the lines—

"*When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend*
"*The wretch, that living, saw'd a candle's end,*
&c."

"I have been told, (said Hopkins) that you, Sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of *saving*, than any man now living, and I therefore wait upon you for a lesson of frugality; an art, in which I used to think I excelled, but am told by all who know you, that you are greatly my superior."—"And is that all you come about? (said Guy,) why then, we can talk this matter over in the dark:" So saying, he with great deliberation extinguished his new-lighted farthing-candle. Struck with this instance of economy, Hopkins rose up, acknowledged himself convinced of the other's superior thrift, and took his leave.

A boiled egg was the usual dinner of Sir HANS SLOANE. When he once complained to Doctor Mortimer that all his friends had deserted him, the Doctor observed that Chelsea was a considerable distance from the residence of most of them, and therefore they might be disappointed when they came, to find he had so slight a dinner. This gentle remonstrance put the old Baronet in a rage, and he exclaimed, "Keep a table! Invite people to dinner!—Would you have me ruin myself? Public credit totters already, and if, (as has been presaged,) there should be a national-bankruptcy, or a sponge to wipe out the National-debt, you may yet see me in a workhouse." His landed interest was, at that time, very considerable, and his Museum worth much more than the twenty thousand pounds, which was given for it by Parliament.

Pope has recorded the rapacity of PETER WALTERS, but there are some circumstances in his life not generally known. He was of a low origin, but acquired an immense estate; the principal part of which arose from his knowledge of the world, and careful attention to the follies and vices of young noblemen and gentlemen of fortune, whose wants he was, *on proper terms*, always ready and willing to supply.

He was first an Under-steward to the great Earl of Uxbridge, whom he had the address to manage with such dexterity, that to his dying hour, no man stood so well with that nobleman as Peter Walters. The Earl himself was a great usurer, and Peter was privy to all his bargains. When they were alone and disengaged, their custom was to compare notes, and then a question sometimes arose about which of them had pocketed the greatest number of peers. Pope calls Walters *a person eminent in the wisdom of his profession, a dexterous attorney, and a good, if not a safe, conveyancer.* It happened one night that Anthony Henley, who was as remarkable for his *wit*, as Peter was for his *money*, met together at an inn on the road and joined company. In the course of the evening's conversation, Henley heartily rallied his new companion, on his immoderate love of money, and threw out some sarcastic hints on his manner of getting it. Walters was no less severe upon Anthony for his sovereign contempt of that precious metal, and his ways of squandering it. "At best, (Henley said,) every-body knows, Walters, how you got your *money*,—but do be frank for once, and tell me how the devil you came by your *wit*, for they very rarely go together."—

"Why, as to that, (said Peter,) *I thank my stars I am not indebted to nature for a grain of it—but you must know I have lately bought a good many estates from men of a bright fancy and high genius, and they gave me their wit into the bargain.*"

Mr. LAW, projector of the Mississipi-scheme, was a Scotch gentleman of narrow fortune but great ambition; he had travelled through great part of Europe, and subsisted chiefly by gaming, by which he acquired considerable sums, particularly in Italy, where he first hatched his paper project, which afterwards gave birth to those detestable bubbles that brought both England and France to the brink of ruin. He offered his scheme first to the King of Sardinia, who told him his dominions were too small for such a project; adding, *If I know the humour of the French, I am sure they will relish your plan!* Mr. Law took his Majesty's advice, and it succeeded. The Regent Duke of Orleans came into his views. In December 1719, Law abjured the Protestant religion, and in the January following was made Comptroller-general of the Finances; in which situation he so managed *and controlled*, that he amassed almost all the cash of the kingdom and brought it into the King's coffers, and was himself nominally worth half a million; but not having the prudence or foresight to secure a shilling of it in foreign banks, he was obliged to relinquish this immense treasure, and the very next year to fly secretly from France, to avoid being torn to pieces by the enraged people. Such a sudden elevation, and precipitate downfal, is scarcely to be paralleled. From being the first man in a great kingdom, on whom all the people gazed, as at a meteor, he was in the twinkling of an eye reduced to the low rank of a sorry vagabond, whom all men despised; for after wandering about Europe for some time, he died at Munich, very poor. After his decease, his widow lived at Utrecht in a private manner; but his son was so fortunate as to procure a cornetcy of horse, and his daughter, a very amiable young lady, married the Lord Wallingford, son to the Earl of Banbury.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The CLOSE *of* DAY.

NO breeze disturbs the summer leaves,
That sleep refresh'd with evening dew;
An amber cloud the moon receives,
And veils her crescent from the view.

The voice of neither herd nor flock,
With tones of love, salutes my ears,
In echoes from the mountain rock,
That wears the mossy robe of years.

New hay and honeysuckles lend
Their fragrance to the breathing vale,
And nameless flowers their odors blend,
And with their sweets the smell regale.

As on I travel through the gloom,
That dims the closing eye of day,
Glow worms, with silvery lamps, illume
The verdant borders of my way.

The lark, sweet minstrel of the skies!
His carol ended, sinks to rest,
And by his feathery partner lies,
So happy in their humble nest!

Thus, in a green sequestered dell,
Safe from the frowns of wealth or care,
In smiles of peace my soul would dwell
With her, my fairest of the fair!

But now I mourn her, absent far,
My blooming flower of sweet delight!
Whose presence, like the evening star,
Would cheer the lonely brow of night.

W. EVANS.

To MARIA.

SHOULD Phœbus e'er forsake my mind,
Their favour should the Nine refuse,
Yet I, propitious fair, could find
A theme in thee—in thee a Muse.

Thy native charms, thy moral grace,
The pow'r of fiction far excel;
Each beauty decorates thy face,
Within thee all the virtues dwell.

Such melody thy notes to me
As sweetest poet never sung;
And true perfection would it be
To sing thy merits with thy tongue.

Let Phœbus, then, desert my mind,
Their succour let the Nine refuse,
I, matchless maid! shall ever find
A theme in thee—in thee a Muse.

T. OLDHAM.

A TRIP

From ANACREON.

COME, thou beſt of painters, come!
Maſter of the Rhodian art,
While mem'ry with her image glows,
Paint the miſtreſs of my heart.

Firſt her gloſſy ringlets trace:
—Paint them ſoft, and black as jet;
And, if ſuch thy mimic pow'r,
Paint them breathing every ſweet.

From the full luxuriant cheek,
Peeping thro' her duſky hair,
Let the ivory forehead riſe
Brightly glittering, ſmooth, and fair.

Her eye-brows trace with ſteadieſt hand;
With care the graceful arch deſign:
Part not the bewitching curves,
Nor yet unite the waving line.

Shaded by a jetty lid,
Paint me next her eye of fire,
Sparkling bright with rays of ſenſe,
Melting too with ſoft deſire.

Roſes blend with whiteſt milk—
Tint her lovely cheeks with this;
And her ſoft perſuaſive lips
Challenging the luſcious kiſs.

Round her alabaſter neck
Let the wanton graces play;
Shade, with a robe of purple dye,
The brighter charms that ſhun the day.

But gently through the careleſs folds
Let the ſnowy boſom break:
—Enough! 'tis ſhe! I own thy power;
It breathes—it lives—it ſoon will ſpeak!

W. SHEPHERD.

BALLAD.

'TWAS on a cliff, whoſe rocky baſe
Baffled the briny wave;
Whoſe cultur'd heights their verdant ſtore
To many tenant gave;

A mother, led by ruſtic cares,
Had wander'd with her child;
Unwean'd the babe—yet on the graſs
He frolick'd and he ſmil'd.

With what delight the mother glow'd
To mark the infant's joy;
How oft would pauſe, amidſt her toil,
To contemplate her boy.

Yet ſoon, by other cares eſtranged,
Her thoughts the child forſook;
Careleſs he wanton'd on the ground,
Nor caught his mother's look.

Cropt was each flow'r that caught his eye,
'Till, ſcrambling o'er the green,
He gain'd the cliff's unſhelter'd edge,
And prea's'd ſurvey'd the ſcene!

'Twas now the mother, from her toil,
Turn'd to behold her child—
The urchin gone!—her cheeks were fluſh'd!—
Her wand'ring eye was wild!

She ſaw him on the cliff's rude brink—
Now careleſs peeping o'er—
He turn'd, and to his mother ſmil'd,
—Then ſported as before.

Sunk was her voice—'twas vain to fly—
'Twas vain the brink to brave—
Oh Nature! it was thine alone
To prompt the means to ſave!

She tore the kerchief from her breaſt,
And laid her boſom bare:
He ſaw delighted—left the brink,
And ſought to banquet there.

H. R.

The DARTMOOR COTTER; *or, the* WIDOW *and her* PONY.

I. MORE ſavage than the howl
Of winter on the moor,
His voice, who once a widow drove
At midnight from his door.

II. The hills were clad with ſnow,
And glimmer'd in the moon,
Which, through the clouds, ſeem'd like the ſun
Obſcur'd with miſt at noon.

III. From noon to midnight hour,
The Dame her way purſued
O'er hill and dale, o'er moorland wild,
And mountain ſolitude.

IV. Her pony with the cold
Begins to droop and ſink;
The ſnow deny'd him graſs to eat,
And ice, a pool to drink.

V. The inn is nigh: ſhe knocks,
And calls aloud for aid,
To lift her pony from the ſnow,
Where proſtrate he was laid.

VI. "Away"—a voice replies;
Nor has ſhe anſwer more;
But, ſhiv'ring, liſtens to the wind
O'er Dartmoor-foreſt roar.

VII. She thinks of home—ſo far!
With tears, and heaves a ſigh,
When, lo! a ſound of horror ſwells
The gale that whiſtles by.

VIII. A hollow groan reſounds,
And ſtops her panting breath;
Alas! her pony's plaintive moan.
Bids her farewel in death!

IX. A cot in ſight ſhe reach'd,
Heartleſs again to knock;
But, at her call, a ſwain unbars
The door,—without a lock.

X. Unlike

X. Unlike that Publican,
Who rudely cry'd—"depart"—
This cottager compaſſion breathes,
And feels a tender heart.

XI. He lights a blazing fire,
To yield her ſweet relief,
And mingles with her tale of woe
His ſympathy of grief.

XII. With morn around the door
The Cotter's children ſmil'd,
Or gambol'd in the heath, as blithe
As bees that haunt the wild.

XIII. This tale they love to tell
The ſtranger on the green,
And ſhow him where the pony fell,
And where his bones are ſeen.

XIV. The Father of the dew
Accepts the Widow's tears
That drop in pity for the beaſt,
Who ſerv'd her days and years.

Taviſtock, W. EVANS.
April, 1801.

COURTLY ADULATION.

From Arioſto's Satires.

RASH is that fool, who 'gainſt his ſovereign lord,
Preſumes to proffer one oppoſing word:
Should he at noon ſee ſtars! then grope your way;
The ſun, at midnight! blinking ſhun his ray.
Where'er at random falls his praiſe or blame,
Conſenting courtiers echo back the ſame.
Nay, e'en the rear of ſlaves, who look and quake,
Nor ever dare their humble ſilence break,
With ev'ry grinning muſcle ſeem to cry,
We, if we durſt, would ſanction too, the lie.

Hackney. J. M.

LINES, *tranſlated from the* IRISH *of* THADY RUDDY, *an* UNTUTORED BARD.

WHY does that roſe ſhine forth with ſo much pride?
In all the glories of an Eaſtern bride?
Is it becauſe ſhe decks fair *Selin*'s* bow'rs?
Is it becauſe ſhe's called the Queen of Flow'rs?
Is it becauſe ſhe ſcents the verdant plain,
And lives in ev'ry poet's love-ſick ſtrain?
Is it becauſe ſhe breathes in Homer's Greek,
And ſhares the charms of lovely Nora's cheek?
Is it becauſe the plaintive bird of night
Woos her in ſtrains that lend e'en ſaints delight?
But mark yon humble lily of the vale,
Content to flouriſh in the paſt'ral tale;
Content in her own native ſhade to breathe,
Or bloom at times in ſome young ſhepherd's wreathe;
Yet thou art dearer to my lowly breaſt,
Than yon proud roſe in all her radiance dreſt.
The pureſt emblem of the modeſt maid,
Who flies the wanton eye, and courts the ſhade.

* An extenſive vale in the county of Leitrim.

A TRIBUTE *to the* MEMORY *of a* YOUNG GENTLEMAN, *who died on the* 10*th of June, in early life, eminent for his worth and diligence in his profeſſion as Surgeon of a Diſpenſary.*

IN haſte to thee the fatal mandate came,
And quick thy ſpirit fled its languid frame.
Farewel! 'tis finiſhed! Heaven requir'd no more;
Thy days of labour, ſtudious nights, are o'er.
Yet, ſilent now upon thy lowly bed,
Thou ſleepeſt not with the forgotten dead;
No, gentle ſhade, juſtice thy name ſhall raiſe,
And o'er the cypreſs ſpread the verdant bays:
Bid it ſurvive a fair example ſhown,
And may the young compare it with their own.
In all *their* time, (thy treaſure of rich uſe,)
Are no regretted moments of abuſe?
As thee devout, ſay, have they minds as free,
And, bleſt by ſcience, humble found as thee?
Of gentle manners, are their morals pure;
In them does miſery meet a friend as ſure?
Does filial duty's pure affection glow,
And faith ſeal every claim the good can know?
Is aught revers'd? reverſe the erring plan,
Theſe are the graces that adorn the man.
For gold and honours vain the giddy ſtrife—
The firſt of honours is an uſeful life.
Lamented ſhade, farewel! thy labour's done,
And Heaven, high prize for virtue! early won.
External gifts the Muſe deems toys of earth,
But pays juſt tribute here to modeſt worth.

Lancaſter,
June 18, 1801.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

Bonaparte. Engraved from a buſt modelled by Ceracci, by H. Richter. Publiſhed for Richters, Newman-ſtreet, Price 10s. 6*d. Plain,* 1*l.* 1*s. in Colours*

THE reſemblance of a man who has performed ſo conſpicuous a character in the great theatre of the world, at this moſt eventful period, naturally excites curioſity; and to gratify that curioſity, we have been treated with ſeveral of his portraits. This is ſaid to be a very ſtriking reſemblance, and the circumſtances that attended the modelling the buſt, are collateral proofs that it is ſo. About twenty years ago, Ceracci an Italian, who was the ſculptor, reſided in Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, and was conſidered by many of the beſt judges as a young artiſt of great promiſe. At this time he gave ſome inſtructions to Mrs. Damer. He modelled the heads of the Marquis of Buckingham, Admiral Keppel, General Paoli, and many other eminent characters. He was alſo the ſculptor of the figures on the top of Somerſet Houſe; and one very curious ſpecimen of his taſte and talents he preſented to Mr. Goubert, at whoſe death it was purchaſed by Mr. Raphael Smith, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now is.

With all this, Ceracci did not find encouragement in this country, which he therefore left in about four or five years, and went to reſide in Vienna; where he ſtaid a ſhort time, but was on ſome account or other ordered to quit the empire. He then went to America, where he was noticed and employed; and to purchaſe marble for a monument which he had an order for, he took a voyage to Italy. Bonaparte, previouſly to his going with the troops to Egypt, happened to be in the ſame city at the ſame time, and Ceracci obtained permiſſion to make a model of his head. With this the General was ſo much pleaſed, that he told the ſculptor if he came to Paris he would endeavour to ſerve him. Ceracci went to Paris, and afterwards repaid his countryman's kindneſs by being a principal contriver of the plot to deſtroy him by the Infernal machine; and for this he was guillotined.

This copy is correctly drawn, and admirably engraved. In the general outline of the head, and ſpirit of the eye, it bears a ſtrong reſemblance to a large medallion that has been lately engraved at Paris. On one ſide of this is the Chief Conſul's head, inſcribed *An.* ix. 1801, *Bonaparte Conſul de la rep. Fran.* On the reverſe is a globe, with the rays of the ſun ſhining upon that part of the Continent in which France is ſituated, and a heavy cloud hovering over the part in which is Great Britain! Motto, *Bonheur au Continent, Paix de Luneville.*

Maſquerier's Portrait of Bonaparte is removed from Piccadilly to Macklin's Gallery, Fleet-ſtreet.

Poetry and Painting have been conſidered as ſiſter-arts. The name of Geſſner of Zurich ſtands very high in the former; his ſon, who is an inhabitant of this country, has embraced the latter; and whatever may be his defects, has certainly an abundant portion of fire. Wherever this is found we augur improvement. The fleet courſer, that ſometimes flies out of the beaten track, may be checked in his wild career, and brought into the proper bounds—but the ſluggiſh animal that drags on at the ſame dull pace, without daring to deviate to the right or left, can never be ſpurred into ſpeed.

This gentleman, (Mr. Geſſner jun.) has lately made a number of deſigns, relative *to bloody battles, and to bruiſing arms.* Forty or fifty of theſe are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Ackermann of the Strand, who intends to publiſh them. The following ſubjects, which bear ſtrong marks of a vigorous mind and abound in ſavage grandeur, are already engraved, and are ſold at 6s. the Pair. In Colours 12s.

Saxon Dragoons patroling in a Storm. Ziegler ſculpt.—Auſtrian Huſſars in purſuit of the Enemy. Ziegler ſculpt.

The contraſt between theſe two prints, is in an eminent degree ſtriking. The light-coloured cloaks of the Saxons, and the chilling and violent wind and ſtorm in the diſtance, is marked with the hand of a maſter, and appears to be felt by both the horſes and their riders. The heat of the whole ſurrounding ſcenery, which is in a perfect blaze, forms a very ſtrong oppoſition.

Engliſh Light Horſe attacking French Artillery. Merke ſculpt.—Pruſſian Huſſars on a Night Piquet. Ziegler ſculpt.

Theſe are two ſpirited prints.

Russian Hussars and Cossacks attacked by French Horse and Foot. Merke sculpt. Austrian Hussars charging the Enemy through a Town. J. Bluck sculpt.

This pair of prints display war in all its horrors.

An Officer of Cuirassiers leading on his Troops. J. Bluck sculpt.—Hessian Hussars, on a Night Patrol. C. Ziegler sculpt.

The effect of the peasant's lanthorn in the last of these prints, though rather violent in the blaze, is striking.

Saxon Hussars attacked by French Infantry from an Ambuscade, J. Bluck sculpt.—A Reconnoitring party of Austrian Dragoons retreating from the Enemy. J. Bluck sculpt.

These two prints, like the others, have great spirit, but would not have been injured by being, in the painters phrase, *a little kept down* both in drawing and colouring.

To the gentlemen of the army, these subjects have peculiar interest, and we are told that among the military the sale has been considerable.

Swearing-in the Lord Mayor. Painted by Miller. Engraved by B. Smith. Published by Messrs. Boydell, Cheapside, and the Shakespeare Gallery. Price 3l. 3s.

This print is forcibly engraved, and derives a large portion of its interest from the number of portraits; a greater number, we believe, than were ever inserted in any one print. A key-plate with references to them all, is delivered with the print. The internal view of Guildhall is correct, and comprizes the full length portraits of Sir Matthew Hale, and the other judges, who, after the dreadful fire in 1666, regulated the rebuilding of London by such wise rules as to prevent the endless train of law suits which might otherwise have ensued, and would have been little less chargeable than the fire had been. These portraits were painted by Michael Wright, a tolerably good painter. The key-print describes many of them.

Agrippina landing with the Ashes of Germanicus. Burney del. Agar sculpt.—Sophonisba receiving her Nuptial Present from Massinissa. Burney del. Agar sculpt. Published for Ackermann, 101 Strand. Price 3s. Plain. Coloured 7s.

These are two very elegant little vignettes. In the first of them, the figures are antique, though that of Agrippina, if she stood upright, would be above the height of a British beauty. The figure of Sophonisba in the second, is voluptuous, but the displaying a cornucopia as the nuptial torch, though it may be warranted in the Court of Paphos, would, in an English Court, excite some whimsical ideas, which might lead to Doctors' Commons, and the Court of King's Bench. We are at a loss to conceive how the loose drapery, to which the horn and garland are suspended, is supported. If we suppose it the wind, it must be Boreas, for Zephyrus would not have sufficient power. Notwithstanding all this, it is a light and tasteful design, and very neatly engraved.

A Drawing-book, consisting of Four Heads. Maria Cosway del. Samuel Phillips sculpt. Published for R. Ackermann, Print Warehouse, No. 101, Strand. Price 10s. 6d. Plain. 21s. Coloured.

These heads are in the antique style, and intended for Bacchus, Ariadne, Innocence, and Simplicity.

The face of Bacchus is rather feminine, though the profile, which is perfectly Grecian, resembles a figure that was some years since at the late Mr. Hamilton's gardens at Cobham, in Surrey. The head of Ariadne is in a singular position, but is a good model to draw from. The heads of *Innocence* and *Simplicity* are characteristic, and well display the two passions they are intended to personify. The whole are admirably engraved in the chalk manner, by Mr. Samuel Phillips, whom we have had former occasions to notice, and who displays marks of improvement, that we expect will in time raise him to eminence.

While we are on the subjects designed by Mrs. Cosway, we cannot resist noticing a design which Agar has lately engraved, as a vignette to a bill of Ackermann, Suardy and Cos. Water-proof Manufactory at Chelsea. The process which cloth or wearing-apparel undergoes at this place, renders it impenetrable to rain, and Mrs. Cosway has well described this by a whimsical and poetical *concetto*.

A figure, which by the courtesy of allegory, and the practice of allegorical painters, must we believe be called a dolphin, is represented swimming in the ocean, and spouting water to a considerable height from each of his nostrils. Upon the animal's back, stands a little Cupid, holding a piece of light drapery, which the wind very complacently blows a little higher than his head. It is inscribed *Rain defied—Health preserved.* Partly enveloped in a cloud immediately above it, is a little Genius pressing between his hand

hands somewhat that must be considered to be a sort of sponge, charged with water, till it descends in a violent torrent upon the water-proof canopy—under which the little Cupid, perfectly secure, "*Rides in the Whirlwind, and defies the Storm.*"

This is all very prettily imagined, but it would have had a lighter and more airy effect, if the figure in the clouds had been raised higher, so as to have been more above the canopy.

Mr. Holloway is engaged in an arduous undertaking; making large prints from Rafaelle's cartoons. The history of these grand models of grace and greatness, is singular and curious.

Leo X. employed Rafaelle to delineate them as designs for tapestry, to ornament the pontifical apartments at Rome. For this, (according to Panvinio,) he agreed to pay 50,000 *scudi doro*, to the proprietor of a large tapestry manufactory in Flanders. The work was finished and sent to Rome, but the money agreed to be paid was not returned, and these inimitable productions were left in the hands of the tapestry merchant and his successors for near a century, when they were purchased by either the parliament of Great Britain, or Charles I. for a very large sum: it has been said, near ten thousand pounds.

Soon after the decollation of this prince, his very fine collection of pictures, statues, tapestry, jewels, &c. was sold; and by a catalogue which was discovered some years since in Moorfields, and fell into the hands of the late Sir John Stanley, it appears that the cartoons were purchased by his highness (Cromwell,) for 300l. This, considering the price at which they had been so recently purchased, was a very small sum; but the temper of the times was too harsh and gloomy to set much value upon elegant embellishments, and paintings of religious subjects were held in such abhorrence, that previous to the sale, an order was made to burn all such pictures as contained any representations of the Second Person in the Trinity, or the Virgin Mary. Be the cause what it would, this unfortunate monarch's valuable collection of pictures, statues, jewels, plate, and the furniture of nineteen palaces, sold for 18,000l.

The cartoons were, after this, deposited in Hampton-court-palace. From thence they were several years since removed to the Queen's-house; and from the Queen's-house they are removed to Windsor, where Mr. Holloway has been permitted to copy them; for which purpose he has for several months had a scaffolding erected, and is now sedulously applying to making the drawings. From his former productions there is every reason to think he will produce a set of prints that will not only do honour to himself but to the country.

The cartoons have been several times copied. Twice by Sir James Thornhill. The larger set were purchased at Sir James's sale, by the late Duke of Bedford, for 200l. and have been lately presented by the present Duke to the Royal Academy, at Somerset-house.

The first set of engravings that were ever made of them, were by Dorigny, to whom Queen Anne allotted apartments in the palace, during the progress of the work, and afterwards knighted the artist. The second set were very neatly engraved in smaller size by Simon Gribelin, with an internal view of the room as it appeared at Hampton-court. Another set were wretchedly wrought by Kirkhall, and are usually printed in blue, green or red. Mr. Simon is engaged in a copy, and one of the prints we are told is finished.

The print of the Siege of Valenciennes, engraved by Bromley, from Loutherbourg's capital picture, is finished, and will be published early in the winter. The subscribers will have ample reason to be satisfied that though they have waited long, they have not waited in vain, for it is a most correct and spirited copy, and admirably engraved.

Mr. Mitchell, of Newman-street, has published a book on Grecian, Roman, and Gothic Architecture, price to subscribers four guineas. The plates exhibit several buildings that have been erected by the author; and his aim, in those that he has planned for families, seems to be to unite, in a compact and elegant villa, all the comforts of a house to live in. This is good sense, but has not always been adopted; for we have often seen comfort and convenience sacrificed to splendour and show. A section of the Panorama, which Mr. Mitchell built, will be very curious to those who have not considered the subject, as it completely elucidates the principle, by which this *triumph of perspective* is effected.

Windsor Castle is to undergo a thorough repair, and to have, throughout the whole building, Gothic windows, similar to the architecture of the time of Edward III. Mr. Wyatt is the architect, and expects that it will take about three years to compleat it.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1801.

	No. of Caſes.
ACUTE DISEASES.	
TYPHUS	22
Febris Intermittens	1
Pneumonia	7
Cynanche Tonſillaris	8
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	18
Dyſpnœa	9
Cough and Dyſpnœa	12
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	3
Pleurodyne	1
Hydrothorax	2
Apoplexia	1
Paralyſis	2
Cephalalgia	5
Dyſpepſia	7
Anaſarca	4
Aſcites	2
Amenorrhœa	3
Menorrhagia	2
Chloroſis	5
Aſthenia	2
Hypochondriaſis	2
Hyſteria	3
Scrophula	2
Diarrhœa	5
Hæmorrhois	3
Scabies	1
Herpes	3
Chronic Rheumatiſm	12
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia Lochialis	3
Low Puerperal Fever	2
Abſceſſus Mammarum	1
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Febris Infantilis	2
Rachitis	1
Aphthæ	5
Herpes	8

It will appear from the annexed liſt, that the fever, which has long formed a large proportion in former liſts, continues to prevail, and that the number of patients under its influence is ſtill large.—This diſeaſe has propagated itſelf to a conſiderable extent, particularly amongſt the lower orders of ſociety; ſo that there is hardly a family that has been viſited by it, in which almoſt every member of it has not been more or leſs affected. Together with the other ſymptoms of this diſeaſe, which have been frequently recited, ſome affections of the throat have of late, in ſeveral inſtances, been experienced. In theſe caſes, there has been a ſlight inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and ſome enlargement of the tonſils, occaſioning a degree of pain and difficulty in deglutition. Theſe ſymptoms have, however, ſoon yielded to the inhaling of the ſteam of warm water; or frequently ſipping ſome tepid emollient liquor, or the uſe of moderately aſtringent gargles.

Similar affections of the throat, but in a higher degree, have, in ſome inſtances, conſtituted the primary diſeaſe. The patient has firſt complained of ſtiffneſs and fulneſs about the throat, the tonſils, and the whole of the internal fauces have been much inflamed, and the degree of fever, indicated by the fulneſs and frequency of the pulſe and the heat of the ſkin, has been conſiderable.

The uſe of aperient medicines, keeping up a determination to the ſkin by antimonials, and the uſe of emollient gargles have generally been attended with ſucceſs, and in a few days the diſeaſe has been removed.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WHITBY, *and others, for a* MILL *to grind* BARK *for the* USE *of* TANNERS.

THIS mill conſiſts of a number of cutters fixed upon arbors or axles, which cut the bark to pieces; after which the bark falls through an eye, and paſſes between two large caſt-iron plates, with grooves or furrows, cut either hollow or levelled ſquare. The under plate is made to move round, which is found to facilitate the entrance of the bark into the eye more than if the upper plate moved.

The upper plate may, however, be made to move round, if the ſituation in which the mill ſtands requires it; and, in this caſe, the grooves or furrows are reverſed.

A perpendicular ſhaft reſts upon braſs, fixed upon the bridge-tree, which, by means of two ſcrews, is raiſed or depreſſed to grind the bark finer or coarſer as may be wiſhed.

Theſe two caſt-iron plates (for which the patent is particularly granted, and which appear to conſtitute the chief invention in this mill,) are ſet in motion by common mill machinery, ſuch as uſed in horſe, water, wind, or ſteam mills.

This mill, when moved by a horſe, will grind

grind three hundred-weight of bark in an hour; but as the plates may be made of any circumference, varying with the power by which they are moved, the quantity ground by the mill in a given time will be in proportion to the size of the plates, and consequently to the power which moves the machinery. The advantages promised by this invention are, a saving of bark, and an acceleration in the process of tanning, as it is said that bark, ground fine by this mill, without being pulverized, spends more rapidly and more completely in the pits.

MESSRS. WHITE *and* SMETHURST *for an* IMPROVED LAMP-BURNER.

This is an improvement on the burner of the common Argand lamp, the object of which is to cause a more free and plentiful supply of oil to the ignited part of the wick, by which means it may burn better, require snuffing less frequently, and will burn with oil of an inferior quality. These advantages are obtained simply by leaving more space between the two tubes within which the wick is confined than is usually done, and in this the whole improvement of the Patentee appears to consist. It is necessary however to reduce to the usual size the space at the top of the wick, in order that the burnt crust may be more conveniently brushed off. This may be done by putting on a ring conicaly shaped, so as to bring the space at top to the requisite dimension.

The principle of improvement here is to take away the close adhesion between the sides of the unburnt wick and the tubes between which it is confined; for, as this part of the wick is constantly soaked in oil, it thereby adheres closely to the sides of the tubes, and the capillary attraction by which the oil is drawn up into the burning circle of the wick, is thus much less than it would be if the wick were simply hanging down loosely to the oil reservoir. At the same time all the important advantage gained by the Argand construction is preserved equally well merely by the ring at the top of the wick-tube. The Patentees suggest other methods of constructiug the supporters of the wick, as for instance, by supporting a ring upon pillars or bars, or by making slits or openings in the sides of the tubes, and the like, all of which will ensure the same advantages.

One of the most important benefits which the Patentees assert will be derived from their improved lamp, is to enable the wick to burn common whale or seed-oils, which are sold nearly at half the price of the best spermaceti oil, and it is probable that, if the lamp burns well, little, if any, of the offensive smell occasioned by these oils, when burnt in the common way, will be perceived.

[*The following Patents have lately been obtained in America.*]

MR. JAMES COX, *of Rahway, in East Jersey, for a* MACHINE *to save* LABOUR *in* TAN-YARDS.

It consists of sets of frames adapted to the vats on which the hides are to be stretched, and secured in such a manner as to be both in a situation to be acted upon by the fluid in which they are immersed, and to be easily lifted out for airing, by the strength of one or two men. Thus in the operations of soaking in common water, in lime water, &c. the hides are *handled* with very little expenditure of time or strength.

MR. WILLIAM YOUNG, *of Connecticut, for a* NEW MODE *of raising* SASH-WINDOWS.

This is performed by means of cork, &c. in the simplest possible manner, with scarcely any expence. The contrivance is the following: Three or four holes are bored in the sides of the sash, into which hole common bottle-corks are inserted, projecting about the sixteenth of an inch. These press against the window-frames, along the usual groove, and by their elasticity support the sash at any height which may be required.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

AGRICULTURE.

The Case of the Farmers; with a Dedication to the Board of Agriculture; and an Address to all Present and Future Writers on Agriculture, by a Hertfordshire Farmer, 8vo. 1s. Badcock.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the late Mrs. Robinson, written by herself; including Anecdotes of many distinguished Persons of the present Period; with Poems and Letters never before published, written by herself, or addressed to her

her by various Perſons, 4 vols, foolscap 8vo. 1l. 1s. in boards. Phillips.

A Narrative of the Life of Sarah Shade, containing many well-authenticated and curious Facts, more particularly during her Voyage to the Eaſt Indies, in 1769, and in traverſing that Country with the Army at the Siege of Pondicherry, Vellore, Negapatam, &c. 2s. Hatchard.

CHEMISTRY.

Synoptic Tables of Chemiſtry; intended to ſerve as a Summary of the Lectures delivered on that Science in the Public Schools in Paris, by A. F. Fourcroy, royal folio, 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

DRAMA.

Mutius Scævola; or, the Roman Patriot; an Hiſtorical Drama, as adapted for Repreſentation, by W. H. Ireland, with a Preface by Mr. Feltham, 2s. 6d. Badcock.

EDUCATION.

Introduction to the Engliſh Reader; or, a Selection of Pieces in Proſe and Poetry, calculated to improve the younger Claſſes of learners in Reading, by Lindley Murray, 3s. bound. Longman and Rees.

Aphoriſms for Youth; with Obſervations and Reflections, Religious, Moral, Critical, and Characteriſtic, original, or ſelected from the moſt diſtinguiſhed Writers; interſperſed with original Poetry, 5s. boards.

Lackington, Allen, and Co.

The Adventures of Kamoula; or, a Vindication of the Ways of Providence, exemplified in the Triumph of Virtue and Innocence over Corruption and Malice, 1s. 6d.

Lackington, Allen, and Co

The Order and Method of Inſtructing Children; with Strictures on the Modern Syſtem of Education, by G. Crabb, 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

The Amiable Tutoreſs; or, the Hiſtory of Mary and Jane Hornby; a Tale for young Perſons, 2s. Hurſt.

HISTORY.

The Hiſtory of England, from the earlieſt Dawn of Record, to the Peace of 1783, by C. Coote, L. L. D. 9 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s. boards. Kearſley.

Memoirs of the Reign of George III. from the Year 1796, to the Commencement of the Year 1799, by William Belſham, 1 vol. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards, and 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Robinſons.

LAW.

The Statutes at large, Anno 41. Geo. III. being the fifth and concluding Seſſion of the eighteenth and laſt Parliament of Great Britain, with a copious Index to the Volume, 4to. 6s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

Tabula Judicum; a complete Regiſter of the Judges of the Superior Courts, with the Attornies and Solicitors General, for the Eighteenth Century, including the ſubſequent Alterations to the 5th of June, 1801, with Biographical References, 3s. 6d.

Ogilvy and Son.

MISCELLANIES.

Remarks by T. Ludlum on the Scurrilous Reflections caſt upon the Rev. W. and T. Ludlum, by Dr. Milner, 1s. Wilkie.

A General Syſtem of Equeſtrian Education, by Mr. Aſtley, ſen. Profeſſor of the Art of Riding, &c. with Engravings, 10s. 6d.

Creed.

The Letters between the Marquis of Blandford, and Lady Mary Anne Sturt; the Report of the Trial; and Mr. Sturt's Vindication of himſelf from the Charge of having connived at the Adulterous Intercourſe between the Parties, 5s. Ridgway.

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Debrett.

The Method of Educating the Deaf and Dumb, by the Abbé de l'Epée, tranſlated from the French, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

The Boa Conſtrictor; an Illuſtration from the Natural of what has appeared in the Political World; ſuggeſted in conſequence of a Recollection of Events, which were provoked by a late French demi-official Publication in the Moniteur; concluding with ſome Conſiderations reſpecting Negociation, by the Author of the Theory of Cheſs, 1s.

Hatchard.

The Theological, Philoſophical, and Miſcellaneous Works of the Rev. William Jones, with an Account of his Life and Writings, 12 vols. large 8vo. with Portrait, 5l. 8s. bds.

Rivingtons.

The Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1801, Part I. Elmſley.

A Week's Converſation on the Plurality of Worlds; tranſlated from the French of M. de Fontenelle, with conſiderable Improvements, by J. Hughes, Eſq. to which is added, Mr. Addiſon's Defence of the Newtonian Philoſophy, 3s. boards. Jones.

Dodſley's Annual Regiſter for the Year 1799, 10s 6d. boards.

Otridge and other Proprietors.

Letters addreſſed to a young Man, on his Entrance into Life, and adapted to the Circumſtances of the Times, by Mrs. Weſt, Authoreſs of a Tale of the Times, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

Six Picturesque Views in North Wales, engraved in Aquatinta by Alken; with Poetical Reflections on leaving that Country, by the

the Rev. Brian Broughton, M. A. royal 4to. 12s. Mawman.

An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and the Orthographic and Sterographic Projections of the Sphere; including the Theory of Navigation, illustrated by Practical Examples, and applied to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances; to determine the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun, the Longitude by the Lunar Observations, and to other important Problems on the Sphere, and in Nautical Astronomy, by Thomas Keith, Teacher of Mathematics, 10s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

Canterbury Tales, by Harriet Lee, volume 4, 8s. boards. Robinsons.

Second Edition of a New Table of all the Stamp-duties, completed to the 9th of July, 1801. by T. Edwards, Law-stationer, an open sheet, 1s. Edwards.

Account of the Emancipation of the Slaves of Unity Valley Pen, in Jamaica, by David Barclay, 6d. Phillips.

Part of a Letter to a Noble Earl, containing a Comment on the Doctrines and Facts of Sir Richard Musgrave's Vindicatory of the Yeomanry and Catholics of the City of Cork, by Thomas Townsend, Esq. 1s. 6d. Booker.

The Sincere Huron; or, Pupil of Nature; translated from the French of Voltaire, 1s. 6d. Bone.

Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, peculiarly calculated to qualify young Gentlemen for Public Situations, and for Parliamentary Business, by Thomas Mortimer, Esq. 8vo. 9s. boards Longman and Rees.

An Appeal to the Public on the Controversy between Hannah More, the Curate of Blagdon, and the Rev. Sir A. Elton, by Thomas Bere, A. M. 2s. Robinsons.

The Elements of Gaelic Grammar, by the Rev. A. Stewart, 8vo. 4s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

The Magus; or, Celestial Intelligencer; forming a Complete System of Occult Philosophy and Magic; to which is added, the Lives of the most eminent Magi, &c. by Francis Barrett, 4to. 1l. 7s. Lackington, Allen, and Co.

The Principles of Morality, by George Enfor, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards. Jordan.

Prose on various Occasions, Literary and Political, collected from the Newspapers, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Hurst.

Lloyd's Monthly List of the Commercial Shipping belonging or trading to Great Britain and Ireland; containing the following interesting Particulars respecting every ship, viz. her Name, Tonnage, Class, or Condition and Age; her Captain, Owners, and Brokers Names; present Trade or Employment, Station, Situation, and other recent Information concerning her; the Port where built or registered, and her Number of Guns; with Miscellaneous Observations, &c. In the above Description, nearly 12,000 Vessels are included. To which is added, a correct List of the Royal Navy of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, with the first Lieutenants, and the Agents of the Captains, 1s. 6d. Hurst.

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Observations on the Establishment of a Royal Military College for the Instruction of the Officers of the British Army, as proposed by the Secretary at War, 1s. Egerton.

The English Bowman; or, Tracts on Archery; containing the History, Character, and Military Career of the English Long Bow, including Sir John Smith's Discourse on Weapons, &c. &c. with many Notes and Historical Illustrations: to which is added, the Bowman's Glory, a very scarce Tract, by T. Roberts, with Frontispiece, 10s. 6d. Egerton.

MEDICAL.

The second Volume of the Institution of the Practice of Medicine, by Joseph Baptist Buserius de Kanifeld; translated from the Latin by William Cullen Brown, 8vo. 8s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Medical Researches and Observations; being a Series of Essays on the Practice of Physic: Essay I. on the Nature, Cause, and Cure of Fever, with extraneous Prescription, by Dr. Andrew Ferguson, of Aberdeen, 8vo. 6s. boards. Hurst.

A Letter to Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. on the Subject of a particular Affection of the Bowels, very frequent and fatal in the East Indies, 2s. Cadell and Davies.

Two Memoirs on the Cesarean Operation, by M. Baudelocque, sen. translated from the French. With Notes, an Appendix, and Engravings, by John Hull, M. D. 6s. Bickerstaff.

A Supplement to Practical Observations on the Natural History and Cure of the Lues Venerea; containing Remarks on the Application of the Lunar Caustic to Strictures of the Urethra; on the Use of Sedatives in Gonorrhœa, and their dangerous Consequences in Lues Venerea; with an Examination of those Effects of Mercury which are decisive in the Cure of this Disease, by John Howard, Surgeon, 2s. Baldwin.

Observations on the Medical and Domestic Management of the Consumptive; on the Powers of Digitalis Purpurea; and on the Cure of the Scrophula, by Thomas Beddoes, M. D. 9s. boards. Longman and Rees.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Cabinet of Natural History, 2 vols. 12mo. 9s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

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The Political Interests of Great Britain; in which are included the necessary Measures for procuring an advantageous and permanent Peace with France and her Allies; for terminating our Differences with the Northern Confederate Powers, concerning the Freedom Maritime

of Neutral Maritime Commerce, and restoring Plenty to the United Kingdoms, by George Edwards, Esq. 7s. boards. Johnson.

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The Means of Reforming the Morals of the Poor, by the Prevention of Poverty; and a Plan for meliorating the Condition of the Parish Paupers, and diminishing the Expence of maintaining them, by John Hill, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Hatchard.

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Epistle to Count Rumford, by Peter Pindar, 4to. 1s. 6d. West and Hughes.

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Travels in Portugal, and through France and Spain; with a Dissertation on the Literature of Portugal, and the Spanish and Portuguese Languages, by Henry Frederick Link, Professor at the University of Rostock; translated from the German, by J. Hinckley, Esq. with Notes, 8vo. 9s. boards. Longman and Rees.

THEOLOGY.

Unwelcome Thoughts to the Religious World in the Nineteeth Century, on the Birth, Health, Sickness, and certain Death of the Protestant or visible Gentile Church in the present Century; including Strictures on the last General Fast; with a Religious Proposition to the Church for Political Relief to Groaning Europe, by J. Carter, 6s. V. Griffiths.

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Self-sufficiency incompatible with Christianity; a Sermon delivered at the Visitation of

of the Bishop of Peterborough, at Daventry, June, 1801, by T. J. Twisleton, A. M. 2s. Rivingtons.

Thoughts on Modern Religion, and its Influence on Modern Manners, 1s. Rivingtons.

Notes, Critical and Dissertatory, on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, D. D. F. R. S. 4to. 1l. 5s bds. Mawman.

Practical Sermons, by the late Rev. Joseph Milner, M. A. to which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Character of the Author; second Edition, revised and corrected, by the Rev. Isaac Milner, D. D. Large Additions are made to the Life of the Author; with further Animadversions on Dr. Haweis's Misrepresentations of Mr. Milner's History of the Church of Christ; and two Sermons, not before published, 8vo. 6s. Mawman.

The further Animadversions may be purchased separately, price 6d. Mawman.

Hosea; translated from the Hebrew, with Notes, Explanatory and Critical, by Samuel Lord Bishop of Rochester, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Robson.

Lectures on the Church Catechism, more particularly appropriated to the Sundays in Lent, by the Rev. G. Glasse, D. D. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Practical Exposition of the Ten Commandments, with an Introduction, adapted to general Use, by the Rev. G. Glasse, D. D. 3s. 6d. fine, 2s. common, boards. Rivingtons.

The Evidence and Design of Christianity considered, 1s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon, preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the Fast Day, Feb. 13, 1801, by William Jackson, D. D. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

The Song of Songs, which is Solomon's; a new Translation, with a Commentary and Notes, by T. Williams, Author of the Age of Infidelity, &c. 8vo. 6s. bds. Williams.

The Practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine considered, in a Series of Letters to the Rev. Andrew Fuller; a second Edition, much inlarged, with a Defence of the same, in Letters to a Friend, 3s. Johnson.

VETERINARY ART.

An Enquiry into the Structure and Animal Economy of the Horse, comprehending the Diseases to which his Limbs and Feet are subject; with Directions for Shoeing, and pointing out a Method for ascertaining his Age, with an Attempt to explain the Laws of his progressive Motion: illustrated by Plates, by Richard Lawrence, Veterinary-Surgeon, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. Wallis.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IN consequence of the ruinous and oppressive duty upon paper, the booksellers have been obliged to abandon their design of reprinting a new and complete edition of the British Poets. The new duty upon paper, so far from encreasing the revenue, threatens to destroy the consumption almost altogether. All Literary Projects which were not far advanced, are necessarily laid aside, and the stagnation in this branch of business begins already to be severely felt by Printers, and the inferior agents of literature.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLS will speedily publish an improved edition, in 18 vols. large octavo, of the Works of Dean Swift. It will be enriched with Notes by sundry persons and by the editor.

A translation is in forwardness of Citizen OLIVER'S Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Syria, and Persia.

Mr. CRUTWELL, author of several useful publications, has in the press a Tour through Great Britain, in six volumes; it is intended to exhibit a complete view of the domestic state of Great Britain.

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD has in the press, *A Walk through Southampton*, which comprises an interesting Survey of the long neglected Antiquities of the Town, and will contain Engravings of some of the most remarkable.

A third volume of MEDICINA NAUTICA is nearly ready for publication; which, for original matter, and more careful selection, will surpass the preceding volumes. The medical department, as well as others in the navy, acquired fresh activity from the flag of Lord St. Vincent appearing in the Channel; new facts and observations have been recorded to more advantage; and as the present volume is likely to bring down the occurrences of the fleet, to the conclusion of the war, the whole will exhibit a wider field of Medical Practice in the Navy than has ever been reaped by others. Communications for this work, may be addressed to the author.

The Rev. SAMUEL LOWELL, of Bristol, has a volume of Sermons in the press, which will be published with all convenient expedition.

Doctor HAGER is about to publish a Description of the *Assyriac History*, lately brought from the Ruins of *Babylon*, and has permission to dedicate it to the East India Company.

Dr. GARNETT, who has resigned his

ſituation as Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution, (as we noticed in our laſt Number,) intends, we underſtand, in future, to devote his time to the practice of the profeſſion to which his ſtudies have been particularly directed, that of medicine. He alſo intends to deliver Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on the Animal Economy, as well as on Chemiſtry, and thoſe branches of Natural Philoſophy connected with medicine.

Mr. MUSHET, of the Clyde Works, to whom Science is indebted for ſeveral excellent Memoirs on the Manufacture of Iron, and the Aſſay and Reduction of its Ores, has lately taken out a patent for a new and expeditious method of converting iron into ſteel, by combining it with more preciſion than heretofore with various proportions of carbon, and by ſubſequent cementation to give to the ſteel the valuable properties of welding and malleability. Of this valuable diſcovery we ſhall hereafter give a more detailed account in the article of New Patents.

Although the influence of ſolar-light is ſo eſſential to the well-being of plants and animals, yet ſome late experiments of Dr. MICHELOTTI, of Turin, ſeem to prove that the ſun's rays are a ſtimulus too ſtrong to be ſupported, for any conſiderable length of time, by vegetables and inſects in their embryo ſtate. Having collected moth's eggs, in December, (the *Phalæna diſpar. Linn.*) he put a few into two bottles coated with black-wax, and an equal number into two tranſparent bottles; a pair of each, viz. an opaque and a tranſparent one, were placed on the outſide of a window, expoſed to the full ſun; and the other pair was ſo ſituated in a northern aſpect, as only to receive the light by reflection. On the 21ſt of April, the eggs in the firſt opaque-bottle were moſtly hatched, and the little caterpillars had crawled to the top of the bottle, while on the ſame day only one of the eggs in the tranſparent-bottle had hatched—as this was the firſt ſo it was alſo the laſt. On the next day a few caterpillars made their appearance in the opaque-bottle expoſed to the North, and it was five days after before any eggs were hatched in the tranſparent one: the next year a ſimilar experiment was tried with four more bottles, of which one was covered with black-varniſh, another with red, a third with white, and the other was left tranſparent; into each of theſe ſome moth's-eggs were put and the bottles were expoſed to the ſun. Thoſe in the black-bottle were firſt hatched, then thoſe in the red and laſtly thoſe in the white one; all the eggs in the tranſparent-bottle periſhed. Similar experiments were tried with correſponding reſults on the ſeeds of vegetables; thoſe ſelected for the purpoſe were the lupin, kidney-bean, and chich-pea: theſe were kept moiſtened with water till the proceſs of germination commenced; their cotyledons were then ſtripped of their opaque ſkin, and ſome of each were put in thin tubes with wet cotton, of which ſome were tranſparent and others coated with thin lead; all the tubes were then placed in the ſame bottle of water and expoſed to the ſun. The proceſs of germination went on at firſt rapidly in all the tubes, and the cotyledons aſſumed a yellow colour; at this period all thoſe in the tranſparent tubes died, whereas thoſe in opaque ones became green, and vegetated vigorouſly till they had filled the tubes.

It is now three years ſince Citizen DISPAN, of Toulouſe, announced the diſcovery of a new acid exuding from the pods of the chich-pea, and which therefore he called the *ciceric-acid*: Citizen DEYEUX ſoon after publiſhed, in the *Journal de Phyſique*, a Memoir to ſhew that this new acid was merely the oxalic. A quarter of an acre of chich-peas having lately been cultivated by Citizen Diſpan, for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſufficient quantity of this acid for a complete analyſis, it has now been ſubject to the rigorous examination of Vauquelin, and appears to conſiſt of malic acid, mixed with a ſmall quantity of oxalic and a ſlight trace of acetic.

Citizen MOURGUE has lately publiſhed a Statiſtical Eſſay, which contains the reſult of twenty-one years obſervations on the relative and actual number of births, deaths and marriages, at Montpellier, from 1771 to 1792. The average of the whole population, during the above twenty-one years, is 32,897. During the three-autumnal months there are *one-fourth* more births than during the three ſpring-months; yet the greateſt number of births is in January, and the leaſt in June. The annual births are 1197, or 1-27$\frac{1}{2}$th of the whole population. The number of males born is to that of females, as 20 to 21$\frac{1}{4}$: the illegitimate children form *one-ninth* of the whole annual reproduction, whereas at Paris they compoſe *one-fourth*. The number of marriages is 282, which is, to the whole population, as *one* to 118: of thoſe that are born, one in 2$\frac{1}{3}$th is married. The number of

deaths each year is 1112, and their proportion to the whole population is as *one* to 29½. Of these, 546 are children under ten years old. Winter and spring are the healthiest seasons; the burials in August are to those in May, as 3½ to 2. In 1774, 1778, and 1783, the small-pox was epidemic, and in those years the annual mortality was encreased by 421 children. In the 21 years above-mentioned, three men and thirteen women died at the age of 100 and upwards; and *one* person in 7½ arrives at the age of 70.

Citizen SEGUIN has communicated to the National Institute, a Memoir on the Manufacture of *Paper from Straw*; he presented, at the same time, several specimens of the paper, some of which had been printed on and proved to be very strong and good.

A new and easy method of *purifying rape-oil* has been published by C. THENARD—it is as follows: to 100 parts of oil add 1½ or 2 of concentrated sulphuric-acid, and mix the whole well by agitation: the oil immediately becomes turbid and of a blackish green colour; in about three quarters of an hour the colouring matter begins to collect in clots; the agitation should then be discontinued, and clean water, twice the weight of the sulphuric-acid, must be added: in order to mix the water with the oil and acid, a further agitation of half an hour must be had recourse to, and the mass may afterwards be left to clarify for eight days: at the end of this time three separate fluids will be perceived in the vessel, the upper of which is the clear oil, the next is sulphuric-acid and water, and the lowest is a black mud or fæcula: the oil should be separated by a syphon from the acid and water, and filtered carefully through cotton or wool; it will then be nearly without colour, smell, or taste, and will burn clearly and quietly to the very last drop.

According to a letter lately addressed by C. HUMBOLDT to Cit. FOURCROY, it appears, that during sixteen months he has been traversing the vast territory between the coast, the Orenoquo, Rio-Nigro, and the river of the Amazons. His companion, C. Bonpland, has dried, with duplicates, more than six thousand plants, and he has described with him on the spot, twelve hundred species, great part of which appeared to them to belong to genera not described by Aublet, Jacquin, Mutis, or Dombey. They have collected insects, shells, and different kinds of wood proper for dyeing; dissected crocodiles, lamantins, apes, and the gymnotus electricus, the fluid of which is absolutely galvanic and not electric; and they have described a great many serpents, lizards, and fish. Amidst the thick forests of the Rio-Nigro; surrounded by ferocious tygers and crocodiles; his body tormented with the stings of the formidable moskitos and ants; having had for three months no other aliment than water, bananas, and manioc, among the Otomaque Indians, *who eat earth*; or on the banks of the Casquiara, under the equator, where, in the course of a hundred and thirty leagues, no human being is seen;—in all these embarrassing situations he says he never repented of his undertaking. When he left Spain he intended to proceed directly to Mexico, thence to Peru and the Philippines; but a malignant fever, which broke out in the frigate, induced him to remain on the coast of South America; and, thinking it possible to penetrate thence into the interior, he undertook two journeys, one to the missions of the Chayma Indians of Paria, and the other to that vast country situated to the north of the river of the Amazons, between Popayan and the mountains of the French part of Guyana. They twice passed the grand cataracts of the Orenoquo, and those of Atures and Maypura, in lat. 50° 12′ and long. 5° 39′, W. dep. from Paris 4° 43′ and 4° 41′ 40″. From the mouth of the Guaviara and the rivers Atabapo, Temi, and Tuamini, he caused his pirogua to be carried by land as far as the Rio-Nigro, while they followed on foot through forests of Hevea, Cinchona, and Canella Winterana. He ascended the Casquiara inhabited by the Ydapáminares, who eat nothing but ants dried in the smoke, and penetrated to the sources of the Orenoquo, even beyond the volcano of Duida, or as far as the ferocity of the Guaica and Guaharribo Indians would permit him to venture. The river of the Amazons, he observes, has been inhabited for 200 years by Europeans; but on the Orenoquo and the Rio-Nigro, it was only about thirty years ago that the Europeans ventured to form a few settlements beyond the cataracts. Those which exist do not comprehend above 1800 Indians, from the eighth degree to the equator; and there are no other whites than six or seven missionary monks. From St. Thomas, the capital of Guyana, lat. 8° 8′ 24″, long. 4° 25′ 2″, he crossed once more the great desert called Llanos, inhabited by wild cattle and horses. At the time he wrote he was

employed in conſtructing a map of the country through which he had travelled, having been ſo fortunate as to make aſtronomical obſervations in fifty-four places. He was about to embark for the Havanna, whence he intended to proceed to Mexico. Among the Pormiſano and Paragini Indians, he ſaw muſical inſtruments made of the *caoutchouc*, and the inhabitants told him they found it in the earth. The *dapitche* or *zapir* is really a ſpongy white maſs found under the roots of two trees, which appeared to them of a new genus, the *jacio* and the *curvana*, and of which they will one day give a deſcription. The juice of theſe trees is a very aqueous milk, but it appears that it is a malady in theſe trees to loſe the juice by the roots. This diſcharge cauſes the tree to periſh, and the milk coagulates in the moiſt earth, where it is preſerved from the contact of the air. He has ſent the *dapitche* itſelf, and a maſs of *caoutchouc* made from it, merely by expoſing it to heat or diſſolving it over the fire. In regard to the earth of the Otomaquas he obſerves, that this nation, ſo hideous by the paintings which diſfigure their bodies, for three months, when the Orenoquo is very high, and they can find no tortoiſes, eat ſcarcely any thing but a kind of fat earth. There are ſome of them who eat a pound and a half of it per day. Some of the monks aſſert that they mix with it the fat of the tails of crocodiles: but this he found to be falſe. They found among the Otomaquas ſtores of the pure earth which they eat: they prepare it in no other way than burning it ſlightly, and rendering it moiſt. It is aſtoniſhing that any people can be healthy and robuſt, and eat a pound and a half of earth daily.

One of the prejudices which moſt ſtrongly oppoſe the propagation of ſheep with ſuperfine wool, is the opinion, too generally diffuſed, that this race cannot ſucceed in our climate and with our ordinary paſtures. The uſeful voyage that Citizen LASTEYRIE has recently made in the north of Europe, has already enabled us to announce that even the exceſſive cold does not contribute to the degeneration of wool, as the Spaniſh race is preſerved pure in the moſt northern parts of Sweden and Denmark. A fact lately obſerved by Citizen RICHARD D'AUBIGNY, even enables us to advance, that bad food and paſturage in humid places, although they injure the health of the animals themſelves, do not impair the beauty of the wool. That Citizen, called to particular functions elſewhere, has been obliged to abandon to the care of inferior agents, the flock of the pure race which he kept on his own property. This flock has been, for ten years paſt, managed like all thoſe of the department of the Allier, that is to ſay, ſhut up at nights in cloſe, narrow ſtables, the dung of which is only taken away once a year, and led out at days by children into the moſt marſhy paſtures and without any precaution againſt epizootic diſeaſes. Citizen RICHARD, on returning to his farm, found his ſheep in the worſt poſſible ſtate of health, but the wool had not, by any means, degenerated; and he has preſented the Society of Agriculture ſome patterns of very fine cloth, which he has cauſed to be manufactured with this wool in many of the beſt manufactories. Citizen TEISSIER had recognized the ſame fact in an experiment which he had tried at Rambouillet. He has abandoned, for many years together, a male and female of pure race, in a meadow very moiſt and all encompaſſed with water. Thoſe animals had become completely ſavage; they took them in order to ſhear them with ſnares or gins, and in ſpite of ſuch a long and unfavourable reſidence, their wool and that of their young which they had produced, had not degenerated. Theſe facts acquire a great degree of importance, if it be conſidered that by ſuppoſing the Spaniſh race ſhould come to ſpread itſelf over all France, it would be ill-looked after in a great number of places, and could only find an aliment but little adapted to make it proſper. But even in that caſe, the wool would ſtill be preſerved in its purity, and if the proprietors ſhould not be able to draw all the advantage poſſible from this naturalization, with reſpect to the beauty of the individuals and the quantity of the wool, which a better order of things might procure for them, they would always preſerve the invaluable advantage of ſelling their fleeces at a much ſuperior price, and be enabled to deliver to our manufacturers ſtuffs of the firſt quality in that kind.

Profeſſor GOETLING of Jena, propoſes a new compoſition of metal to be uſed inſtead of the ſilver in the celebrated experiment, lately diſcovered by Mr. Volta. This compoſition conſiſts of one part of *regulus antimonii martialis* and two parts of lead, which, being very fuſible, may be eaſily formed into plates of any ſize. The effect in uſing this metal is not ſo ſtrong as with ſilver, and about 100 pairs of zinc plates, and plates of that compoſition will

will only have the ſame effect as 80 pairs of ſilver and zinc plates. This compoſition however is leſs expenſive, and not ſo eaſily oxydable. The metallic compoſition for making types has nearly the ſame effect.

The French General VIAL, who is lately returned from Egypt to France, has preſented to the Chief Conſul an antique *torſo* of the greateſt beauty. It repreſents the body of a youth of 15, worked quite anatomically. It was found in the Delta, and is ſuppoſed to originate from the Babylonian temple. Connoiſſeurs value it as the moſt exquiſite piece of ſculpture that has been found by the French in Egypt. The hieroglyphics, with which it is covered, are perfectly well preſerved.

By Order of General MENOU an Arabic Journal is printing at Cairo, in order to publiſh the tranſactions of the French government throughout Egypt, to baniſh the prejudices and fears of the inhabitants, and to eſtabliſh more confidence between them and the French. It is entitled *Tombeyéh* (accounts) conducted by the Secretary of the Divan, *Cheik Leyd Ismael et Kharbab*, and printed in the national office at Cairo. The chieftains of the different caravans that reſort to this place receive ſeveral copies, and are to take every opportunity of ſpreading this publication through the medium of trade to Yemen, Syria, and the interior part of Africa. Previouſly to its being printed, it paſſes the cenſure of the Ulema, that nothing contrary to the religious and civil laws may be inſerted in it. It conſiſts of the following ſections: 1, Tranſactions of the French Government. 2, Tranſactions of the Divan. 3. Account of the Nautical Affairs of Europe and Aſia, as far as they poſſeſs any intereſt to the Egyptians. 4. Papers and treatiſes relating to arts, ſciences, morals and politics. The ſuperintendance of this journal is intruſted to Citizen FOURIER, chief of the law adminiſtration.

Several Members of the Philological Society of Leipſic have formed themſelves into a ſociety, with a view of publiſhing a new Journal of Philology, written in Latin, and edited by profeſſor BECK. It will appear under the title of *Commentarii Societatis Philologicæ Lipſienſis*, and will contain Memoirs on Philology in general, critical obſervations on authors and ancient monuments, with the method of inveſtigating and explaining them. It is alſo intended to be a repoſitory for intereſting paſſages, and extracts from works on philology, which, on account of their ſhortneſs, are often too ſoon forgotten or neglected. This work will alſo contain extracts and tranſlations from foreign journals, notices of new works, and, in ſhort, every thing which may promote the ſtudy of this intereſting branch of ſcience. One number of this Journal, containing twelve ſheets, 8vo. will appear every three months, beginning from 1801.

The Epidemic Diſtemper, which ravaged Andaluſia, has entirely diſappeared. This is attributed, in a great meaſure, to the fumigations with muriatic acid, recommended by C. GUYTON. The flattering reception given to the three phyſicians ſent by the French government to theſe diſtreſſed countries, do honour to the choice of the School of Montpelier. Theſe three Profeſſors, on their return from Andaluſia, experienced the moſt honourable attentions at Madrid. M. DE MASDEWAL, firſt Phyſician to the King, preſented them to the Prince of Peace, and afterwards gave a fraternal dinner, at which all the moſt celebrated phyſicians of Madrid were preſent. M. de Maſdewal did not heſitate to declare, that he owed his rank and fortune in the profeſſion to the education which he received at Montpelier, under the celebrated practitioner CHAPTAL, uncle to the preſent miniſter, and eminent chemiſt.

A young botaniſt in Saxony, Dr. SCHWŒGRICHEN, is about to publiſh two volumes of the poſthumous works of HEDWIG, with a great number of coloured plates.

Three numbers of a valuable work have appeared, publiſhed by the Count of WALDSTEEN and Dr. KITAIBEL, intitled *Plantæ Rariores Hungaricæ indigenæ*. They contain a number of intereſting plants, with plates, nearly in the ſtyle of JACQUIN, that is to ſay, ſome of them very good, others indifferent. It is remarkable that theſe ſkilful botaniſts have found, in the ſpring-head of a mineral-water in Hungary, the *Nymphæa Lotus*, a plant which has hitherto been thought to belong excluſively to Egypt and the Eaſt Indies.

TH. DE SAUSSURE has been making ſome very intereſting experiments on the combination of alumine with carbonic acid, and with water. Reſpecting the exiſtence of carbonated alumine, very different opinions have been entertained by chemiſts of the firſt eminence. FOURCROY affirms, that, if to a ſolution of common alum, carbonated potaſh be carefully added, there will be a copious precipitate, without any conſiderable extrication of carbonic acid; and that if the precipitate, after

after being waſhed, be thrown into nitrous acid, an entire ſolution takes place, accompanied by a ſtrong efferveſcence; hence, he infers, that the precipitate was an artificial combination of alumine and carbonic acid. GREN, on the other hand, aſſerts, that by a careful decompoſition of a ſolution of alum, a non-efferveſcent precipitate is obtained; and hence infers that alumine has no affinity for carbonic acid. Theſe differences of opinion, and contradictory facts, Sauſſure has harmoniſed, and by an excellent ſeries of experiments has thrown much additional information on this intereſting ſubject. Having prepared an efferveſcent alumine, by decompoſing a ſolution of alum by carbonated ammonia, re-diſſolving the precipitate in muriatic acid, and again precipitating it by carbonated ammonia, he divided it into two portions, the one finely pulveriſed, and the other in lumps; theſe were expoſed to the open air for eighteen months, at the end of which period, it was found, that the pulveriſed alumine was no longer efferveſcent, but that the portion in maſs was conſiderably ſo. By digeſting them in pure potaſh, ſome ammonia was diſengaged from the efferveſcent alumine, but not from the other; hence Sauſſure infers, that the efferveſcence was owing to carbonated ammonia which remained in the precipitate in maſs, but had evaporated from that which was pulveriſed. To a ſolution of alum, a little carbonated potaſh was added, but not ſo as to decompoſe the whole of it: the precipitate hence reſulting was a pure non-efferveſcent alumine; the efferveſcence, therefore, of common precipitated alumine, as in Fourcroy's experiment, was owing to its retaining ſome carbonated potaſh. A completely neutralized nitrat of alumine was prepared, to which was added a ſmall piece of calcareous ſpar; a decompoſition took place, accompanied by the extrication of carbonic acid, and the precipitate was pure non-efferveſcent alumine. Some pure non-efferveſcent alumine was diffuſed in water, which was afterwards impregnated with carbonic acid: the clear filtered liquor, upon expoſure to the air, gave out its carbonic acid, and a few grains of pure non-efferveſcent alumine were depoſited. An immediate turbidneſs and precipitate was alſo occaſioned in another portion of the liquor, by a few drops of pure ammonia. The pure cryſtalliſed clay of Halle, in Saxony, which is generally reckoned a native carbonat of alumine, diſſolved in ſulphuric and nitric acid, *without any efferveſcence*. Hence it follows, that the native carbonats of alumine do not contain carbonic acid; that the artificial alumines owe their efferveſcence to a portion of mild alkali ſtill remaining mixed with them; that alumine is combinable with carbonic acid through the medium of water, but their mutual affinities are ſo ſlight, that the acid is ſeparated by the pure alkalies, and even by atmoſpheric acid.

From ſome experiments of M. ACHARD, it appears, that the germination of ſeeds is conſiderably haſtened, by placing them in a condenſed atmoſphere, the quickneſs of their evolution, *ceteris paribus*, being according to the ſpecific gravity of the atmoſpheric air in which they are placed. Various ſmall animals being placed in determinate quantities of compreſſed air, it was found that they lived longer in this than they would have done if the ſame weight of air had been only at the ordinary atmoſpheric preſſure; thus the ſame quantity of air that would ſupport a bird for an hour, when compreſſed to a third of its bulk, will ſupport it for an hour and forty minutes.

HUMBOLDT, who is at preſent engaged in a ſcientific journey through the Spaniſh South American dominions, has been making ſome barometrical obſervations near the equator, from which it appears, that there are four regular atmoſpheric tides every twenty-four hours, ſeemingly dependent on the attraction of the ſun, upon which winds and ſtorms have no influence; the mercury falls from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the evening; it riſes from four till eleven; it falls from eleven till half paſt four in the morning, and reaſcends from that time till nine o'clock. A ſimilar fact had been previouſly obſerved at Bengal, where the barometer riſes and falls regularly every twenty-four hours.

Citizen MARGUERON, of the Military-hoſpital at Straſburgh, has diſcovered a new ſpecies of oil in the berries of the dogwood (*cornus ſanguinea* of Linnæus). Having procured ten kilogrammes of the ripe berries, which, when in a ſtate of maturity, are of a blackiſh colour, they were laid in a heap to ſoften, and heat a little; being then waſhed to a pulp, and ſubmitted, without further preparation, to the preſs, two litres of a fat viſcous oil were procured, of a clear green colour, without ſmell, and without taſte. When mixed with ſallad, it could not be diſtinguiſhed from the beſt olive oil; various methods were tried to free it from its green colour, but without ſucceſs; with the

the alkalies, it forms soap; it dissolves litharge by being boiled upon it, and thereby becomes drying: when spread upon the surface of water, and exposed to the air for a month, it assumed a solid consistence, and a white colour like wax: it burns by help of a wick, with a white flame, and without any sensible smell or smoak; a small lamp being filled with it, and properly trimmed, lasted two hours and a half; whereas, the same quantity of olive-oil, in the same lamp, and with a similar wick, lasted only two hours and a quarter; and rape-oil, in the same circumstances, lasted only two hours. In addition to these valuable properties, it is found not to congeal by a considerable degree of cold. It is probable, therefore, in those districts where the dogwood abounds, that it would be well worth while to collect the berries for manufacture.

Spanish Botanists.—Among other learned Spanish botanists, Don ANTONIO JOSEPH CAVANILLES is celebrated for the different works which he has published; he is sedulously employed in advancing the progress of his favourite science. The prints of his works have the merit of being designed by himself. He lives at Madrid.

Don JOSEPH CELESTINO MUTIS is Director of the Royal Botanic Expedition in the new Kingdom of Granada, in South America. Hitherto he has published nothing; but he has almost finished the *Flora of Granada*, which will comprehend some thousands of plants, and a great number of new genera, with good descriptions. The plates of this work are magnificent, and have all been made by artists of the country, formed by Mutis. They excited the admiration of the great Linnæus, to whom Mutis usually sent specimens of his labours in botany. This learned Professor has spent forty years in America, which he has almost entirely consecrated to botany, and traversing those rich mountains. Among other works of Natural History, he has terminated a very curious History of Ants. His descriptions are filled with amenity, and with useful philosophical views. He is indefatigable in his labours, and if his works have not yet seen the light, it must be attributed to his excessive modesty, which makes him consider them as always imperfect. However his Flora of Granada will be published on his return to Santa Fé.

Don F. A. CEA, a favourite pupil of Mutis, is at present at Paris, where he is learning from JUSSIEU, VENTENAT, &c. a number of new discoveries, which illustrate the science. He has published some ideas of his master, on the different species of quinquina, in the Annals of Physical Sciences of Madrid, and he is at present employed in decisive experiments to confirm them.

Don HYPOLITE RUIZ and Don S. PAVON, Disciples of ORTEGA, after having travelled to Peru with M. DOMBEY, and traversed that country and Chili for ten successive years, have returned to Madrid, where they are publishing their *Flora of Peru and Chili*, of which there has already appeared one number of new genera, and one of new species, on large paper, with beautiful cuts: these Professors are men of talents, and describe well; their third volume of species is finished, and is ready to be printed.

Don LOUIS NEE has made a voyage round the globe, in the expedition of MALESPINA, and has collected, with an indefatigable ardour, a great number of plants. His Herbary is very rich and curious. Cavanilles has published some of his plants, principally those of New Holland, and has rectified some errors of the English botanists, who had described them before. There are other Spanish botanists, as well in the kingdom of Spain, as in America, and in the Philippine Islands; but they are less celebrated than those here noticed.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MATHEMATICAL *and* PHYSICAL SCIENCES *during the first Quarterly Sitting of the* YEAR 9, *by* CIT. DELAMBRE.

THE limits of this sitting, and the desire of husbanding the time for readings of a kind less austere, and consequently of a more general interest, oblige us to pass rapidly in review the different Memoirs of Mathematics which have appeared during this quarter.

Citizen PRONY has published a plan which gives the rationale of that part of the instruction of the Polytechnic School, which has for its object the equilibrium and the movement of bodies.

Citizen

Citizen LACROIX has communicated his views reſpecting the neceſſity and the means of making new experiments on the reſiſtance of fluids.

Citizen DUC LA CHAPELLE, an Aſſociate Member, has ſent us a very circumſtantial Memoir on the winter of the year 8, which deſtroyed half of the harveſt in the South of France. He finds the principal cauſes of this calamity in the want of ſnow, the falſe thaws, and the very abundant white froſts.

In ſpite of the almoſt continual rains, we have been able to obſerve, in the entire circle, the ſolſtitial declination of the ſun. Theſe obſervations, although few in number, have confirmed the ſingular reſult, which has made us already find many times the obliquity of the ecliptic leſs, by ſome ſeconds, in winter than in ſummer. This ſingularity appears to accord with the yet imperfect knowledge, both of abſolute refraction, and of the variations which it experiences in the different ſtates of the atmoſphere.

Citizen LEGENDRE has given a third edition of his Geometry, and Citizen LACROIX, the ſecond of his Elements of Algebra. The rapidity with which theſe re-impreſſions ſucceed each other, at the ſame time that it proves the merit of theſe works, ſhews likewiſe how far the ſtudy of the mathematics is ſpreading in France.

The Executive Commiſſion of Piedmont, to whom Citizen VASSALA has carried the models of the metre and of the kilogram, writes to the Inſtitute, that they are about to nominate Commiſſaries, authorized to eſtabliſh, with the greateſt preciſion, the relations of the meaſures and weights of Piedmont, with the new meaſures of France. They announce, alſo, that they will contribute, with all their power, to make known the advantages of the new ſyſtem, the effect of which will be to approximate the relations which ought to unite more nearly the two nations.

Two numbers of the Egyptian Decade have procured us ſome notices of the labours of the Inſtitute of Cairo; we diſtinguiſh in it—1. A Memoir of Citizens LANCRET and CHABROL, on the means of re-eſtabliſhing the Canal of Alexandria, the reſtoration of which would be no leſs uſeful to agriculture than to commerce.—2. A Table of the Latitude and Longitude of different points of Upper and Lower Egypt, by Citizen NOUET, and the obſervations of the ſame aſtronomer to determine the courſe of the Nile from Syene to Cairo; a new and important labour, executed in the moſt exact manner.—3. A Memoir on the Mekyas of the Iſle of Raoudah, by Citizen LEPERE. This monument, conſtructed by the Caliph Almamon, in the year 211 of the Hegira, is a well, which communicates, by a ſubterraneous canal, with the Nile, and whoſe waters are, conſequently, always on a level with thoſe of the river. In the middle of the well riſes a column of marble, divided into cubits, palms, and digits, which indicates the riſe of the water. The obſervation is made commodiouſly, by means of a ſtair-caſe, which winds about the interior, next to the inner wall of the well. At the arrival of the French, this well was almoſt filled up by the depoſits of the Nile, ſo that it only communicated with the river by filtration. Citizen Lepere has thoroughly cleanſed it; the column has been entirely laid bare, and the diviſions have been found more equal than had been commonly reported. The medium ſize of each of the 16 cubits is 0°. 54′.—The preceding details on the Mekyas or Nilometer have been given by Citizen Monge. To perpetuate the utility of prior obſervations by the Mekyas, in caſe this monument ſhould happen to be deſtroyed, Citizen Lepere preſents to poſterity an invariable rule to appreciate the ulterior exhauſtments of the Nile, and of the level of the valley. This point is taken on the ſocle or foundation at the north angle of the calcareous layer or ſtratum, which ſerves for a baſe to the great pyramid, and it is more elevated by 42°. 5′. than the chapiter of the column of the Mekyas.—

4. And laſtly, an extenſive Memoir on the agriculture and commerce of Upper Egypt, by Citizen GIRARD, who terminates it thus:—"What ſucceſs ought we not to hope for from the labours undertaken for the amelioration of Egypt, which, placed in the centre of the antient Continent, may collect all its productions in one, as it is, by its poſition, the moſt natural *entrepôt* of the commerce of the world?"

In the phyſical part, the allowed time has only permitted an arid nomenclature of the important labours of the Claſs; but, in Chymiſtry, Citizen BERTHOLLET has proved, that the propagation of chymical action is moderated—1. by the weakneſs of that action, and—2 by the changes of conſtitution to which the ſubſtances that exerciſe it are ſubject. He has eſtabliſhed the limits of the chymical knowledge which has been hitherto acquired in vegetable phyſiology—And laſtly, he has ſhewn that motion accelerates the communication of heat, by the near approach

proach of the parts which are at a distant temperature, so that their reciprocal action becomes, by that means, more lively and more instantaneous; but that we have not, therefore, a right to conclude, that elastic liquids and fluids are incapable of transmitting heat.

Citizen GUYTON has been employed in ascertaining the means of purifying infected air, and stopping the progress of contagion. He scrupulously examines all the methods pursued to our days, not excluding his own, and determines those which ought to inspire the most confidence. The same Citizen has read a Memoir on the preparation of mortars, of lime, of *beton*, and of the different species of puzzolani; he compares these different methods of construction, and gives the result of some experiments made on a large scale, even under the water of the sea, with materials which he proposes to substitute for the puzzolani of Italy.

In Experimental Physics, Citizen HALLE has given an account of the experiments relative to Galvanism, which have been repeated or made, for the first time, in the School of Medicine, by means of the apparatus of Volta. Their general result is, a demonstration of the identity of the galvanic principle with electricity.

In Meteorology, Citizen TESSIER has presented a series of questions to be proposed to the Constituted Authority, and to the Correspondents of the Institute in the departments, to procure from them all the documents necessary to ascertain the extent and the effects of the tempest of the 18th Brumaire.

Citizen LAMARCK has been endeavouring to fix the nomenclature of certain meteors; according to him, storms, hurricanes, and gusts of wind, only operate under certain clouds, which conceal the cause, traverse a band in a right line, in the direction of the wind which impells them, they have only transient effects, and lower the barometer very little or nothing at all. On the other hand, tempests are felt at a great distance, and in all directions at once; they do not last less than ten or twelve hours, and may go beyond 36—do not surprize all at once, and cause the barometer to fall considerably. According to these definitions, the winds of the 18th Brumaire last were the result of a real tempest, and not of a hurricane.

In Botany, Citizen VENTENAT, in a Memoir on the plants named *arum*, or calves-foot, (*pied de veau*) has shewn, that many of those which the botanists have given an account of hitherto, differ from it so much by their fructification, as to form a particular genus, the characters of which Citizen Ventenat has determined, and which he has named *caladium*.

Citizen BEAUVOIS has presented many designs of plants of the countries of Oware and of Benin, of which he intends shortly to publish the Flora. He has described more particularly a new genus of the family of cucurbitaceæ, which he names myrianthus, the only one of that family which is a tree properly so called. It might be called, with propriety, the tree-melon (*melon en arbre*.)

Citizen RAMOND has discovered, in the Pyrenees, a new kind of plant, which approaches to the colchici, to the bulbocodia, and the crocus, or saffrons; he has named it *minderera*, after the Spaniards, and he has communicated the figure and the description of it. He has also made a curious observation, and even unique, hitherto; he has found the aquatic ranunculus flourishing, not as is usual, on the surface of the water, but under the water, at a certain depth.

Citizen PICOT LA PEYROUSE has announced proposals to publish a particular description of the plants named Saxifrages, and he has communicated the motives which have determined him to it, and the basis on which he proposes to establish it. The leaves, according to which he had distinguished these plants, till now afford no constant characters; there are, besides, in this genus, more hybrid species, that is to say, sprung from a mixture of the two others, than was commonly thought. Citizen La Peyrouse has sought distinctive marks in the figure; the proportion and the relations of the parts of fructification; he has divided the entire genus into many natural groupes, and he has collected, in the works of the antient botanists, and in their herbals, a more exact synonymy than had hitherto appeared.

In Zoology, Citizen LACEPEDE has described a serpent, to this day unknown to naturalists, of which he makes a genus, and which he names *erpeton tentaculé*. Its characters are, having a row of large laminæ underneath the body, and the under part of the tail covered with small scales, like those of the back.

Citizen CUVIER has made known the actual state of his researches relative to quadrupeds; he has found, at this moment, twenty-three species of those animals, not one of which has yet been seen alive on the surface of the earth.

In Medicine, Citizen HALLE has given an account of the contagious malady

which lately devaſtated a part of Spain. He has proved that it was not the plague of the Levant, but the malady known in America by the name of yellow fever.

Citizen LAFOSSE has read ſome obſervations on the different ligaments conſidered in men and in animals; and he has ſhewn, by practical arguments and examples, that there are caſes in which the ſection of thoſe ligaments may be very advantageous.

Beſides theſe manuſcript Memoirs, ſeveral Members of the Claſs have publiſhed, in this trimeſtre, a number of printed works; but we have not time at preſent, ſays the Secretary, even to quote the titles.

Preſent State of the New Science of Galvaniſm, being the Report of a late Commiſſion of the National Inſtitute, by C. CUVIER.

Accident, the parent of moſt diſcoveries, has lately favoured the philoſophical world in a manner which will render the preſent period remarkable in the hiſtory of the ſciences. Some pieces of metal brought into contact have manifeſted phenomena which no ſagacity could foreſee, and a new field has been opened as vaſt as it is fertile in important applications. The influence of theſe phenomena becomes more and more extended. Being at firſt confined, according to every appearance, to the animal œconomy, it ſeems now to act an important part in chemiſtry. It was to the genius of VOLTA, that we were indebted for this new diſcovery. His opinion, that galvaniſm was only an application of electricity to the animal œconomy, having been confirmed by ſeveral men of ſcience, he endeavoured to find out the means of increaſing its effects, ſo far as to render the real nature of them evident to every body. He found that, by multiplying the pairs of metals, diſpoſing them always alternately, and keeping them moiſt—certain attractions, repulſions, and commotions, perfectly ſimilar to thoſe occaſioned by the electrical jar, are produced; and that, in general, a pile, formed of pieces of ſilver, zinc, and moiſtened paſteboard, placed alternately, one above the other, immediately manifeſted all the appearances of poſitive electricity at the extremity where the ſilver is, and of the negative electricity at that end where the zinc is placed. There was, however, this difference, that a Leyden phial, once diſcharged, exhibits no further effects, unleſs it be charged again; whereas Volta's pile conſtantly charges itſelf, and its effects are continually renewed; it is only by diſcharging it with very large conductors that its effect can be diminiſhed even for a ſingle moment. The Leyden phial always diſcharges, if there be the leaſt moiſture in continuity between its two ſurfaces; but if the paſteboard pieces of Volta's pile are impregnated with ever ſo much water, its effects loſe none of their intenſity: the phenomena do not ceaſe till the pile is entirely immerſed in water. Theſe differences have excited ſome doubts reſpecting the perfect identity of galvaniſm with electricity; and other phenomena, ſtill more extraordinary, have increaſed theſe doubts.

If the ends of two metallic wires be immerſed in water, one of which communicates with the reſinous or negative extremity of the pile, and the other with the vitreous or poſitive; and if they be kept at a little diſtance from each other, there are diſengaged from the extremity of the former bubbles of hydrogen gas, and from that of the other oxygen gas, which becomes fixed in the metal when the latter is oxidable, or, if it be not ſo, riſes in bubbles; and this action continues as long as the apparatus remains in this ſtate. But it is not in this that the great ſingularity of the phenomena conſiſts, and it is here that galvaniſm begins to enter the province of chemiſtry. It would have been very natural to conſider this gas as the product of the decompoſition of water, if a particular circumſtance had not excited doubts in regard to this explanation. That the diſengagement may take place, the ends of the wires muſt be at a certain diſtance; if they touch, no bubbles are ſeen. How comes it that the oxygen and hydrogen, ariſing from the ſame molecule of water, ſhould appear at points ſo far diſtant? And why does each of them appear excluſively at the wire connected with one of the extremities of the pile, and never at the other?

Such was the knowledge reſpecting the phenomena of galvaniſm at the time of the report made to the Claſs in the laſt quarter. All the experiments made in France and other countries, arranged and confirmed by the commiſſion, have tended to confirm the three following reſults:—1. An augmentation of intenſity, according to the number and extent of the metallic ſurfaces brought into contact:—2. A continued renewal of the action:—3. A production of the two gaſes by the communication of the two extremities of the pile through water.

During the laſt three months, philoſophers have redoubled their efforts; their curioſity has been excited, above all, by the

the last phenomenon: some have imagined they could distinguish in it the foundation of a new system of chemistry; others, more prudent, have suspended their judgment, or have endeavoured to refer the facts to the theories already known. But, whatever might be their individual system, they ought all to have begun by a similar research—by trying to produce the two gases in separate quantities of water. If the two quantities of water are perfectly insulated, the gas does not appear; if they are made to communicate by a metallic wire, there is only a double production of gas; that is to say, each extremity of the intermediate wire acts in the portion of water in which it is immersed, as if the wire came immediately from the extremity of the pile opposed to that which communicates with that portion, so that each portion gives, at the same time, two gases. But if sulphuric acid be interposed between the two quantities of water, the gases manifest themselves each on its own side. The case is the same if a communication be established between the water by the means of a living body, such as the hand. Thus, the production of each gas in the separate quantities of water is completely proved.

It is evident that there are only three possible ways of explaining these facts: either the galvanic action tends in each quantity of water to take away one of its constituent parts, leaving the other in excess; or it decomposes the water, and, suffering one of the gases to be disengaged at the end of one of the wires, conducts the other, in an invisible manner, to the extremity of the other, to suffer it to be there disengaged; or, in the last place, the water is not decomposed, but its combination with some principle or other, emanating from the positive side of the pile, produces oxygen gas, and with that emanating from the negative side, hydrogen.

The two first opinions have been advanced in the Class by Monge, and the other in a Memoir by Fourcroy; the third belongs to some foreigners, and particularly Professor Richter, of Jena. It appears to be so much in contradiction with the whole of the other chemical phenomena, that it would have been impossible to admit it, even if the experiment in question could not have been satisfactorily explained in another manner.

The Memoir of Fourcroy is the result of very numerous experiments made by Vauquelin and Thenard; and he adds to a very ingenious explanation of the principal fact, a multitude of circumstances before unknown. These authors admit the existence of a peculiar fluid which they call the galvanic, and which circulates from the positive side of the pile towards the negative. According to them, this fluid, on issuing from the positive side, decomposes the water, and suffers the oxygen to escape in bubbles; but it combines with the hydrogen to form a liquid which traverses the water, or the sulphuric acid, or the human body, in order to reach the extremity of the negative wire, where the galvanism abandons its hydrogen, and, in its turn, suffers it to escape in the form of gas, while it itself penetrates the wire. The following is the experiment by which the authors prove that such is the secret progress of the phenomenon:—If well washed oxide of silver be interposed between the two waters, the negative wire, near which the hydrogen gas ought to manifest itself, produces no effervescence, and the oxide is in part reduced on the positive side: the reason of this, say these authors, is, because the galvanic fluid, charged with hydrogen, loses it in traversing the oxide, the oxygen of which takes it up in re-forming the water.

The new experiments and discoveries in this interesting science will be regularly inserted in the *Varieties* of the Monthly Magazine.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of Favourite Songs, sung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Daniels, Miss Howells, and Mr. Townsend, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 3s. *Bland and Weller.*

THE present collection comprizes six songs, and, considering how constantly Mr. Hook is obliged to re-tread the same ground in this species of composition, exhibits as much variety and novelty as we are fairly entitled to expect. "Flatt'ring Lovers often swear," sung by Miss Howells, is an agreeable artless little ballad, and "Love and obey," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is sprightly and pointed. "Anna of the Tyne," sung by Miss Daniels, is a pleasant Scotch melody, and by no means void of originality, though not equal to the succeeding song—"Tho' Fortune shuns my Love," sung by Mr.

Dignum, in which we find much of that ſtriking and diſtinct character which marks a creative fancy, and forms the firſt requiſite in ballad muſic. "The Rights of Woman," ſung by Mrs. Franklin, is a plain, ſimple, and free air, containing ſeveral paſſages highly favourable to the turn of thought in the words; and "Neptune's Prophecy," ſung by Mr. Dignum, is bold, firm, and animating.

Twelve Anthems, particularly calculated for Families, or ſmall Choral Societies, by S. Webbe. 3s. *Birchall.*

Theſe uſeful and improving little compoſitions, are intended, as the ingenious author informs us in his preface, for the peruſal "of thoſe who, on days ſet apart for devotion, may wiſh to take the aid of muſic in raiſing the mind to a contemplation of the Divine Goodneſs to man." The words are wholly ſelected from holy writ, and the general conſtruction of the harmony requires only three voices. The tenor parts are written in the treble cliff, except in the choruſſes, and the thorough-baſs figures are purpoſely omitted, unleſs where the harmony might appear to be doubtful.

The different ſubjects conſiſt of "Morning Devotion, Deliverance, Divine Bounty, Aſſembling to Worſhip, the Church, Wiſdom, Praiſe, Penitence, Chriſt's Birth, Chriſt's Paſſion and Death, Evening Devotion, and Chriſt's Reſurrection." Mr. Webbe has treated theſe ſeveral intereſting and ſublime ſubjects with much force and propriety; and thoſe vocal amateurs, who are partial to the performance of ſacred harmony, but have not leiſure to ſtudy the more abſtruſe compoſitions, will derive much gratification and advantage from the practice of theſe familiar, but excellent, pieces.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, in which are introduced Favourite Airs; with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin. Compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs Graham, by James Fiſin. 6s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Theſe ſonatas are written in an eaſy, pleaſant ſtyle, and, though by no means elaborate, are taſteful and novel. The themes are, for the moſt part, conceived with livelineſs and feeling, and the digreſſive matter affords in general a juſt and happy relief. A favourite Welſh Air, and Queen Mary's Lamentation, are here formed into very engaging and improving exerciſes, and are calculated to pleaſe the general, as well as the cultivated, ear.

"Far o'er the Weſtern Ocean," a Ballad; the Words by R. C. Dallas, Eſq. Compoſed, and inſcribed to Mrs. Hall, by Joſeph Major. 1s. *Lavenu.*

The appropriate ſimplicity of this Air cannot but greatly recommend it to the lovers of good ballad muſic. The melody moves throughout with nature, eaſe, and ſmoothneſs; and the baſs is, for the moſt part, choſen with judgment. With the unaffected plainneſs of the whole, we are particularly pleaſed: indeed, we do not know of many inſtances in which ſo much effect is produced by ſo few notes.

The Overture to the Iron Tower; or, Cell of Myſtery; as performed with univerſal Applauſe at the New Royal Amphitheatre. Compoſed, and arranged for the Piano-forte. by J. Sanderſon. 2s. *Riley.*

This Overture conſiſts of four movements, which the compoſer has arranged in a clear and familiar ſtyle. The effect, when we heard it in the band, was ſtrikingly good; and Mr. Sanderſon has adapted it for the piano-forte with ſo much judgment, as to ſtrongly remind us of the pleaſure it afforded us at the Amphitheatre. The paſſages in general lie well for the finger, and the *execution* is calculated for its improvement.

The Farewell, a favourite Ballad; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. 1s. *Preſton.*

We find in the melody of this little ſong a great deal of ſweetneſs and pathos, but are obliged to remark, that the accent is not always juſt, nor the accompaniment conſtructed with that ſcience and ſkill neceſſary to the producing the beſt effect. The words are written with much of the true ſpirit of lyric poetry, and calculated to touch the finer feelings of every ſenſible heart.

The favourite Iriſh Air introduced in the ſecond Pantomime of Harlequin Amulet, at the Theatre-royal Drury-Lane. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by A. Betts. 1s. *Reiſe.*

Mr. Betts, by the additional ideas which he has thrown into this old favourite of the public, has rendered it a ſtrikingly pleaſing Rondo. Where the improvement of the practitioner forms the chief object of the maſter, we greatly approve the adoption of popular airs, convinced that they aſſiſt both the ear and the finger, and facilitate the acquiſition of a juſt and accurate idea of time.

Numbers

Numbers XI. and XII. of Handel's Overtures for the Piana-forte and Flute. Adapted by J. Mazzinghi.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The preſent Numbers of this uſeful work, complete Mr. Mazzinghi's plan, and we congratulate him on the ſucceſs with which he has executed his undertaking. We here find the Overtures to Alexander Balas, Meſſiah, the fourth and eighth Anthems, the Jubilate, and the whole of the Grand Coronation Anthem, which, together with thoſe in the previous Numbers, comprize all the moſt popular and eligible Overtures of the great German compoſer, and form a moſt valuable little library in the grand ſtyle of organ and piano-forte muſic.

"Come Peace Repoſe with Me," a Canzonet. Set to Muſic and Inſcribed to Miſs Colburn, by J. B. Adams. 1s. *Skillern.*

The chaſte and plaintive ſtyle of this Canzonet, will intereſt thoſe who are fond of pathos and ſimplicity. The diſtances are natural, and characteriſed by a melliſluency highly favourable to the ſentiment of the words.

"The Laſſie of the Glen," a Scotch Song, compoſed by W. P. Cope. 1s. *Riley.*

"The Laſſie of the Glen," is one of thoſe little efforts, in which, though nothing ſcientific or claſſical is expected, yet we find much eaſe, ſprightlineſs, and pleaſantneſs of effect. The melody, not ſtrikingly novel, is for the moſt part greatly engaging, and partakes throughout of the true Scotch ſtyle.

The Nightingale, a Canzonet. Set to Muſic and inſcribed to Miſs Anderſon, by J. B. Adams. 1s. 6d. *Skillern.*

The "Nightingale" is a charming little air, and the accompaniment is ingeniouſly conſtructed in imitation of the bird, which forms the ſubject of the words.

[We apologize to Dr. Clarke, for the *erratum* of the preſs, in our critique laſt month, of his excellent Glee; and requeſt the public inſtead of "Compoſed by John Cambridge, Mus. Doc." read "Compoſed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cambridge."]

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1801.

FRANCE.

ON every point of the French coaſt, immenſe preparations are ſtill advancing for a pretended invaſion of the Britiſh empire. We are well aware that when we uſe the word *pretended* we are perfectly correct; but we regret that we are, by theſe means, compelled into a vaſt and overwhelming expence.

The diviſions of flat-bottomed boats, which lately ſailed from Havre, we underſtand, eluded the vigilance of the Engliſh cruizers; and, it is ſuppoſed, arrived at their deſtination.

With reſpect to the general ſtate of affairs on the Continent, if we may believe the French official papers, the continental intrigues are on the point of being amicably adjuſted at laſt. The plan of indemnities is to be extended ſtill farther; and by ſuffering ſeveral of the diſſatisfied powers to partake of its *bleſſings* themſelves, the ſtorm is once more likely to be averted. The Pope will, certainly, and with the conſent of the more powerful of the Catholic States, be diſpoſſeſſed of all his temporal dominions, which, there is little doubt, will be conferred on the late King of Sardinia; who, it is ſaid, is now to be known by the new-fangled title of the King of Etruria, and who will once more be ſuffered to keep poſſeſſion of his new gift of a crown, juſt as long as France or Auſtria ſhall graciouſly condeſcend to permit. There is a degree of natural reſerve in the conduct of the Firſt Conſul, probably the effect of profound and perpetual meditation, which is totally uncongenial to the manners of the people of France, and which we already find has diſguſted ſome of the diplomatic corps. Cobentzel and Lucchesini, the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Miniſters, have requeſted to be recalled, from this cauſe alone, as it is ſaid, and are to leave Paris ſhortly.

Paris journals, of the 8th of July, announce the arrival of the Lodi brig on the 28th of June at Nice from Egypt, which ſhe left on the 19th of May, having taken a Turkiſh veſſel, loaded with horſes, on her paſſage. She brings no diſpatches from the French General; as he forwarded, ſome days before the Lodi ſailed, by three different advice-boats, accounts of the military operations up to that period, which boats are not yet arrived, and ſuppoſed, of courſe, to be captured. The French were in poſſeſſion of Cairo

Cairo and Alexandria at the time she sailed, and General Menou commanded in the latter city; and, they say, is supplied abundantly with ammunition and provisions for several years. The step taken by General Hutchinson, of inundating the country round Alexandria to the extent of fifty miles, by cutting the dyke of Lake Wadje, and opening a passage for the waters into Lake Mareotis, at the same time that it considerably fortifies his position at Aboukir, will render the fortifications of Alexandria impregnable, the waters making approaches impossible. It likewise totally prevents any intercourse between the French armies at Cairo and Alexandria.

The French treasury has, for some time, been very much distressed. The receipts were unequal to the expenditure, and some extraordinary measure was deemed necessary. The Chief Consul, who has for some time laboured under a severe illness, notwithstanding, attended a Council of Finance, and the following expedient is said to have been determined upon. Some Members of the Council were deputed to go on the 29th of June, at night, to the *Banque de la France*, the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, and the *Caisse d'Escompte*. From these three banks they obtained, by *strong representations*, about eight millions of livres in cash, being all the specie they possessed. The mode of repayment was by bills on the receivers of the revenue, at fourteen months date. The draining these banks of their specie, was likely to be productive of the most serious inconveniences. Accordingly the next morning a deputation waited upon the Chief Consul, and represented to him that the banks must stop their payments unless the specie was restored. They obtained about a million and a half of the eight millions. A negociation afterwards commenced for a loan of five millions sterling, to be redeemed by the produce of the taxes. Orders on the receivers of the revenue were to be given to the persons furnishing the loan. The negociation was attended with considerable difficulties, for the orders on the receivers were to be at fourteen months date, and it was impossible for the bankers to get their orders discounted. A hope was then held out of paying off the loan at an earlier period, with the contributions which Portugal would furnish.

By the Hamburgh mail which arrived on the 10th of July, the Turks, it seems, feel uneasy at the slow expulsion of the French from Egypt, and are under great anxiety, least an attack may be made on some of their coasts in the Morea by the French; they have refused the liberty of trading in the Black Sea to the New Republic of the Seven Venetian Islands, though solicited by the Russian Ambassador. Count Cobentzel, it is said, is to be replaced at Paris by Count Staremberg, the Austrian Envoy at the Court of London; the same accounts add, that Passwan Oglou had defeated an army of Turks near Widden, and taken one thousand prisoners. From Milan we are informed that a corps of French troops are assembling in Tuscany, their destination unknown; and that the English take the greater part of the ships bound for the Italian ports in the possession of the French. From Brussels, that the troops of Luxemburgh consisting of ten thousand men, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for the coast, on the projected invasion. And from the Hague, that General Angereau, with an adjutant only, set out from thence for Paris, leaving the whole of his staff behind.

The reigning Duke of Wurtemburgh has positively refused to set at liberty the state-prisoners who conspired against his person and government. They are still confined in irons in the fortress of Asperg, and will be immediately brought to trial.

The Paris journals have arrived to the date of the 14th of July, but being published early on that day, could not contain any account of the Anniversary then in celebration. They state that the restoration of Bonaparte's health, and his appearance in public, has had the effect of raising the French funds two per cent. Various reports were in circulation respecting Gantheaume, but all enveloped in mystery. They quote a letter from Messina, saying, "that a large English vessel, richly laden, had arrived there, being captured by Gantheaume's squadron, thirty leagues west of Candia, in the beginning of June."

A proclamation addressed to the French by the Consuls of the Republic, previous to the celebration of the Anniversary of the Revolution, is to the following purport. "This day is destined for the celebration of that epoch of hope and glory, in which you witnessed the downfal of barbarous institutions, and you ceased to be divided into two people, the one condemned to lead a life of humiliation, and the other selected for the enjoyment of distinctions and grandeur; in which your property was rendered free like your persons—in which the feudal system was destroyed

deſtroyed—and with that ſyſtem all the numerous abuſes which centuries had accumulated upon your heads. You celebrated that epoch in 1790, with an union of the ſame principles, the ſame ſentiments, and the ſame wiſhes.—You celebrate it this day under the happieſt auſpices." It concludes with, "Enjoy, Frenchmen, your ſituation, your glory, and the hopes of the future;—be ever faithful to thoſe principles and thoſe inſtitutions which have conſtituted your ſucceſſes, and which will accompliſh the greatneſs and the happineſs of your children."

The Official Journal of Paris, of the 11th of July, ſpeaks of a peace with England in the following terms: "A Member of the Engliſh Parliament, lately a Miniſter, informs us, in a few words, of the policy of the late Adminiſtration. He wiſhes to make peace with France, and to keep all the colonies taken by the Engliſh, while all the allies were engaged in the continental war. By this mode of reaſoning, all the Venetian territories, Styria, Carinthia, Dalmatia, &c. ſhould have been united to the French Republic, by the preliminaries of Leoben; half of Germany, and the kingdom of Naples, ſhould have ſhared the ſame fate by the treaty of Luneville. Batavia, the Ciſalpine, and Switzerland, would have formed, long ago, French departments, and Portugal a Spaniſh province. On the contrary, of all theſe conqueſts France keeps only a ſmall part. Let the Engliſh Miniſter imitate this conduct, and peace will ſpeedily be made. Batavia, Helvetia, and the Ciſalpine, are independent. Naples and Portugal are in the number of powers. France has only acquired an encreaſe of five millions of people, which is only an equivalent for the four millions of population acquired by Auſtria by the partition of Poland.

"Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, and Pruſſia, have been, and ſtill are, in a hoſtile ſtate againſt England. Were it not for the death of Paul the Firſt, the battle of Copenhagen would have had very different conſequences; but, if the embarraſſments of a new reign, and a generous wiſh for general peace, have induced the Emperor Alexander to ſoften the meaſures of his predeceſſor, he does not feel the leſs the obligations which the nation, at the head of which he is placed, impoſes upon him; and Lord St. Helen's, however well qualified, is very far from finding at Peterſburg the diſpoſition with which the Engliſh Adminiſtration flattered itſelf."

GERMANY.

The Cabinets of Germany are ſtill agitated, it appears, by the grand affair of indemnities, the diſmemberments neceſſary to be effected in the empire, the ſhares to be adjudged to the principal powers of Germany, to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and to the Stadtholder.

Thoſe cited, and thoſe whoſe lands are ſtill undivided, redouble their activity and their courage in attempts to ſecure their exiſtence; and providing againſt future contingencies, endeavour to make proviſion for that great criſis which changes the forms of ſtates. Here there is the Counſellor of an Eccleſiaſtical Prince, who fearing, with ſome reaſon, for the political ſafety of his maſter, ſeeks to attach him to another ſovereign, and to divine what will be the power he may poſſeſs; what may be his means—his projects—his political ſyſtem, when he ſhall have ſubmitted to the new modifications. Nor is it merely principalities, nor confined to the ſimple inhabitants of hamlets, that conjectures are formed as to their future deſtiny. The Imperial cities ſeem ſecure, but it is extremely poſſible that even among theſe cities, thoſe which are of leſs importance may be incorporated with the ſtates in whoſe vicinity they are placed, and that thoſe only will be preſerved whoſe opulence and commerce give them rank in the empire.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal has found herſelf under the neceſſity of concluding a peace with the hoſtile army by which ſhe was invaded; and we have ſince learned, by diſpatches from the Britiſh Miniſter at Liſbon, that Bonaparte has refuſed to accede to the terms which have been ratified by the Spaniſh Court; and it ſhould ſeem, that the articles of capitulation are ſtill a ſecret, in conſequence of ſuch refuſal. The Spaniards, indeed, appear to have been precipitate; and yet the cauſe of ſo haſty a pacification is obvious. The Court of Madrid has uniformly manifeſted a reluctance to hoſtilities with Portugal. Spain had no effective army of her own, or rather, perhaps, choſe to have none; and ſhe might have contemplated the fall of Portugal as the prologue to her own ruin. Something of the Court intrigues, therefore, that are ſtill playing off in the North of Europe, has been alſo exhibited in the South; and France appears, hitherto, to have been the dupe of the game. From the whole proſpect of the diſpute, there can be no doubt that the Courts of Spain and Portugal have maintained a ſecret underſtanding

derſtanding with each other; the former has prevaricated and forborne from the attack as long as it was practicable; the advance of a French army, however, to effect the buſineſs which the Spaniſh Cabinet ſeemed to decline, rendered a mock aggreſſion neceſſary: Spain, therefore, with an apparent deſire to pleaſe her republican ally, but in reality to prevent a greater miſchief ſtill, commenced the aggreſſion; ſhe took the field with an army haſtily collected together, and ridiculouſly deſtitute of proviſions and ſtores; and had an army ſent to oppoſe her of the ſame paper complexion, and equally devoid of energy: the mummery of a battle or two deceives the French into a belief, that both parties are ſeriouſly at war; the republican forces, *ſo kindly promiſed*, are expedited to aſſiſt the victorious career of their ally: but the moment they arrive on the frontiers of the ſeat of action, terms are propoſed by the Portugueſe Court, acceded to by that of Spain, and the French army is perplexed and paralyſed.

Letters received at Hamburgh from Liſbon ſtate, that the ſecret articles of the Treaty of Badajos will not be made public until the Portugueſe poſſeſſions in South America are ſecured from invaſion on the part of England, by a reinforcement of French troops.

EGYPT.

A diſpatch has been received from Lord Elgin, dated Conſtantinople, May 23, ſtating the arrival of an officer from the Captain Paſha, with intelligence, that General Hutchinſon had marched from Roſetta on the 18th of May, with 4000 Britiſh troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Captain Paſha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanich. The French were driven in, and in the courſe of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a ſmall garriſon in the entrenchments of Rahmanich. On the 10th the fort ſurrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizir, who was at El Hanka, a poſition four leagues diſtant from Cairo, in a north-eaſt direction. The Engliſh loſs at Rahmanich is ſtated not to exceed 30 men. The Turkiſh officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 Britiſh troops had arrived at Aboukir about the 6th of May.

We are enabled to confirm the report of the arrival of Admiral Blanket at Suez, but inſtead of being capable of affording any effective aid to the Britiſh expedition, he ſtood himſelf in need of every aſſiſtance from the natives, or he muſt have periſhed from actual want, having been ſeparated from the reſt of his ſquadron in the dangerous and difficult paſſage of the Red Sea, and being totally without ſtores or proviſions. The remainder of the ſhips were ſo much injured, as to be compelled to relinquiſh the undertaking altogether. The Britiſh forces, however, will be immediately joined, and probably are ſo already, by the Condean corps, conſiſting of not leſs than five or ſix hundred, from Malta.

A ſecond diſpatch has been received from Lord Elgin, dated Conſtantinople, June 5, to the following purport:—The French, after quitting Rahmanich, made a wonderful march, and reached Cairo on the 12th of May. It is ſuppoſed they then advanced to attack the Vizir at Belbeis. General Hutchinſon, who was in his progreſs from Rahmanich towards Cairo, had, by the aid of the Arabs, taken a convoy of five hundred camels, with their eſcort of ſix hundred men. It was deſtined for Alexandria, which is underſtood to be in great want of ſome articles of proviſions and of water. General Hutchinſon, in his march up the country, obſerves, that the inhabitants were, in the higheſt degree, incenſed againſt the French, putting to death every one that falls into their hands.

Admiral Blanket, in his letter to Lord Keith of the 6th, acquaints him with the arrival of the reinforcements from India, under the command of General Baird, Colonel Welleſley, Colonel Murray, &c. After the ſurrendering of Damietta, a corps of ſeven hundred men embarked on the Lake Burlos, for France, and were taken by Lord Keith.

Lord Elgin further informs, that a meſſenger was that moment come in from Lord Keith, dated off Alexandria, May 23, that he, (Lord Keith) had received a letter from the Captain Paſha, dated at Kemeſheriff, on the 19th, that his Excellency informs him, that the Secretary of the Grand Vizir had arrived with the agreeable intelligence of the French and Copths having moved forward from Cairo to attack the Vizir's army, but that his Highneſs had advanced with his artillery and cavalry, defeated the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Lord Keith appears to have had no further details of this important action.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is at length fixed, that the Duke of Portland ſhould deliver up the ſeals in the latter end of July. A Council will be held

held at Weymouth about that time, to ſwear in Lord Pelham, who ſucceeds his Grace as one of the Secretaries of State.

The Royal Aſſent has been given by Commiſſion, on the 27th of June, to the following Bills:—An Act for extending the Period of Preference granted, and continued by ſeveral Acts, to Bodies Corporate and Perſons, for the Redemption of the Land-tax, and to amend an Act of the Thirty-eighth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a Land-tax.—An Act for regulating, until the 20th Day of May, 1802, the Allowance of Drawback on the Exportation from Ireland of Britiſh Plantation Sugar, and for allowing certain Drawbacks on Sugar exported from Ireland, and for allowing Britiſh Plantation Sugar to be warehouſed in Ireland. An Act to permit the Exportation of Tea to Ireland, without Payment of any Duty, under certain Reſtrictions. An Act for transferring the Receipt and Management of the Duties on Licences for uſing or exerciſing the Trade of a Horſe-dealer, from the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Taxes, and alſo for making further Proviſions in reſpect to the ſaid Duties ſo transferred. An Act for allowing, until the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1802, the Importation of certain Fiſh from Newfoundland, and the Coaſt of Labrador, and for granting a Bounty thereon. An Act for the Relief of certain Inſolvent Debtors. An Act for the better Regulation of Public Notaries in England. An Act for making and maintaining a Navigable Canal from near the Town of Croydon, in the County of Surrey, into the Grand Surrey Canal, in the Pariſh of St. Paul, Deptford, in the County of Surrey, and for ſupplying the Towns of Croydon, Streatham, and Dulwich, and the Diſtrict called Norwood, in the Pariſh of Croydon, in the ſaid County of Surrey, and the Town of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, with Water from the ſaid Canal. An Act for amending, widening, improving, and keeping in repair, the Road leading from Paddington to Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the County of Middleſex.

On the Motion of Mr. Abbott, an Account was ordered to be laid upon the Table, under the Act of the preſent year of his Majeſty's reign, for aſcertaining the Population of this Kingdom.

On the 2d of July an end was put to the Seſſion of the Imperial Parliament by Commiſſion.

The Lord Chancellor then addreſſed the two Houſes to the following purport:—"The brilliant and repeated ſucceſſes of his Majeſty's arms, by ſea and land, important as they are in their immediate conſequences, are not leſs ſatisfactory to his Majeſty's mind, as affording freſh and deciſive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undaunted valour, and ſteady perſeverance, which diſtinguiſh the national character, and on which the chief reliance muſt be placed for reſpect abroad, and for confidence and ſecurity at home. Events ſo honourable to the Britiſh name, derive, at the preſent moment, peculiar value in his Majeſty's eſtimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceaſing ſolicitude, the reſtoration of peace on fair and adequate terms. They furniſh, at the ſame time, an additional pledge, that if the ſentiments of moderation and juſtice, which will ever govern his Majeſty's conduct, ſhould be rendered unavailing, in this inſtance, by unreaſonable pretenſions on the part of his enemies, the ſpirit and firmneſs of his people will continue to be manifeſted by ſuch efforts and ſacrifices as may be neceſſary for aſſerting the honour of his Majeſty's Crown, and for maintaining the permanent intereſts of the empire."

We are ſorry to ſtate, that on the 9th of July the Ambuſcade Dutch frigate, Capt. V. Voſs was loſt at the Nore. Having got under weigh about 8 o'clock, with a ſtrong wind to the S. W. by W. in order to proceed to the Downs, ſhe was obſerved, by the ſpectators from the batteries, and ſome remarks were made, that ſhe carried a great deal of ſail, and was too much by the head; ſhe, however, carried ſail till ſhe came near a ſand, called the Middle, which is about ſeven miles from Sheerneſs, when a leak ſprung; the water coming in at the hawſeholes, was diſcovered by ſome women on the lower deck, (it is ſuppoſed a plank in her bows had given way) they immediately gave the alarm, and aſſiſtance was directly ſent down, to put in the plugs; but it was too late, the water gaining ſo faſt, that in leſs than five minutes ſhe was upon her beam-ends, and drifted upon the Middle Sand, where ſhe now lies, with her yard-arms above water, and her head to the ſouthward. Boats were immediately ſent from the different ſhips to ſave the people, and moſt of them, we are happy to ſtate, were fortunately preſerved. By what we can learn, the loſs is about twenty-two, who have periſhed. The Ambuſcade was an old frigate, and was going to join the other three Dutch ſhips that are coming with convoy from Ireland.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ABTAUD, S. jun. Pinner, shopkeeper. (Jones, Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields)
Angus, J. Strand, carver, &c. (Pickering, Pudding lane)
Allport, T. Lawrence Poultney hill, merchant. (Aspinal, Quality court)
Adcock, E. Birmingham, grocer. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's inn)
Bird, W. B. Yarmouth, linen-draper. (Charter, Printer street)
Bazley, W. Bristol, linen-draper. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)
Bibby, T. Stockport, grocer. (Wright and Reynolds, Temple)
Breton, W. March, millwright. (Miller, Carey street)
Bridge, S. Sible Hedingham, plumber. (Holmes, Mark lane)
Burchall, L. Southampton, draper. (Walker, Serjeant's inn)
Cornish, P. Taunton, cooper. (Kinglake, Taunton)
Connard, J. Piccadilly, cutler. (Wright and Bovil, Chancery lane)
Cutler, N. White's Grounds, Spanish-leather-dresser. (Fowler, Lambeth road)
Cooke, N. Charles street, Westminster, army-broker. (Monkhouse, Howland street)
Chapman, W. Rugby, scrivener.
Cole, B. Strand, innkeeper. (Benton, Swan yard, Blackman street)
Cengoli, A. Sun street, florist. (Bloomfield and Foy, Manfel street)
Cohen, J. Haydon square, chair-manufacturer. (Bloomfield and Foy, Manfel street)
Chigiven, W. West lane, merchant. (Isaacs, Bury street)
Campbell, J. Mortimer street, painter. (Wood, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Cocher, B. Wootton-under-Edge, clothier. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
Collins, J. St. Paul's Church yard, confectioner. (Wild, Warwick square)
Cockayne, N. Derby, baker. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)
Deacon, J. E. New Bond street, linen-draper. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury square)
Dash, E. Walcot, riding-master. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)
Dearlove, J. Walworth, corn-dealer. (Smith, Hatton garden)
Dawson, J. Hyde street, steel-manufacturer. (Warrand, Arundel street)
Evans, J. Mansfield Woodhouse, hosier. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn)
Evans, T. Worcester, merchant. (Platt, Bride court)
Earle, R. Chichester, spirit-merchant. (Dally, Chichester)
Emmens, J. Abingdon, carrier. (Blagrave, Salisbury street)
Fearon, J. Birmingham, tin-plate-worker. (Dolphin, Birmingham)
Farquhar, C. Madox street, builder. (Buxton, Great Marlbro')
French, H. Broad street, St. Giles's, card-maker. (Bennett, Dean's court, St. Paul's)
Gadd, E. Taunton, druggist. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Girling, D. Beccles, shopkeeper. (Loxley, Cheapside
Gale, J. Bradford, clothier. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
Gilman, J. Great Yarmouth, linen-draper. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Howard, S. Bradford, carpenter. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn)
Hopkins, R. Kingston, Hull, cabinet-maker. (Sandwith, Hull)
Hawkins, J. Newbury, dealer. (Bexwell, George street, Minories)
Hillitead, R. Horsham, victualler. (Smith, Furnival's inn)
Hill. J. Maidstone, glass-seller. (Willington, Temple)
Harding, W. and F. Mellor, Derby, mercers. (Barber and Brown, Fetter lane)
Jones, S. J. Milsom, and S. Howard, Bradford, clothiers. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
Lacey, S. Tooley street, oilman. (Gregory and Brookes, Wax-chandler's hall)
Marsh, T. Old Compton street, taylor. (Barber, Thanet place)
Myers, J. Sunderland, hardwareman. (Sanfum, Ely place)
Nicklin, E. and J. Tipton, mealmen. (Johnson, Temple)
Olivant, A. Stamford, miller. (Redifer, Stamford)
Occarsen, A. Fenchurch street. (King and Setree, Cutler's hall)
Perry J. and G. Rigge, Bread street, warehousemen. (Jopson, Lincoln's inn)
Pugh, W. Worcester, merchant. (Platt, Bride court)
Peacock, J. and C. Gill, London, merchants. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)
Phillips, C. Halifax, merchant. (Wrigglesworth, Gray's inn)
Risk, J. Drury lane, currier. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)
Robinson, E. Dudley, carrier. (Fellows, Dudley)
Richardson, P. Portica, bookseller. (Constable, Symond's inn)
Renock, N. Monkwearmouth-shore, butcher. (Raisbeck, Stockton)
Rawson, J. Leicester, hatter. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Smith, R. Bradford, victualler. (Williams, Castle street, Holborn)
Stewart, J. Watford, mariner. (Dann and Teasdale, Threadneedle street)
Symons, E. P. and P. W. Crapp, Plaistow green, woolstaplers. (Tilbury and Basford, Ely place)
Wilson, R. Bread street, merchant. (Davies, Ely place)
Weller, W. W. Deptford, miller. (Lambert, Hatton garden)
Woolley, D. Carrhill, clothier. (Coulthurst, Bedford row)
Wood, J. Wednesbury, gunlock-maker. (Bourne, Dudley)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson, A. and D. Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, July 25
Armitage, M. Newport, miller, Aug. 4
Atkinson, R. Kingston, Hull, merchant, Aug. 10
Bourn, S. Spalding, grocer, July 17
Baker, J. Staines, coach-master, Aug. 1
Banner, E. Liverpool, brewer, July 22
Barratt, J. Worsley, fustian-manufacturer, July 28
Bradbury, S. Basinghall street, broker, July 20
Baker, C. jun. Prescott, tanner, Aug. 3
Buddicom, R. J. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 7
Bamber, W. Chorley, muslin-manufacturer, Aug. 13
Bentley, W. and W. Britain, Ashton, lamp-manufacturers, Aug. 14
Barrs, W. and S. Birmingham, linen-drapers, Aug. 10. (final)
Cooper, J. Wild court, printer, July 14
Cooper, T. jun. Liverpool, horse-dealer, July 22
Cook, J. Leeds, builder, July 31
Duffin, J. and E. Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin, Thame, drapers, July 28
Davis, O. Vine street, brewer, July 28
Dinividdie, J. Pendlebury, W. Dinividdie, Collythurst, L. Dinividdie, Manchester, and H. Bewicke, Lawrence lane, merchants, Sept. 15
Doxon, J. Manchester, merchant, Aug. 12
Eldridge, C. Cheltenham, victualler, July 20
Edwards, T. New Bond street, haberdasher, Sept. 5
Fisher, S. Sheffield, scrivener, Aug. 1
Foxcroft, M. and E. Nottingham, milliners, July 31
Fearon, H. St. Mary Axe, factor, Aug 11
Glafsbrook, T. Wigan, shopkeeper, July 25
Grimfditch, W. Liverpool, blacksmith, July 21
Greaves, J. senior, Walworth, insurance-broker, July 25
Gowan, G. Great Ormond street, merchant, Aug. 11
Graham, W. P. Bread street, merchant, July 28
Grimshaw, R. Garton, and J. Grimshaw, Manchester, merchants, July 30
Green, J. senior, Chorley, calico-manufacturer, Aug. 12 (final)
Holroyd, H. Greenwich, hoop-bender, July 18
Harrison, T. Lancaster, merchant, July 22
Heap, W. and T. Burton, Manchester, dealers, July 28
Harris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood street, ironmongers, July 18
Hair, J. Spur street, merchant, July 25
Hall, J. west Bromwich, buckle-chape-maker, Aug. 21. (final)
Higgins, T. Throgmorton street, merchant, Aug. 18
James, J. Old Burlington street, taylor, Aug. 8
Kirk, G. and J. Ford, Grocers Hall court, merchants, July 25
Lawson, S. Rotherhithe, carver, Aug. 11
Morton, G. Long Acre, coach-maker, July 14
Morrell, N. Newton on Ouse, dealer, July 22
Mawbey, J. Long Buckley, cordwainer, July 20
Maclean, W. Golport, flopteller, July 20
Marston, J. Moreton, Hampstead, serge-maker, July 24
Mure, H. R. and W. Mure, Fenchurch street, merchants, July 25
Mills, T. Maybank, potter, Aug. 4
Milne, A. Hatton garden, merchant, July 21
Maillard, J. J. Lime street, merchant, Aug. 1
Marriott, S. Paul's Head Tavern, vintner, Sept. 12
Pretyman, W. Great Tower street, cooper, July 14
Perkins, T. and J. Lazarus, Marybone street, mercers, July 18
Power, J. Nuneaton, malster, Aug. 13
Page, C. Croydon, taylor, Aug. 4
Parry, S. Malmesbury, linen-draper, Aug. 12
Richardson, R. Corporation row, merchant, July 21
Roberts, R. and W. Williams, Great Distaff lane, warehousemen, July 25
Rogers, E. and J. Rodd, Bread street, woollen-factors, Aug. 11
Robson, J. Berwick, grocer, Aug. 13. (final)
Scudamore, C. and A. W. Collard, Manchester, manufacturers, July 18
Shudrick, W. Witham, coach-master, July 21
Sedgewick, M. Darlington, grocer, July 25
Sweatman, W. Bristol, linen-draper, Aug. 4
Shaw, J. Tongewith-Haulgh, and W. Shaw, and J. Boyes, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers, July 29
Smith, T. Tunstall, potter, Aug. 4
Smither, J. Bath, hatter, Aug. 4
Stocken, O. F. jun. Parson's Green, coal-merchant, Aug. 8
Thompson, J. Craven street, victualler, July 14
Thomas, J. Broadway, Westminster, cordwainer, Aug. 4
Terry, J. and W. Richards, Birmingham, button-makers, Aug. 18
Towfey, G. Letcomb-Regis, miller, Aug. 11
Wilkinson, E. and W. Dudley, Charing Cross, vintners, July 14
West. J. Drury lane, taylor, Aug. 1
Watson, T. Oxford street, dealer, Aug 8
Woodward, T. Barnard Castle, spirit-merchant, July 25
Wilkinson, J. Kingston, Hull, block-maker, July 31
Wyberg, J. Manchester, shoemaker, Aug. 3
Wilkinson, E. and W. Dudley, Charing Cross, vintners, Aug. 11. (final)
Waldo, J. J. Francis, and J. J. Waldo, Birmingham, Bristol, and Boston, in America, merchants, Aug. 8
Young, G. and G. Glennie, Budge row, merchants, July 25

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The number of priſoners under confinement in the metropolis, who have given notice in the Gazette of July 4, of their intentions to take the benefit of the recent Act of Parliament for their liberation is as follows:—69 in Newgate, 146 in the King's Bench, 177 in the Fleet, 31 in the Poultry, 19 in the Marſhalſea, 9 in Tothill Fields Bridewell, 31 in the New Jail, Southwark, 41 in Giltſpur-ſtreet Compter, and 19 in Ludgate.

Not leſs than *one hundred and twenty one* incloſure bills have paſſed during the late ſeſſion of parliament; the greateſt number ever paſſed in any former ſeſſion was *eighty-ſeven*.

The late Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons, having diſcovered many imperfections in the corn-trade, and particularly in the corn-market of London, have, in conſequence, recommended the following regulations, as conceiving that the London-market muſt affect all the corn-markets in the kingdom. That the preſent corn-market of London be inlarged, and a regular clerk appointed under the corporation, and a regiſter kept of the proceedings. That factors ſhall not be allowed to deal on their own account, but be placed on the footing of brokers in other trades carried on in the City of London, by obliging them to give bonds to the ſame effect. That, to prevent jobbing, no corn ſhould be ſold a ſecond time, before the payment on the firſt ſale; and that the factors ſhould exhibit *all* their ſamples at the ſame time, on opening of the market at a fixed hour.

With a view to remedy theſe material inconveniences, the Committee recommend, that effectual meaſures ſhould be adopted early in the next Seſſion of Parliament, for enlarging and opening the corn-market in London, either by removing it to the weſt ſide of Tower Hill, near the river, or by extending the Exchange in Mark-lane, by the purchaſe and pulling down of ſome of the warehouſes and premiſes ſurrounding it; for appointing a proper clerk, to be reſponſible to the corporation; and for eſtabliſhing a correct public regiſter of tranſactions therein, and regular hours for opening and cloſing the ſame.

Married.] Mr. Serjeant Onſlow, to Lady Drake, relict of Sir Francis Samuel Drake, bart. and only daughter of George Onſlow, eſq. late of Dunſborough Houſe, in the county of Surrey.

Mr. Storr, ſilverſmith, of Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, to Miſs E. Berger, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Berger, of Hampſtead.

Mr. W. Saxton, of Weymouth, to Miſs Branth, of Berkeley-ſquare.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, H. M. Gould, eſq. to Miſs E. Hawkins, youngeſt daughter of the late T. Hawkins, eſq. of Naſh-court, in Kent

Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 88th regt. to Miſs Macdonald, of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place.

J. Wilkes Hill, eſq. ſurgeon, to Miſs Pinkney, both of Great Tower-hill.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. R. F. Onſlow, eldeſt ſon of the Dean of Worceſter, to Miſs Harriet Foley, third daughter of the Hon. A. Foley, M. P.

C. Rainsford, eſq. of Farnborough, Berks. to Miſs M. de Dompiere, of Grenville-ſtreet.

R. S. D. Light, eſq. to Miſs H. Miller, ſecond daughter of the late J. Miller, eſq. of Carey-ſtreet.

T. Probert, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Macdonald, of Dublin.

Mr. J. Jardine, of Glouceſter terrace, Hoxton, to Miſs Brown, of Eſtwick, Herts.

Mr. W. Daniel, of Howland-ſtreet, to Miſs Weſton, of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet.

The Right Hon. Lord Ongley, to Miſs Burgoyne, only daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, bart.

Lord Pelham, to Lady Mary Oſborne, daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

Mr. F. Brewin, of Surry-ſquare, to Miſs Addiſon, of Sudbury.

Mr. Maſon, of London-ſtreet, to Miſs Swaine, of the Borough.

T. Neſbitt, jun. eſq. of Kingſland, to Miſs Sally Preſton, niece to the late Sir John Call, bart.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Major William Armſtrong, to Miſs Dana, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dana, and niece to Lord Kinnaird and Sir W. Pulteney, bart.

Died.] W. Lee, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet.

In King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Gibbons, relict of T. Gibbons, eſq. of the Treaſury.

At Kew, Mrs. M. Ayleſworth.

In Quality-court, Chancery-lane, in his 24th year, Mr. J. M'Culloch.

At Lockley's, near Welwyn, Herts, T. Le Blanc, eſq.

In her 26th year, Mrs. Palmer, of Putney.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Hon. F. Leviſon Gower, widow of the late Rear-admiral Gower, and daughter of the late Admiral Boſcawen.

In John-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, in her 75th year, Mrs. E. Phipps, relict of F. Phipps, eſq. of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

At Greenwich, in her 77th year, Mrs. Taylor, relict of W. Taylor, eſq. formerly ſurgeon of Greenwich Hoſpital.

F. Wheatley, eſq. R. A. of diſtinguiſhed talents as a painter.

The Hon. Miſs A. Ryder, daughter of Lord Harrowby.

Mrs. Whitſore, of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At Cheſſington, in Surry, aged 48, Mrs. Dalrymple.

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately at Brancepeth, two bats were accidentally caught in the hollow of an ancient oak, and being brought into the caſtle, were put under a glaſs caſe for an hour or two; when one of them was delivered of a young one, which immediately on its birth appeared very active, and clung to the mother's breaſt, where it continued as if in the act of ſucking. This incident proves, beyond a doubt, that the bat is not oviparous, as has been ſometimes thought by naturaliſts.

The projected improvements of Tyne Bridge commenced June 30. The completion of the work is ſtipulated for Auguſt 1802, when about 10 feet of commodious paſſage will be added to the internal width of that valuable ſtructure.

Population of the pariſh of Wickham, in the county of Durham. Males 1739—females 1920—total 3659.

Population of the town of Berwick upon Tweed; males 3009, — females 4178. Tweedmouth; males 771,—females 937. Spital; males 421, — females 579,—total number of inhabitants, 9695.

An act has lately paſſed for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools for the education of poor children, in the county palatine of Durham.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. Smith, wine merchant, and adjutant to the Sunderland volunteers, to Miſs Graham, daughter of Mr. J. Graham.—Captain Wilſon of the volunteer corps, to Miſs E. Horn, daughter of Mr. T. Horn, coal fitter.—Mr. Mountain, of Knareſborough, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs E. Robſon, daughter of Mr. Robſon, taylor, of Newcaſtle.

At Crondale, in Surrey, G. S. Camden, eſq. of Hurſham, to Miſs M. Gaull, ſecond daugter of the late major Gaull, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. R. Rowell, farmer, of the Warrener's houſe, near Morpeth, to Miſs E. Common, of Morpeth North Bar.—The Rev. J. Ireland, jun. of Weſt Routon, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Cunningham, of Tynemouth.

In Durham, R. Surtees, eſq. to Miſs Robinſon.—Mr. J. Reynoldſon, of North Shields, to Miſs Heron, daughter of Major Heron, of South Shields.—Mr. Bell, of Walwick, near Mexham, to Miſs White, of Nilſtone Houſe, near Langley Mill.—Mr. Irving, ſurgeon, of Heſket, Newmarket, to Miſs Dawſon, of Greyſtock.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mrs. M. Bulman, dealer in houſehold furniture.—Mr. G. Veitch, taylor.—Miſs M. Newton, daughter of Mr. W. Newton, grocer, of Gateſhead. Mr. J. Dodds, architect. — Aged 80, Mr. N. Wallis, maſter mariner.—Aged 84, Mrs. Lake.

At Stockton, in her 66th year, Mrs. Atkinſon, widow.

At Alnwick, Mr. T. Harriſon, an eminent plumber and glazier.—J. Stephenſon, eſq. of North Shields.

At Sunderland, Mrs. A. Davie, wife of Mr. J. Davie, ſail-maker.—Mr. A. Thompſon, formerly an opulent butcher.

At Biſhop's Aukland, aged 78, Mrs. Rawling, relict of Mr. Rawling, ſurgeon.—

Mr. Pawſey, of the horſe ſhoe, Haverill. From ſome unknown cauſe, for ſeveral weeks previous to his death, he refuſed every kind of ſuſtenance, and literally ſtarved himſelf to death.

At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Bruce, tackſman of Kelſo Mills, and an officer in the Kelſo volunteers.

At Windleſtone, Mr. G. Watts, gardener to Sir John Eden, Bart.

In his 62d year, while on a viſit at Kerrfield, near Peebles, in Scotland, Mr. J. Robertſon, goldſmith and jeweller, of Newcaſtle.—Captain J. White, ſon of R. White, eſq. of Morton, near Stockton.

At York, in his 28th year, Mr. H. Guy, of Newcaſtle. He arrived there in the Mercury coach, on his way to the latter town, and was found dead in bed on the following morning, at the Black Swan inn. He was in a deep decline.

Mr. Wetherall, a very promiſing young man of Whitby, in Yorkſhire. He had ſerved his apprenticeſhip at South Shields, and bathing in the ſea, near Sunderland, ventured too far in and was drowned.

At Stella, aged 95, Mrs. Dunn.

At Tynemouth, in his 28th year, J. Yeoman, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late H. W. Yeoman, eſq. of the Woodlands, near Whitby, juſtice of the peace for the North Riding. He ſerved as captain in the 23d regiment of foot in Ireland, and on the Continent.

At Corbridge, aged 76, of an apoplexy, Mr. W. Glazonby, formerly an eminent boat builder, at South Shields.

At Newwater Haugh, near Berwick upon Tweed, aged 74, Mr J. Hall, late of Fordhill, Northumberland.—Mr. Dixon, maſter of the Bridge Inn, Claypath.

At Weſtacomb, near Hexham, Mrs. Mewburn,

CUM-

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A muſhroom was taken up on Underbarrow common, near Kendal, on the 10th of June, which meaſured 2½ inches in height, without the ſtalk, 6½ in diameter, 20¼ in circumference, and weighed 3½ pounds!

Married.] Mr. J. Hewer, of Sebergham, to Miſs Scott, of Heſket, Newmarket.

At Workington, Mr. E. Parkins, mate of the brig Induſtry, to Miſs Lawſon.—Mr. J. Armſtrong, officer of exciſe of Caſtletown, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Tye, daughter of Mr. J. Tye, Taylor.—Mr. H. Carr, to Miſs Chriſtopherſon, both of Seaton.

At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Wilkinſon, merchant, of Ulverſtone, to Miſs Yowart. Mr. R. Sanderſon, cooper, to Miſs D. Hudſon.

At Kendal, Mr. C. Gardner, brazier, to Miſs Garnett, of Kirkland.—Mr. R. Atkinſon, to Miſs Hewitſon.—Mr. Coward, of Elter Hall, to Miſs Jackſon, of Yewdales, near Coniſton.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 55, Mrs. M. Lawrie, relict of Mr. M. Lawrie, clockmaker.—In the bloom of youth, Henry, the youngeſt ſon of J. O. Yates, eſq. of Skiruth Abbey.

At Whitehaven, aged 63, Mrs. Stitt, widow.—Aged 25, Mrs. E. Jefferſon.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ellwood, wife of Mr. R. Ellwood, of Croſs Hill.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, J. W. Auguſtus Elliott, eſq.

At Kendall, at the houſe of Mr. Romney, aged 65, Mr. W. Cockin, late of Burton, in Kendal. In the former part of his life he taught writing and Arithmetic at St. Bees, and afterwards for many years in Lancaſter, and at Nottingham. As a teacher, he was univerſally allowed to be at the head of his profeſſion; nor was he more remarkable for the ſolidity, depth and vigour of his underſtanding, than for a peculiarly happy and original method of conveying inſtruction. Though the author of ſeveral publications of very ſuperior excellence, yet ſuch was his modeſty and diffidence, that, excepting his arithmetic, and a ſingle volume of poems, publiſhed ſolely for the uſe of a few ſelect friends, no perſuaſions could ever induce him to prefix his name to any of them. Notwithſtanding this ſtudied ſolicitude to paſs through life in obſcurity, his eſſay on delivering written language, with other philoſophical eſſays, his volume of poems, intitled Ode to the Genius of the Lakes, his Fall of Scepticiſm and Infidelity Predicted, his Reviſion of Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, with notes, addenda, &c. his Theory of the Book on Arithmetic, &c. probably will hand his name and reputation down to the lateſt poſterity. But though thus indifferent to the praiſes of men, he was by no means inattentive to his better intereſts: in the practice of moral and religious duties, he arrived at the greateſt perfection: ſelf-government and duty with him went hand in hand. He was the admirer, the friend and the champion of the church of England, which he defended with manly ſpirit and reſolution, againſt the attacks of the doubtful ſceptic, as well as againſt the more openly daring infidel. Had he lived, it was his intention to give the world a work, now ready for the preſs, on miſcellaneous ſubjects. It is to be hoped, that ſome friend to deceaſed merit will not ſuffer ſuch a literary treaſure to be buried in the tomb with its author.

The Rev. J. Coward, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and maſter of the free grammar ſchool of Kendal.

At Ennerdale, Mr. J. Tyſon, paper-maker.

At Keſwick, aged 34, Mr. J. Clark.

In her 14th year, Miſs Armſtrong, daughter of the Rev. J. Armſtrong, of Unthank.

YORKSHIRE.

On the night of June 19, between the hours of 12 and 1, a moſt beautiful phenomenon was obſerved at Hull, towards the S. W. part of the horizon, reſembling, on being firſt ſeen, an immenſe moon, with a black bar acroſs; it ſeemed then gradually to form itſelf into ſeven ſmall diſtinct moons, or globes of fire, which diſappeared for the ſpace of a few ſeconds. Its re-appearance was equally brilliant, at firſt ſhewing itſelf like what we are told of the face of the moon; afterwards into 5 circular balls, and laſtly like ſeveral ſmall ſtars, which gradually faded away, leaving the whole atmoſphere beautifully illumined and clear. During the time of its being viſible, a faint blue light fell upon the ſurrounding objects, like that of diſtant torches, but when entirely gone, the appearance was ſerene, like a fine ſummer's morning.

The ſhip Brothers, captain Marſhall, of Hull, having lately arrived there, from Davis's Straits fiſhery, (with 600 butts, a quantity of looſe blubber, and about 13 tons of whale fins, the produce of 20 fiſh) reports that there has not been in the annals of the whale fiſhery a ſucceſs ſo great as what has occurred this year. Eleven ſhips in Davis's Straits and the adjoining ſeas, took 128; and probably the whales were taken in the ſpace of little more than a month. Reckoning each of theſe whales to produce about 30 butts of blubber, which may be conſidered a moderate computation, as the whales of thoſe ſeas are conſiderably larger than what are taken in Greenland, the cargoes of theſe eleven ſhips will amount to 3840 butts of blubber, which, at the rate of 3 butts to one ton, will be found to yield, on the article of oil alone, a clear gain to the country of 44,800l.

There is now growing in the garden of Mrs. Betheil, of Riſe, a cucumber ſeventeen inches long, and ſix in circumference.

The names of *ſixty-five* perſons, in different places of the Weſt Riding—ſhopkeepers, grocers, badgers, millers, meal-ſellers, &c. through

through the ſpirited conduct of the juſtices, have been lately advertiſed in the Leeds papers, as being convicted of having in their poſſeſſion falſe weights, or unequal balances.

It appears that the late Mr. Thomas Hanby, of London, merchant, by his will, bearing date January 12, 1782, gave the intereſt of 800l. three per cent. conſolidated bank annuities to the maſter, wardens, &c. of the company of cutlers of Hallamſhire, to diſpoſe of the clear yearly dividends of 500l. (part of the ſaid 800l.) for the benefit of poor houſekeepers, reſident in the pariſh of Sheffield, of the age of fifty or upwards, as far as the dividends would extend, to relieve, two-thirds men and one-third women, with one blue-cloth coat or cloak, one black hat, and twenty ſhillings in money, to each ſuch poor man and woman. The greater part of the reſidue was diſpoſed of for maintaining, educating, and cloathing as many poor boys and girls, in the charity ſchool of Sheffield, as the ſaid reſidue of the dividends would extend to maintain, &c.

Population of the Townſhip and Pariſh of Halifax.—Halifax 8886; Skircoats 2338; Southowrak 3148; Raiſtrick 2053; Fixby 346; Elland in Greetland 3385; Staniland, including Old Lindley 1800; Norland 1181; Barkiſland 1799; Riſhworth 960; Soyland 1888; Sowerby 4275; Warley 3546; Midgley 1209; Wadſworth 2801; Heptonſtall 2983; Erringden 1313; Stansfield 4768; Langfield 1170; Ovenden 4513; Northowram 4887; Shelf 1306; Hopperholme cum Brighouſe 2879;—total 63,134. In 1764, by a ſtatement then taken, the inhabitants amounted to only 41,135; there is, therefore, an increaſe of 22119, in the courſe of ſeventeen years. The number of females exceeds that of the males by 2358.

Population of Barnſley.—Males 1791; females 1815;—total 3606.

Since the commencement of the York Female Friendly Society, inſtituted in 1778, for the benefit of the young women educated in the Grey Coat and Spinning Schools, there has been diſtributed among the members in ſickneſs, the ſum of 161l. and in addition to that ſum, from a ſeparate fund, ſupported ſolely by the ſubſcription of honorary members, the ſum of 127l. has been diſtributed, as rewards for good conduct, in preſents for funerals, and relief in caſes of peculiar diſtreſs, towards which the general fund could not apply. It appears further that a fund was eſtabliſhed in November, 1800, for allowing, by accumulation, ſmall annuities to ſuch of the members of the above ſociety as may live to arrive at old age.

The royal aſſent has been lately given by commiſſion to an act for paving, cleanſing, lighting, watching, and otherwiſe improving and regulating the ſtreets, ſquares, lanes, and other public paſſages and places within the pariſh of Sculcoates, adjoining to Hull; and for removing and preventing nuiſances, annoyances, encroachments, and obſtructions; and for licenſing and regulating hackney-coaches, chairs, porters, coal-carriers, and water-carriers, trucks, carts, and other carriages within the ſaid pariſh. The royal aſſent has been alſo given to an act for enabling Charlotta Bethell, widow, to make and maintain a navigable canal from the river Hull, at a point in the pariſh of Leven, near the boundary between Eſke and Leven Carrs, in the Eaſt Riding, to Leven Bridge, in the ſaid Riding.

A correſpondent of the Leeds Mercury endeavours to point out to its agricultural readers, the many and very great advantages of the early mowing of graſs, which, he remarks, are unhappily noticed but by few,—urging, that if graſs ſtands till it is ripe, all the virtue goes into the ſeed, and the hay is then little better than ſtraw. On the contrary, if graſs is cut in due time, when the ſap is equally diſtributed from bottom to top, and before it all gets to the top, then we have the whole virtue of the herb, and the end will be effectually anſwered, both with reſpect to cows kept for milking, in producing much and excellent milk, and for horſes, as the hay cut in June is to them at once both hay and corn. The objection about the bulk or quantity, and letting hay ſtand in order to increaſe its weight, he attempts to remove, by adducing a well-known fact, that cows or horſes will not eat clean up-hay mown on the 20th of July; whereas, of what is mown before June is over, they will literally gather up the fragments, that nothing will be loſt.—To this, he adds the loſs in the *ſpirituous* part; likewiſe bringing into the account, the very great damage by loſs of fog, &c. On the whole, he recommends mowing graſs by the 20th, or, in backward ſeaſons, by the end of June, wherever the ground is in tolerable condition; but where the land is poor, and the occupier has neither money, ſkill, nor induſtry to improve it, it will doubtleſs require ſome longer time.

A three-ſhear wether ſheep was lately exhibited to a great concourſe of people in York Market, which was eſteemed the greateſt phenomenon of the kind ever ſeen, both for ſymmetry and fatneſs. The above extraordinary animal, when alive, weighed 21 ſt.; when killed and dreſſed, the fore-quarters weighed 49 lb. each; and the full weight of the four quarters was 182 lb. He was fed by Mr. Kirby, of Catton, was remarkably ſmall boned, and was thought, by the beſt judges, to have carried more mutton for his bone, than any ſheep ever produced in this county.

The committee of the meeting eſtabliſhed at Driffield, for encouraging the breed of ſheep and cattle, in the Eaſt Riding, have announced

nounced their determination to give the following premiums, at the annual shew to be held on the 25th of August of the present year, the day before the fair-day at Driffield.—For the best shearling tup, from any part of England, 10l. 10s.; for the best shearling tup, bred in the East Riding, 10l. 10s.; for the second best shearling tup, bred in ditto, 8l. 8s.; for the third best ditto, ditto, 6l. 6s.; for the fourth best ditto, ditto, 4l. 4s.; and for the fifth best, 2l. 2s. Also, for the best year-old bull, bred in ditto, 5l. 5s; for the second best ditto ditto, 3l. 3s.; and for the third best ditto ditto, 2l. 2s. Also, for the best two-year old heifer, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; and for the best boar, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s. Certificates will be required, that the sheep shall have been fed upon green food or hay only. No sheep will be permitted to be shewn which are coloured or besmeared, or are clipped partially on any part of the body, the tail only excepted.

At the annual shew of tulips held by the Florists' Society, at Mrs. Cawood's, in Colliergate, York, May 21, the first prize was adjudged to Mr. Ardington's Incomparable O; the second to Mr. Barker's Incomparable Miller; and the third to Mr. Meynell's Atlas.

The Rev. J. Graham, treasurer to the York Charitable Society, has been publicly called upon in a letter which appeared in the York Herald of May 30, signed W. Dunsley, to produce explicitly, fairly, and regularly, all the papers, accounts, &c. in his possession, relative to the receipt and expenditure of the monies subscribed, the suspected misapplication of some part of the fund of the society having, it is alleged, become the subject of general conversation, &c.

Married.] G. Anderson, esq. late major in the 34th regiment of foot, to Miss L. A. Croft, third daughter of S. Croft, esq. of Stillington. They immediately set off on an excursion for the Lakes.—C. Maughan, esq. captain in the regiment of York Fencibles, to Miss Cuningham, of York.

At Hull, Mr. R. S. Clark, master mariner, to Mrs. M. Huntingdon.—Mr. P. Forrester, to Miss Weddell.—Mr. Skelton, taylor, to Miss Scoresby, of Whitby.

Mr. G. Thompson of Sculcoats, near Hull, to Miss Stickney, of Drypool

At Easingwould, Mr. T. Driffield, to Mrs. Wise.

At Thornton-le-Beans, Mr. W. Dighton, surgeon, of Porthallerton, to Miss Surtt.—Mr. R. Toothill, of Doncaster, to Miss Swinden, of Tinsley.

At York, Mr. J. Wolstenholme, bookseller, to Miss Roebuck.—Mr. Sturdy, auctioneer, to Miss E. Lawn.

At Halifax, Mr. M. Oddy, to Miss Mc Kinnel.—Mr. Joel Bates, to Miss A. Chambers.

Mr. W. Walker, of Bramhope, to Mrs. Hargreave, of the Red Lyon Inn, Wetherby.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, brandy merchant, of Clitheroe, to Miss Boocock, of Skipton.—Mr. J. Lapage, to Miss S. Hutchinson; both of Thorner.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Cussons, officer in the excise, of Birstall, to Miss E. Robinson.—Mr. T. Carr, farmer, of Berwick, to Miss E. Perfect.—Mr. J. Aikin, plumber and glazier, to Miss S. Wilson.—Mr. J. Spencer, of Halifax, to Miss H. Carter, of North Owram.—Mr. J. Goodhall, innkeeper, to Mrs. M. Bradley, both of Boothtown.—Mr. W. Sessop, of Shemeld, to Miss Jermyn, of Drake House, near Eckington.

At Selby, J. Forster, jun. esq. to Miss Schofield, of Howden.—R. Shepherd, esq. of Lebberstone Hall, near Scarborough, aged 81, to Mrs. A. Watson, widow, aged 24. By this marriage Mr. S. becomes brother to his son, and uncle to his grandson, the father and son having married two sisters.

Died.] At Hull, in his 28th year, the Rev. Jos. Rodwell, M. A. lecturer of Trinity Church, master of the free grammar school, in Hull, and vicar of North Ferriby, in the East Riding.

In her 45th year, Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. W. Richardson.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Bird, father of Mr. Bird, surgeon. Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Mr. Greenwood, merchant.

At Sheffield, aged 20, Miss Mathewman. At the Tontine-inn, Mr. A. Elliot. He had for a great number of years been employed as a commissioner for the different inclosures in the neighbourhood.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Carr. Her death, however, was unfortunately hastened by one of those melancholy accidents, which, of late years, have too frequently cut off both the old and the young. In approaching the fire; her clothes caught the flames, and she was burnt so severely that she only survived for a few days.

Aged 66, Mr. T. Taylor, cutler.—Mr. J. Roberts, of the White Bear inn.

At Leeds, Mrs Tottie.

At York, suddenly, Mr. C. Smith, sadler.

In her 27th year, Mrs. Laycock, of Appleton Roebuck, near York; only child of Mr. Wilkinson, of Mellington, and niece to J. Wilkinson, esq. the present lord mayor of York.

At Tickhill, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Parnell, tanner.—Mr. Needham, of Bolton, near Doncaster.

At Selby, in his 77th year, Mr. W. Richardson, a man very valuable from his great skill in farriery.—Mr. J. Lees, schoolmaster, of Austerlands, in Saddleworth.

At Rushforth Hall, near Bingley, Mrs. Willett.

At Halifax, Mr. R. Mitchell, publican.—Mr. J. Mitchell, cloth dresser.

At Whitby, aged, 65, Mr. W. Hustler, ship owner.—J. Yeoman, esq. justice of peace for the North Riding, and formerly a captain in the army.

At

At Scarborough, aged 40, Mr. J. Short, of the New Inn.—Aged 25, Mr. W. Clarkſon, jun.—Aged about 60, Mr. R Jefferſon, many years proprietor of the waggons from Scarborough to York.—Mrs. Hugill, widow.—Mr. R. Robinſon, ſhip owner.—Miſs Woodhall, ſiſter of J. Woodhall, eſq. banker.

At Chigwell, in Eſſex, aged 67, Mrs. A. Pead, ſiſter of the late B. Pead, eſq. of Hull.

Mr C. Willis, ſon of Mr. Willis, of Linton Lock; he was unfortunately killed by the paſſing through of a veſſel, in conſequence of the lower gate cloughs being drawn up before the upper gates were ſhut, by which he was caught between the clipping part and gate ſwing, and cruſhed inſtantly to death.

At Malton, in his 63d year, Mr. C. Hall, merchant.—In her 94th year, Mrs. Leake, mother to Mr. Leake, of Hard Farm, near Leeds.—Miſs J. Ward, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Ward, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

In Ruſſia, Mr. B. Goodwin, late ſhipchandler, of Hull.

At Blubber Houſe, where ſhe had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Cryer, wife of Mr. Cryer, druggiſt.

Aged 65, J. Waterhouſe, eſq. of Well Head, near Halifax.—Mr. T. Hirſt, of Clayton, near Bradford.—Mrs. Wilſon, relict of the late W. Wilſon, eſq. of Allerton, Gledhow, in the Weſt Riding.—At Heeley, near Sheffield, Mr. T. Chapman; he has left the principal part of his property in charitable legacies.

At Rothwell, near Leeds, Mr. S. Smithſon, attorney, and many years ſteward to the R. H. Viſcounteſs Irwin.—Mr. S. Muſgrave, of Allerton Grange, near Leeds.—Mr. J. Braithwaite, of Aſkbank, near Bedale.—Mr. S. Crompton, eldeſt ſon of Joſhua Crompton, eſq. of Echolt Hall, near Bradford.

At Ribſtone Park, the ſeat of Sir H. Goodricke, bart. Mrs. Orby Sloper, wife of O. Sloper, Eſq. pay-maſter of the 4th regiment of light dragoons.—R. Carr, eſq. of Gilling, near Richmond.

At Caſtleford, near Leeds, very ſuddenly, Mr. J. Hartley, of Swillington.

At Rotherham, in the prime of life, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Robinſon, officer of excíſe.

In the twenty-third year of his age, Mr. John Roſs.—The untimely death of a youth of worth and talents is always an intereſting ſubject of contemplation! but the circle which loved and reſpected him, though they acutely feel his loſs, may think it proper to mourn in ſilence. When his worth and talents were of ſo eminent an order as to render their poſſeſſor ſecure of a diſtinguiſhed place in the ſcale of moral and intellectual merit, and were ſo directed as to promiſe extenſive uſefulneſs to ſociety, philanthropy mourns over the loſs, and friendſhip feels a right to perpetuate his memory, to hold him up as an object deſerving of imitation. Such was the ſubject of this Memoir. His character well deſerves an abler delineator; correctneſs, however, ſhall ſupply the deficiency of judgment. John Roſs was born at Rotherham, Nov. 19, 1778. His parents have no title to diſtinction from the ſtation they hold in ſociety; but their honeſt induſtry and modeſt excellence have obtained, what riches alone could never have ſecured—the eſteem of all who know them. John was the fourth ſon of fourteen children. At his birth he had no apparent ſigns of life, and was laid out for interment; but the accoucheur, who had been immediately called away, returning after ſome time, exerted himſelf ſucceſsfully in reſtoring ſuſpended animation. He was afterward a very healthy child, and never had any illneſs till nearly ſixteen years old.—When he was three years old, he could not articulate a word; and if, when he made the attempt, he was noticed by any of the family, his baſhfulneſs prevented him from repeating it for hours. When about five or ſix years of age, he had the habit of applying the maſculine pronoun to females, and the feminine to males. This, with other peculiarities, induced the neighbours to ſuſpect that he would prove an idiot: even his parents ſeem to have fallen into the ſame opinion. At that age he was firſt taken to ſchool, rather that he might be out of the way at home, than from any expectation that it would be advantageous to him. The fears of his friends proved groundleſs. He ſoon became extremely deſirous of acquiring knowledge; and during the whole time he remained at that ſchool, (which was nearly nine years), his uninterrupted application rendered unneceſſary even the common injunctions to attention. Mr. Ramſbottom, the teacher under whoſe tuition he was placed, conſiders him as the beſt pupil he ever had. His parents are members of a ſociety of Weſleyan Methodiſts. John was of courſe brought up in their perſuaſion; and ſo early as his eighth year, began to have very ſerious impreſſions.—The candid philanthropiſt, however hoſtile his tenets to thoſe of the Methodiſts, muſt reſpect them for their unwearied and beneficial zeal; their advocates, however, muſt admit, that there have been periods when that zeal was intemperate. Such was the period we are ſpeaking of; and their frequent and vehement denunciations of eternal torments, had ſo ſtrong an effect upon John's mind that he was thrown into the moſt dreadful agonies.—If any have experienced the horrors of religious melancholy, they, and they only, will be able to eſtimate the mental ſufferings which the poor child endured. He always went to bed with reluctance, fearing that in the morning he ſhould open his eyes in hell—he deemed it a ſin to allow himſelf the ſlighteſt degree of levity—he uſed frequently to leave his friends, that he

might

might weep in solitude; and, at times, thought it criminal, in such a wretch as he, to dare to address the God whose unrelenting justice he imagined was pursuing him. How long he continued in this horrid state is uncertain; but there is reason to believe that these feelings remained in their utmost violence for more than three months. He could not say to what cause he ought to assign the restoration of his tranquillity—probably the growing strength of his mind may be considered as the principal, aided, no doubt, by the more pleasing representations given of the God "whose darling attribute is mercy," by those whose zeal was tempered with knowledge. To the latest period of his life he could not look upon this part of it without considerable emotion; and, it is not improbable, that this circumstance laid the foundation of a disposition to melancholy, which at times overpowered him, and which the strong energies of his mind, aided by the most rational considerations, were not able entirely to subdue. At nine years of age he was admitted a member of the society; and, at twelve, delivered his experience at one of their public love-feasts. Though naturally diffident, he spoke with such glowing animation of the goodness of God as excited the admiration of his crowded audience.—Previously to this event he had been very much distinguished for his piety. In the youthful associations for religious exercises he was regarded as the guide and instructor. If any disagreement arose, John was the peace-maker: his exertions were usually attended with success, and his reproof was esteemed so severe a punishment, that the offending party appeared before him with nearly as much reluctance as a criminal before the bar of justice. A striking proof, surely, of his excellence, that at so early an age he met with such respect from his equals. Religious pursuits seem to have engaged the greatest share of his attention till 1792, when he was in his 14th year. He had, however, learnt the usual rudiments, and made considerable proficiency in the practical parts of mathematics. Accidentally meeting with Hawney's Mensuration, he was so highly pleased with the specimens of geometrical demonstrations which he found there, that he soon made himself master of a considerable number of them. He then got one of the Gentlemen's Diaries; but most of the demonstrations there required a greater acquaintance with mathematics than he then possessed. This, instead of damping his ardour, served only to encrease it; and having determined to learn algebra and geometry, his brother, (who has communicated most of the foregoing, and several of the following particulars), taught him to solve simple equations, and procured him Keil, Barrow, and Simson's Editions of Euclid, with Hamilton's Conic Sections, Mc Laurin's Algebra, &c. These works John regularly studied through three times, without any assistance. So indefatigable was he in the pursuit of mathematical knowledge, that he would scarcely allow himself time to eat or sleep. His brother used frequently to rise with him in winter at two o'clock in the morning to light him a fire, that he might pursue his favourite study with comfort. Such merit could not escape notice: Mr. Allard, a Dissenting-minister, then at Rotherham, struck with his serious deportment, and his eagerness in the acquisition of knowledge, urged him to direct his thoughts to the ministry. His attention was at this time so wholly absorbed by mathematics, that the proposal was agreeable to him, solely, or, at least, principally, because he hoped it would afford him an opportunity of continuing his scientific pursuits. Receiving the consent of his parents, and the approbation of a gentleman of Mr. Allard's congregation, the plan was finally fixed upon in 1792. Nearly from this period till his departure to the academy his time was equally divided between mathematics and the languages, &c. The former, however, still continued his grand object. In the beginning of 1793, he spent three months with a school-master in the neighbourhood; and was in the habit of demonstrating 15 or 16 propositions during the half-day he attended him. (He was at this time little more than 14 years old.) With him John went thro' a course of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; and afterwards studied at home the higher parts of algebra, and Newton's Universal Arithmetic. On these he wrote notes, which prove that his acquaintance with them was by no means superficial. The same year he was placed for three months under the tuition of Mr. Rotheram, an eminent mathematician who had long declined public teaching on account of his health. With this teacher he went through a regular course of all the branches of mathematics. Mr. Rotheram used to say, that "John surpassed all the boys he ever knew--that he had been all his life seeking for an old head upon young shoulders, and that he had at last found one when he was himself departing out of the world."—He wrote in both the Diaries for 1794, and in the Ladies' Diaries for 1795, 96, and 97. His first geometrical demonstrations for the Diaries, were produced when he was about fourteen years old, before he had any farther knowledge of geometry than what he had acquired by his own industry. The interest of the gentlemen already mentioned had procured him admission as a student in the Dissenting-academy then at Northampton, under the direction of the Rev. John Horsey, and a small exhibition to assist in supporting him there. He went to Northampton in the autumn of 1795; and during the three sessions he spent there, pursued with unremitting diligence the studies to which he was directed by the academical

course. His turn for investigation had now a wider range. Though he always retained a decided partiality for mathematics, they ceased to engross his whole attention, or even, (except, perhaps, during his first session), to be considered as his principal object. While engaged in the metaphysical course, which formed part of the second year's business, he read Locke's Essay, and Hartley's Observations. These admirable works were well calculated to please his thinking mind. He became the disciple of Hartley; and though he sometimes thought he had reason to differ from that profound philosopher, the leading principles received in his mind continual confirmation from the observations which occurred to him in the course of his after-reflection. Possessing to a considerable extent the means of knowledge—respected and beloved by Mr. Horsey, his family, and the students—(and the respect and affection were reciprocal)—his situation was highly agreeable to him, and he would have been happy in retaining it during the remainder of his preparatory course. The dissolution of the academy in 1798 prevented this, and threw a temporary gloom over his prospects. The trustees, conceiving that a defect in his pronunciation, which is allowed to have been considerable, and apparently incurable, totally disqualified him for the ministry, refused to grant him the same assistance with other students. They sent him, however, an exhibition (which they were afterwards prevailed upon to encrease considerably), and left him to pursue whatever line of life he might think most eligible. Ross had not originally undertaken the preparatory studies for the ministry with any direct view to the interest of others: this now regulated his decision. The situation of a Dissenting-minister is by no means enviable in a pecuniary view, but he considered it as affording the means of more extensive usefulness than any other in his power. This determined his choice; and, at the application of his friends, he was admitted an exhibitioner upon Dr. Williams's fund, as a student in the University of Glasgow; a seminary which, unlike the English universities, holds out all its literary advantages, unshackled by any religious tests. Thither he removed, with three of his fellow students, in Oct. 1798, and continued there till his final departure last April. He intended to have entered the Divinity-hall; but his exhibition rendered it necessary to join the philosophy-classes, as a public student, and theological studies engaged less of his attention than they otherwise would have done. His principal pursuits were, the philosophy of the human mind, philosophical philology, history, fluxions, chemistry, anatomy, physics, scripture-criticism, and composition, partly of class exercises, and partly of sermons for his private improvement. The classes he joined were not numerous: but attendance upon, and after study of, the lectures, were by no means the boundary of his exertions. To all the pursuits he engaged in, he gave his close and vigorous attention; and this was uninterrupted, except for very short intervals, during the long vacations of six months. Most of the subjects mentioned had more or less come before him previously to his attendance upon the university; but he eagerly seized the excellent opportunities afforded him of extending his knowledge. To philology he was directed by attending the private Greek course of Professor Young. These most interesting lectures opened a new field of enquiry to his philosophic mind; and he entered upon it with ardour and considerable success. He *studied* the lectures he attended, and thus rendered himself capable of pursuing, in private, the plan of investigation laid down by the Professor. It would be unpardonable to omit mentioning, that during the last year of his residence in Glasgow, by a perseverance of which there will be found few examples, he had so far overcome the impediment in his speech, as to be able to pronounce distinctly every letter, and almost every word.—Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, first suggested the idea. They convinced him of the great importance of propriety in elocution, and furnished the means of attaining it. He had nearly overcome all his difficulties; and, had he lived, there is little doubt that he would have been completely successful in his grand object, and, at the same time, have acquired the habit of correct reading. During the last session of the college, his disorder was making a slow but too certain progress. He had joined only the natural-philosophy classes; and his illness prevented him from giving that regular attendance to which his inclination strongly prompted him. He studied Helsham and Mc Laurin, however, privately; and thus endeavoured to supply the deficiency. He had uniformly held a high place in the public classes which he had previously attended, and received the warm approbation of his class-fellows, and of those Professors who had an opportunity of appreciating his merit. During his short and irregular attendance on the public natural-philosophy class, the Professor saw enough to convince him of his abilities—the class to ascertain that, had not illness prevented, he would have held the first post of honour. Little more need be stated to convince the reader that the assertion was perfectly correct, that Ross was "secure of a distinguished place in the scale of intellectual merit."—He was not, perhaps, peculiarly remarkable for great quickness of apprehension; but he thought deeply, and seldom adopted opinions of whose truth he had not convinced himself by a rigorous examination. He read few books; but those were well selected, and, what is of the first importance, he reflected on what he read, and made his own

own what he found reason to approve. His compositions did not discover brilliancy of imagination, nor much elegance of expression; but they were distinguished by perspicuity and correctness, and displayed habits of just reasoning and close investigation, and, not unfrequently, great originality of thought. At the beginning of April his complaints had assumed so serious an aspect, that his friends thought it adviseable for him immediately to return home. He did not leave the university without the regret of all who were acquainted with him. These all respected him; but a thorough knowledge of his worth required intimacy, and this, owing to his natural reserve, and latterly, the attention he paid to his speaking, was confined to his fellow-students from Northampton. A friend accompanied him to Leith, whence, after a considerable delay, Ross took shipping for Hull. After a tedious and uncomfortable voyage he arrived there, May 2, in a condition which left every thing to fear, scarcely any thing to hope. One of his old fellow-students received him at Hull; and he remained there two or three days till his father came to conduct him home. The meeting with his family could not but be extremely affecting. A beloved son and brother, languid, pale, emaciated, in the last stage of a fatal disorder, returned, after a long absence, to die in the bosom of his family. Minds of sensibility will require no more; but the following particulars must be interesting. "He embraced us all," says his brother, "with an affection and tenderness which were inexpressibly striking. His mother was, at the first sight of him, so affected as to render her speechless. He saluted her, and, grasping her hand, and looking earnestly in her face, said, 'Why, mother, you do not speak to me! Do not be alarmed.—I am got home—I shall soon be better, you will see.'—She burst into tears." His friend Dr. Warwick pronounced the disorder to be a pulmonary consumption. He gradually grew worse; and, on the evening of May 24, he departed without a sigh or a groan. His pious resignation during the whole of his afflictive illness was in the highest degree exemplary. Not a discontented expression escaped him; but the benevolence of the Deity was the subject on which he delighted to dwell. When asked if he would not rather live than die, he answered, 'If it pleased the Almighty I should wish to live to be made useful to mankind; but I feel perfectly resigned." The same wish had animated him in his preparatory studies. A firm believer in what he considered the leading truths of Christianity, the hope of extending the practical conviction of them was a feeling which he indulged with earnestness.—To be the instrument of encreasing the virtue and happiness of his fellow creatures—what an animating thought! When he spoke of it, it was with a glow of feeling, of which those who were but slightly acquainted with him would not suppose him susceptible; his looks, his language, strongly expressed the ardent benevolence of his soul. Dr. Warwick once enquired of him the state of his mind. He replied, "I bless God, I have the testimony of a good conscience." At another time he said, "I do not feel that extatic joy which some do, but I have confidence in God." And, most assuredly, if warm, but rational and unassuming, habitual devotion—if sterling benevolence of the first order—if unspotted integrity—if the most amiable humility, and the most exemplary temperance and fortitude, can give a right to look back without regret, and forward with well-grounded hope, the friend whose loss we mourn possessed that right.—There is here no exaggeration. The writer has long been acquainted with his worth; and, enjoying his intimacy, has studied his character, with admiration indeed, but not with blind partiality. Ross had fixed high his estimate of excellence. Nothing lower than this would satisfy him. He had not attained it; but his inferiority was not observable in his conduct. He could not always repress his thoughts; he sometimes had feelings which rigid benevolence disapproved; but here his deviation from the strictest integrity ceased, and this would have been unknown had not his candour imparted and lamented it in the ear of friendship. His situation had not allowed him to bring into action all the virtues which are requisite for the perfect character; he had yet many trials to undergo; and of this he was perfectly sensible: but his correct principles of excellence—his ardent desire to act consistently with them—his firmness and perseverance—promised the fairest success.—An All-wise Providence, however, saw fit to call him hence. "I am going home—I am going to Heaven," were the last words he addressed to his mother.

Reader, dost thou wish to possess the same eminence in moral estimation with this excellent youth? (and, if the picture give thee any idea of the original, thy heart must be depraved if thou dost not *wish* it;) follow his example: take nothing short of perfection for thy object, consult the dictates of religion as thy guide, let its sanctions cooperate as motives to constancy in thy exertions; remember, that no well-directed efforts will be lost, and be not discouraged if they do not always appear successful.—Live like him, and thou mayest then hope to die like him.

LANCASHIRE.

The model of a new invented machine for printing calicoes, linens, stuffs, &c. was lately shewn at Manchester. It consists of two parts; by the first any number of colours, not more than seven, may be printed at the same time; the other is an application to the cylinder, and will print three colours at once.

By these inventions the expence of block-cutting and engraving is saved.

A very singular entertainment was given lately (June 20) by Mr. W. Smith, of Sunny Bank, near Bolton. He on that day invited all the descendants of his father and mother, who were within a proper distance. Nine brothers and sisters, and two hundred and ten nephews and nieces attended, making, with himself, a company of two hundred and twenty persons, who partook of a very handsome and plentiful cold collation, in a barn neatly fitted up for the occasion. After dinner, the whole of this interesting assembly were seated on benches in an adjoining field, ranged in regular order of descent, the eldest member of the family being placed first, with her numerous progeny, consisting of seventy-one persons, and the rest in succession, each separate family being also collected together. This extraordinary feast was witnessed by a great concourse of spectators from Bolton and the neighbourhood, who were highly pleased with the scene, and generally struck with the very respectable appearance of this family meeting, which contained a large proportion of persons in those circumstances of easy mediocrity and competency, that are probably most favourable both to the moral disposition and character, and the real comfort and enjoyment of life. It is worthy of notice, that in so extensive a family, not one individual was prevented from attending the meeting, by sickness, although a typhus fever, has for some time been prevalent where a great proportion of its members reside, and it may be further regarded as a distinguished favour of Providence, that among so many relatives, there should be none deprived of the use of a single limb or sense, except one who has lately lost her sight. The whole number of persons now living to whom Mr. Smith is uncle, in the different degrees of that relation, is not less than two hundred and twenty five; which is the more remarkable, as he is himself a bachelor, and has consequently, only one line of relations to enumerate.

The Lancaster canal has at length been completed to the Rev. Mr. Walton's estate, at Altham, by which the adjoining country will now be plentifully supplied with coal.

An act has lately passed for making and maintaining a road from the turnpike road leading from Bolton to Blackburn, at or near the Lamb Inn, in the township of Sharples, in the parish of Bolton, to the turnpike road leading from Preston to Blackburn, at or near to Bridle-lane end, in the township of Houghton, in the parish of Leyland, all in this county.

Eleven proprietors of fire engines in the town of Manchester, were lately fined in the sum of 100l. each, for not having their engines constructed in such a manner as to consume their own smoke.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Holmes, to Miss Boardman.—J. E. Harrison, M. D. to Mrs. Mitchener.—Mr. Webb, to Miss Ashton, of Hygton.—R. Carus, esq. to Miss Terry.—Mr. J. Littlewood, of Archer Lodge, near Manchester, to Miss S. Swannick, of Shropshire.—Mr. Lloyd, druggist, to Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. Johnson, brewer.—Mr. Special, hosier, to Mrs. E. Burton, linen-draper.—Mr. Hayes, draper, to Miss Steele.—C. Tayleur, esq. to Miss Hill.—Mr. R. Taylor, to Miss Knowles.—Mr. Munro, of the regiment of the Isles, to Miss A. Fletcher, of Whitehaven.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Rutherford, to Miss S. Morton.—Mr. J. Davies, hat-manufacturer, to Miss C. Barton, daughter of Mr. J. Barton, cotton merchant.—Mr. J. Buck, drug-broker, of Liverpool, to Miss Powell, daughter of Mr. Alderman Powell, of Chester.—Mr. J. Walker, attorney, to Miss A. Cheshyre, of Salford.—Mr. T. Addison, to Miss A. Tudesbury, of Salford.—Mr. J. Collier, of Salford, to Miss A. Wilson, of Manchester.

At Hartmel, Mr. T. Butler, of Outhwaite Hall, Lancaster, and Ulverstone, carrier, to Miss Bispin, of Cark Hill, near Cartmel.—Mr. S. Manley, merchant, of Tildesley, to Miss Rowe, of Culcheth.

At Willingdon, in Sussex, Mr. L. Cooper, sadler, of Lancaster, to Miss H. Putland.—Mr. Georgeson, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Porteous, of Dumfries.

At Garstang, Mr. Lawrence Threlfall, of Poulton, to Miss E. Thornton, of Catteral Hall.—Mr. T. Robinson, of Croxteth Hall, to Miss M. Hunt, of West Derby.

At Winwick, Dr Mather, to Miss M. Williamson, both of Newton.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. R. Edmondson.—Suddenly, Mr. M. Goth, one of the royal Lancaster artillery corps of volunteers.—Mr. J. Sutton, sail-maker.

In the prime of life, greatly esteemed, Mr. Parkinson, many years surgeon to the dispensary. The lingering consumptive complaint which brought on his death, was occasioned by his great attention to the duties of his station.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hewitson, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Bridge, wife of Mr. Bridge, gardener.—Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. Dawson, household-broker.—Mrs. Walthew.—Aged 77, Mr. J. Blackstock.—Mrs. Somerville, wife of Mr. J. Somerville, merchant.—Aged 81, Mr. J. Brocklebank, father of Mr. W. Brocklebank.—Aged 36, Mrs. Brocklebank, wife of Mr. W. Brocklebank.—Mr. T. Ashcroft.—Mr. J. Hayes, jeweller.

Aged 13, on her way to Bath, Miss Wakefield, daughter of Mr. J. Wakefield, jun. of Kendal.

At Cross Ford, Mrs. Langstone, wife of Mr. R. Langstone, cotton merchant.—At an advanced age, Mr. E. Holme, of Ardwick.

Mr. J. Greenwood, of Colne, who for several years had lived in the open avowal of atheism, but in his last sickness, declared himself fully convinced of the existence and attributes

attributes of the Deity. and spoke much of the horrors of Atheism. A few days before his death, he ordered four elegant volumes, on atheistical subjects, to be brought to him, which he immediately committed to the flames. He died likewise with every mark of a true penitent, professing his firm belief in the Christian faith.

At Gorton, near Manchester, in the 42d year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Dodge Cooper; for many years minister of a numerous and respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters there, and previously at Stand in the same county. He received his education for the ministry at Poxton, under the care of Doctors Kippis, Rees, and Savage. Here by his assiduity and thirst after learning, and by his excellent deportment, he endeared himself to his tutors, and to all the wise and good of his acquaintance; and had the opportunity of storing his mind with those acquirements—that useful and improving knowledge—for which he had before a very strong desire, and lively relish. He was much and deservedly respected through life, not only by the objects of his ministerial care, and by his numerous acquaintance, but almost without exception by every one who had any knowledge of him. He was an highly acceptable preacher; young as he comparatively was, his services had long been esteemed invaluable by both young and old in the surrounding congregations; always inclined to expatiate on subjects serious and moral; and always careful to exemplify in his conduct the truths he delivered from the pulpit. He was in opinion an Unitarian; but he did not appear fond of controversy or controversial subjects. Liberality of sentiment formed a striking feature in his character, which the writer well knows him to have extended, even to those who deny the supernatural origin of Christianity; though he would complain indignantly of such attacks as manifested indecency or virulence. To the poor he was charitable and kind; to the lowly condescending and friendly; yet to the rich respectful and courteous. His temperance was exemplary, and in some instances, from his love of virtue, approached an extreme of abstinence. While as a man and as a minister, as a scholar and as a saint, few have shone more conspicuous, none ever entered into the friendly and domestic relations of life with more simplicity, sweetness of temper, cheerfulness, and true affection. In patience and fortitude, under sufferings, he was enabled to copy him whose minister he was. This disposition was eminently tried by the loss of an amiable, beloved, and affectionate wife, in the bloom of youth and beauty, accomplished and virtuous, when they had enjoyed each other's society but a little while; and when, according to the common course of events, they must have looked forward to many happy years of heart-felt enjoyment and felicity the highest that earth can afford. His last affliction was extended and severe; he enjoyed no sound and stable health for the last four years of his life; yet little complaining was heard, little anxiety observed; but, during the long afflictive period, he constantly maintained such chearfulness and such spirits as rather to amuse his visitors, than depend on their conversation for amusement under his sufferings. Doubtless he was supported on the one hand by the influence of Christian principles, pointing his view to a happy immortality beyond the grave, and on the other by the exhilarating recollection of a virtuous, useful, and pious life. These outlines of his character are drawn by the hand of friendship; but all who knew him will acknowledge their truth and justness.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, J. Hill, esq. of Lincoln's inn, London, son of the Rev. R. Hill, of Hough, in this county, and nephew of Sir Richard Hill, Bart. to Miss Wilkinson.

At Stockport, Mr. J Hardy, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Horrocks.—Mr. A. Britain, woollen draper of Chester, to Miss R. Britain, of Upton, near Chester.—Mr. J. Evans, to Mrs. A. Thomas, both of Alford.

At Knutsford, the Rev. P. Davis to Miss Long.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Stringer.—Mr. Sortog, many years an eminent merchant of the city.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, pawn-broker.—Mrs. Lumber, wife of Mr. Lumber, of the Custom House. Miss Kay, of the ship.—Mr. Dicas, hardwareman.—Miss M. Manning, daughter of Mr. Manning, sadler.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, pawnbroker.—Very suddenly, Mr. E. Frodsham, son of the late Mr. Frodsham, of Eccleston-hall.—Mr. J. Harper, of Pettywood, Middlewich.—Mr. J. Adams, of Christleton, near Chester.

Lately at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 25, Mr. J. Wright, son of Mr. C. Wright, of Chester, mercer. He was a good and thorough sailor, of tried and approved courage, steadfast in duty, firm in danger, and unshaken by distress; he was likewise a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a kind friend. His disconsolate parents have to lament, in the short space of three weeks, the premature loss of two hopeful young men, torn from them in the flower of their youth, and whom, they had flattered themselves, would have been the stay of their declining years, and smooth before them, in their latter days, the thorny path of life.

At Aston Hall, near Derby, J. Walker, esq. one of the proprietors of the Lead Works, lately erected near Chester.

Mr. Shaw, miller, of Trafford.—Mr. Adams, of Christleton, near Chester.

At Cornbrook, Mrs. Starkey, late of Knutsford.—Mr. J. Harper, of Petty Wood, near Middlewich.

DERBYSHIRE.

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Married.] Mr. C. Taylor, of Dronfield, to Miſs M. Smith, of Bannercroſs, near Sheffield.—Mr. Barker, of Cheſterfield, to Miſs Shaw, of Birmingham.

At Buxton, J. Bentley, Eſq. merchant of the City-road, to Miſs M. Cheetham.—Mr. W. Jeſſopp, of Sheffield, to Miſs Jermyn, of Drake-houſe, near Eckington, in this county.—Mr. J. Oldham, of Morton, to Miſs H. Bowen, of Matlock.

At Foremark, Mr. S. Dudley, trumpeter in the fifth troop of Derbyſhire yeomanry cavalry, to Miſs C. Brown, of Ingleby.

Died.] Aged 62, Mrs. Toplis, of Wirkworth.

At Repton-Hays, in his 53d year, Mr. S. Smith, a reſpectable tradeſman.—Mrs. Orgill, of Chapel-in-le Frith.

At Edenſor, at the parſonage houſe, Mrs. Peake, wife of the Rev. Mr. Peake.

At Weſton-under-wood, aged 66, Mrs. Hunt.

At Shirley Lodge, Miſs S. Woolley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Gill, hoſier, to Miſs S. Butcher.—Mr. Woolley, hoſier, to Miſs E. Trueman.—Mr. Surplice, builder, to Miſs Heyrick.

Mr. Fiſher, mercer and draper, to Miſs Tullents, born of Newark.

At Elſton, Mr. J. Harpham, to Miſs Hall, of Sibthorp.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Watt, an ingenious mechanic —Aged 74, Mrs. Froſt, relict of the late T. Froſt, eſq.

Miſs Bardſley, only daughter of James Bardſley, eſq. This amiable young lady fell a martyr to that irremediable diſeaſe, conſumption: a malady, which frequently deprives the world of ſome of its beſt and faireſt ornaments. In fulfilling the various duties of her ſituation, few have exceeded the lamented ſubject of this brief memorial. Sincere and obliging as a friend, kind and endearing as a ſiſter, and dutiful and affectionate as a daughter, ſhe enjoyed the cordial love and eſteem of her relatives and friends. To a good underſtanding, ſhe united engaging and poliſhed manners, and a ſcrupulous regard to decorum in her conduct and actions. Thus while preſerved from levity and indiſcretion, by the rectitude of her heart, her good ſenſe and the delicacy of her feelings, ſhe not only afforded an uſeful example to the younger part of her own ſex, but was qualified to aid, by her diſcreet advice, the more mature and experienced of her friends and relatives. But the brighteſt trait of her character remains to be pourtrayed—her unaffected piety, and firm hope in the great truths and conſolations of Chriſtianity had long been known and felt by her friends. Yet, during the courſe, and eſpecially at the termination of her lingering and painful ſickneſs, did her Chriſtian virtues appear with increaſed luſtre!

At Newark, Mr. W. Anderton, of Nether Edge, near Sheffield.

In London, G. Wragg, eſq. attorney of Mansfield.

At Wyverton, near Bingham, aged 37, Mr. J. Marriott.

At Collingham, near Newark, advanced in years, Mrs. Toyne, widow.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The grammar ſchool at Gainſborough which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, was either not endowed by her Majeſty, or time and negligence have ſuffered the endowment to flow into other channels; but though the want of royal munificence has been, in part, compenſated from other ſources, ſtill the eſtabliſhment is found to be too ſmall for the comfort of the pupils, and the maſter's own family; and it has been, therefore, determined to enlarge it by ſubſcription. On this occaſion, a liberality has been evinced not often paralleled. Almoſt all the principal inhabitants have voluntarily come forward to ſupport the plan, among whom Mr. Hickman has ſubſcribed 40 guineas, the Maſter of the School 30 guineas, Meſſrs. Wm. Hornby, J. Smith, G. Parnell, W. Barnard, W. Etherington, and J. Nettleſhip, each 20, the late Mr. Whitehouſe 20, and J. Wetherall, eſq. 10l. Though ſome conveniences have been given up in conſequence of the increaſed price of building materials, yet ſtill it is hoped that the ſubſcription will be found adequate to the erection of a lofty and ſpacious ſchool-room, with chambers over it, in communication with the preſent houſe, which will furniſh accommodations for an aſſiſtant, &c. &c.

Married.] At Gainſborough, Mr. L. Williamſon, to Miſs E. Manknell.—The Rev. Mr. Jackſon, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Willan, both of Stamford.

At Boſton, Mr. Watſon, builder, to Miſs Flint.

Mr. J. Snow, to Miſs Redhead; both of Metheringham, near Lincoln.

Died. At Lincoln, Mrs. Fowler, widow, daughter of the late Alderman Threkſtone, Mrs. E. Lake, a lady far advanced in years, —Mr. G. Flower, grocer.—Suddenly, whilſt at dinner in the city, Mr. Radley, of Heapham, near Gainſborough.—Aged 89, Mrs. E. Hales, daughter of the late Sir Chriſtopher Hales, bart.—Aged 55, Mr. T. Taylor, maſter of the Houſe of Induſtry.—Mr. Nettleſhip, of the Dolphin inn.

At Boſton, very ſuddenly, Mr. George, many years maſter of the Indian Queen, public houſe.—Mr. Squire, merchant. In him the beautiful words of the Royal Pſalmiſt are fully exemplified: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At

At Louth, aged 75, Mr. S. Brown, hairdresser.—Suddenly, Mrs. Orrell.—Aged 74, Mrs. Sewell, widow.

At Gainsborough, in his sixtieth year, very suddenly, J. Turner, esq. for many years a respectable merchant, but had lately retired from business, having built a neat mansion in the town, with the intention of enjoying the fruits of his persevering industry. He drank tea and was very chearful, but after walking out, finding himself unwell, had only just time to walk into a shop, sit down, and call for a glass of peppermint-water, before he expired.

Aged 88, Mrs. Bellamy, widow.—Mrs. Coates, wife of J. Coates, esq. wine merchant.

At Stamford, aged 36, Mrs. Boughton, wife of Mr. Boughton, grocer.—Aged 17, Mr. Robinson, eldest son of Mr. Robinson, coach-maker. His death was occasioned by his incautiously going into the river, a few days before, when in a state of high perspiration.

At Spilsby, Mr. L. Barker, butcher.—Suddenly, aged 51, Mrs. H. Hill.

Advanced in years, Mr. J. Birt, of Welbourn, near Leadenham, a quaker; he was a kind friend and neighbour, receiving pleasure in doing good to all his acquaintance.

Mrs. Kitchen, wife of Mr. T. Kitchen, farmer, of Greatwell, near Lincoln.

At Sibsey, near Boston, aged 92, Mrs. Bromfleet.

At Freiston, near the same place, aged 93, Mr. Parvin.

At Donington, Mr. Shilcock, quartermaster of the Falkingham troop of yeomanry.

At Uffington, near Stamford, aged 77, Mrs. Cuthbert, widow.—Mr. J. Newman, of Easton, near Stamford.—Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. Key, attorney, at Holbeach.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Mrs. Turner, widow.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A stone was taken out of the bladder of a female patient at the infirmary in Leicester, who died of the disease (having applied too late to undergo the operation) of the enormous weight of 27 ounces. The above stone is supposed to be the largest ever found in the human bladder.

Married. Mr. S. Timms, of Ashby-de-la Zouch, to Miss Clarke, of Packington.—Mr. Vernon, of Pailton, to Miss Davenport, of Wigstone.—Mr. C. Hewitt, merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. F. Adcock, widow, and eldest daughter of Mr. H. Wotton, of Poulteney Lodge.

Died. At Leicester, in her 19th year, Miss Louisa Arnold, youngest daughter of Dr. Arnold.—Aged 84, Mrs. Anderson, mother of the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

At Belgrave, Mr. Palmer, of the Wheat Sheaf public house.—Mr. Mobbs, of Hampstead, formerly of Leicester.—Aged 53, Mrs. S. Pares, wife of Mr. C. Pares, butcher, of Kegworth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Staffordshire Agricultural Society, R. Digott, esq. President, T. Anson, esq. Vice-president, have offered the following premiums to be paid at their next meeting to be held at Litchfield, on July 21. To the person who shall produce the best shear hog ram, a gold medal; for the second best ditto a silver medal.—For the best two-shear ram, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best three-years old fat wether sheep, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best two-years old fat ditto, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best boar pig, a gold medal.—For the best gelt-in pig, a gold medal.—For the best yearling bull, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best two-years old bull, a gold medal; and for the second best ditto, a silver medal.

The bill for inclosing Neadwood forest, in this county, having been lately enacted into a law, gives an increase of 10,000 acres of fine corn land for the benefit of the state.

Married. At Wolverhamton, Mr. J. L. Donlon, to Miss E. Ryley.

Died. At Stafford, at the house of his brother A. Campbell, esq. M. D. the Rev. R. Campbell, A. M. rector of Mordeford, near Hereford.—Aged 84, Mrs. Wetwood, widow.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Simpson, wife of S. Simpson, esq.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, saddler.

Mr. E. Warner, of Broad Oaks, near Uttoxeter.

At Cheadle, aged 63, G. Spencer, gent.—Mrs. Hubball, of the Brick House, near Stafford.

At Wednesbury, in his 28th year, the Rev. Moses Taylor, Dissenting minister. His death was very unexpected, by which a widow and three small children are left in a destitute situation.

WARWICKSHIRE.

It appears that a PENNY CLUB was established about two years ago, at Harbourne, a parish nearly adjoining that of Birmingham, the members of which are principally composed of poor children, every one of whom subscribes one penny per week: once in two years the stock is laid out in cloathing, and then equally distributed among such poor members as are at that time on the list. The most pleasing effect has been already produced in consequence of this institution, and the charming spectacle was lately presented of more than 200 children neatly cloathed by this weekly deposit of money. The children subscribers are about 220, and the fund is increased by about 100 neighbours, who, friendly to the cause, subscribe the like sum,

as

as honorary members. The money is placed in a friendly hand, who allows 5 per cent. interest for it. In the parish of Painswick, Gloucestershire, a similar measure was set on foot in 1786, where it has produced the same happy effects as in the above-mentioned parish.

The advantage recently derived to the proprietors of the Birmingham Union-mill, upon the average price of bread and flour, for four weeks consecutive, compared with that of the town price, is stated to have been no less than 7d. ½ per peck, the aggregate amount of which for that period, is to the body of subscribers nearly 500l. !!

Married.] At Dudley, Mr. J. Horton, to Miss E. Sutton, both of Tipton.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Fox, to Miss A. Freeth.—Mr. J. H. Bolton, to Miss E. Edwards.—Mr. T. Alchurch, of Cradley, to Miss Scofield.—J. Smith, esq. of Penzance, to Miss M. S. Law.—Mr. T. Buckton, of Deritend, to Miss Owen.—Mr. Johnson, to Mrs. Beddowes, of the Green Man public-house.—Mr. J. Preston, to Miss A. D Tutin.—Mr. J. Pratt, of Hampstead, to Miss Crooker, of Handsworth.—Mr. T. Barnes, to Miss Moulton, both of Kenilworth.—Mr. D. Malins, of Deritend, to Miss Brown, of Hall-end, near Polesworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Forest, relict of the late Mr. Forest, hair-dresser.—Aged 28, Mr. J. White, miniature-painter.

At Coventry, Mrs. Hook, widow.—Mrs. Ashbourne.—Mr. Rogers, of Summer-hill, near Birmingham.—Aged 76, W. Harrison, gent. of Kingsbury.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Steward, wife of the late T. Steward, esq. formerly of Birmingham.—Mrs. Maullin, of Coseley.—Mr. J. Hawkes, of Wellsbourn, a serjeant in Capt. Shirley's troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Hampton, in Arden, Mrs. Lillington, wife of the Rev. R. Lillington, vicar.—Mr. Brown, a respectable farmer of Brinklow.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. Mr. Holland, shoe-maker, to Miss Dodd, both of Whitchurch.—Mr. W. Davis, of Binningham, to Miss S. Crowther, of Beobridge, in this county.—Mr. R. Grosvenor, attorney, of Market-Drayton, to Miss Emery, of Stone.

At Madeley, J. Purslow, esq. to Miss Boden, of Dawley.

At Dawley, Mr. Crumpton, to Miss Hornblower, of Madeley-Wood.—Mr. B. Whitehead, grocer, of Bridgnorth, to Miss N. Poolton, of Bilston.

At Wentnor, Mr. R. Finch, aged 17, to Mrs. A. Wigley, aged 89.—The Rev. A. Wheeler, minor canon of Worcester cathedral, to Miss S. Harwood, of Burford, in this county.

Died.] Mr. J. Hallis, steward to the family of the Smythes at North Nibley, Gloucestershire, and at Condover in this county, upwards of forty-five years.

Mrs. Blower, wife of Mr. Blower, miller, of Hanwood.—Aged 74, Mrs. Cartwright, of Leighton.—Mrs. Jones, of Crow Mcole.—In his 74th year, R. Dodd, esq. of the Bark Hill, Whitchurch.

At Shrewsbury, aged 78, Mrs. R. Stanier.

In the prime of life, after a few moments illness, Mrs. Briscoe; of Kington House; of great affability and beneficence among the lower class of her neighbours.

At Wem, after a long and very severe fit of the stone in the kidnies, Mr. J. Drury, tanner, deservedly lamented as the honest man, the good husband, the fond father, and sincere friend.

At Ludlow, much respected by his neighbours and friends, Mr. J. Rogers, of the Feathers inn. In attempting to separate two persons who were quarrelling, he was thrown down, and unfortunately received a wound in his head from the fall, which occasioned his death.

At Bitterley, T. Mathews, esq.—Aged 74, Mrs. Cartwright, of Leighton.—Mr. Marsh, of the Marsh near Westbury.

In Colebrook Dale, Mrs. A. Horton, a quaker.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] R. Pigot, esq. of Hounsil, to Miss M. Williamson, third daughter of the late J. Williamson, esq. of Stafford.—Mr. Gardiner, of Cotheridge, to Miss Mee, of Himley.—Mr. J. Chillingworth, of Inkberrow, to Miss M. Bardin, of the Rudgway.

At Warwick house, in this county, J. E. Cooper, esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, in Ireland, to Miss E. Lindsay, of Loughry, county of Tyrone.

Mr. J. Berkley, to Miss Cooke, both of Longdon.

Died.] At Worcestershire, Mr. J. Scandret, gent.—Mrs. M. Robson, wife of Mr. Robson, solicitor, of Castle-street, Leicester square, London.

In the Cottage-church yard, J. Deane, esq. of Berkeley, in Wexford, and many years M. P. for the county of Dublin.

Miss J. Hay, eldest daughter of Mr. Hay, of the Angel.—Of a decline, in her 22d. year, Miss S. Roberts, youngest daughter of Mr. Roberts.

Mrs. Turbill, of Bestford.

In London, Mrs. C. Barfoot, a quaker, daughter of the late Mr. J. Corbin, of Worcester.

At Broomsgrove, Miss M. Sheffield.

In Sanson Fields, Mrs. Baker, widow.

At Tenbury, Mrs. A. Lewis, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.

At Offenham, the lady of the Rev. W. Digby, and sister to Lord Viscount Falkland.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Hereford Journal, who has devoted much of his time to the cul-

ture of potatoes, recommends that the blossom should not be suffered to seed, as in perfecting the seed a large portion of the substance and strength of the plant is drawn from the root.

The committee of the Hereford subscription flour company have lately purchased the building at Hereford, called the Friars, with all the property in the buildings, wharf, and adjoining meadow, so that it is now reserved to the sole use and benefit of the subscribers at large. In order to augment the beneficial purpose of this institution as much as possible, another class of subscribers is to be admitted, as well to the property as to the privileges of the original subscribers.

At the meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, June 1, the Earl of Oxford President. Among the rams exhibited were some very fat and fine Leicestershires; some real Rylands, crosses of the two sorts, and some of the South Downs. Many of the heifers were much admired, and the boar which gained the first premium, was highly approved of. The premiums were adjudged as follows:—to Mr. E. Yeld, of Wharton, for the best boar, a silver goblet, value 5l 5s. To Mrs. E. Packwood, of Clehonger, for the second best ditto, a silver plate, value 3l. 3s. To Mr. J. Tully, of the Hay-wood, for the best three years old heifer, a silver goblet, value 5l. 5s. To T. C. Smith, of Street-court, esq. for the best fine woolled ram, three years old, a silver goblet, value 5l. 5s. The premium for the best yearling heifer was adjudged to Mr. Williams, of Thinghill, with a condition annexed, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the committee, that his heifer is not above the age required by the rules of the society.

Married.] At Linton Mr. T. Jones, attorney, of Coleford, to Miss Powell, of Linton-Point.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Pewtriss, butcher.

At Kington, Mr. G. James, surgeon and apothecary.

At Pencoyd, Mrs. Fisher.

At Stafford, the Rev. R. Campbell, A. M. chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and rector of Dore and Mordiford, in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The R. H. Lord John Thynne, M. P. for Bath, to Miss M. A. Master, second daughter of T. Master, esq. of Cirencester Abbey, in this county.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. Stephens, banker.

At Stonehouse, aged 82, T. White, esq. —C. Edwin, esq. of Clearwell, many years M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Reverend T. P. Mathews, of Magdalen College, to Miss Hughes.

Died.] At Oxford, Miss Cross of Woodstock.—Aged 36, Mr. Parker, baker.—Aged 60, Mrs. E. Slaughter, wife of Mr. W. Slaughter, master of the King's Arms inn.—Aged 67, Mrs. A. Carpenter, wife of Mr. J. Carpenter, sadler.—Mr. W. Morris, jun. of Enstone. As he was walking with a friend in this city, he complained of a giddiness in his head, dropped down and instantly expired.

The Rev. J. Alt, late Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge and Rector of Mixbury in this county.—In the prime of life, G. Dashwood, esq. late of Steeple Aston in this county.

At Headington, Mrs. E. Mather.

At Henley, upon Thames, Mr. W. Bradshaw, a magistrate and one of the oldest members of the corporation.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Spalding, widow.

At Windsor, Mr. Robinson, many years gardener to the Castle-gardens.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The branch of canal leading from the basin in Buckingham, to the Grand Junction Canal, was opened with great rejoicings on the 1st of May last. A number of the principal proprietors, including the Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Praed, and Mr. Selby, gentlemen of the committee; Mr. Box, the treasurer, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen were in a barge, which led the way to 12 other barges laden with coals, slate, and a variety of other merchandize. This branch, which is 9¼ miles in length, has been completed in about eight months' time, and will secure to an extensive district of country, the most substantial benefits.

Married.] In London, J. Dupré, esq. of Wilton Park, in this county, to Miss Maxwell, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Monreith.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A Mr. Ferryman has invented a machine for blanching wheat, that is, taking off the outward coat of the grain of wheat, previously to its being ground, by which the whole of the grain may be used in bread, without any of the inconveniences that have hitherto been found in bread made from the whole of the meal. By this machine, Mr. Ferryman can separate the outer coat of the wheat at the rate of 20 bushels per hour; and it is found that blanched wheat may be ground in two thirds of the time sooner than the same kind of wheat in its perfect state. Damaged wheat is also capable of being blanched. Satisfactory experiments to ascertain whether this method of blanching wheat was so far practicable as to become likely to be of general utility, have been lately made at the Duke of Bedford's seat at Woburn. Very great advantages are expected to attend this new process of blanching wheat. A principal benefit would be the getting off the outer coat of the wheat entirely free from pollard or flour, which has never been done yet by any mode of grinding. By this process, likewise, the dirt, that is always more or less attached

tached to the grain, and which first attracts the moisture which injures the grain, is taken off. Wheat blanched in this way, may be kept for any length of time, without risque, and might be laid 20 feet thick, or any depth, in the warehouse; whereas, at present, wheat is frequently in that state that it ought not to be laid more than a foot thick, and even then it will require the expence of frequent turning. It is believed that three pair of stones will grind as much as four pair in the common way; the grain will not heat so much in the grinding, and if ground altogether for brown bread, it may be ground as fast again as in the common way. The machinery may be applied to all water-mills, and likewise to every mill on a large scale, and does not require quite the power necessary for working a pair of stones. In erecting a new mill, no additional expence would be created, except the building of a kiln.

Died.] Rev. G. Freeman, L. L. D. and Rector of Shelton in this county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. G. Millers, minor-canon of Ely, and late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss M. Forby, sister of the Rev. R. Forby, of Fincham, in Norfolk.

NORFOLK.

On June 25, an alarming fire broke out in the roof of the west-end of Norwich Cathedral, which destroyed, in about an hour's time, a great part of its noble roof, towards the western extremity of the nave. The lead, which poured down in streams of liquid fire, together with the falling of the burning spars and beams, presented the most dangerous obstacles to those ascending the parapets; however the lead was cut away, and the flames were, at length, happily extinguished. The fire is believed to have been occasioned by a live coal falling from the iron-pan in which the plumbers were melting their lead to repair the roof.

Married.] Mr. J. Read, of Rickinghall Superior, to Miss Quantrill, of Walsham le Willows.—Mr. W. Green, miller, of Fakenham, to Miss Case, of Tostrees.—Major Ottley, late of Bury, but now of Swaffham, to Miss Styan, of Lombard street, London.—Mr. Burton, publican, of Tombland, to Miss Dunham, of Buxton.—The Rev. C. R. Dade, to Miss Powell, both of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Lynn, Mr. Vincent, grocer.—Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. Swan, upholsterer.

At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Broodbank, miller.—Aged 82, Mr. T. Hurry, merchant; his character is pourtrayed by this description, that he was "an honest, an independent, and a virtuous man."

In China, aged 32, Mr. E. Syball, brother of Mr. Syball, of South Walsham.

Aged 59, Mr. J. Foulger, farmer, of Burnham.—The Rev. J. Standerick, rector of Carnfield, and vicar of Shropham, both in this county.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. M. Spilling, to Mrs. Adkin, widow and publican.

Mr. B. Bolton, of Ipswich, to Miss Adams, of Hadleigh.

Mr. Boult, surgeon, of Walworth, near London, to Miss Denny, of Yoxford.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. R. Smith, felmonger.—Aged 23, Mrs. C. Mayhew, of Debenham.—Mrs. Jones, of Beccles.—Mrs. Millington, of Rushford-lodge.—Mr. J. Mallows, of Wattisfield.—Aged 84, R. Prettyman, esq. of Wingfield Castle.

At Ipswich, W. Ivory, esq. formerly a Captain in the East Norfolk Militia.—Mr. B. Cooper, builder, of Coddenham.—Master R. Wood, third son of Mr. J. Wood, of Woodbridge.

The Rev. J. Sharpe, A. M. perpetual curate of Brightwell and Kesgrave, near Ipswich, and ordinary of the county jail; his memory will be long revered in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, as he was an honour to his sacred profession, and a pattern of Christian piety.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. C. Milburn, of Prittlewell, to Mrs. Suckling, of Great Baddow.

Mr. T. Goodenough, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Miss Wilson, of Rumford.

Mr. N. Mead, of Writtle, to Mrs. Stevens, of Abridge.—Mr. S. Ratcliffe, of Sandon, to Miss S. Joslin, of Bures.—Mr. Mickelton, butcher, of Layer, to Miss White, of Mounts Farm, Great Saling.

At West Ham, Mr. West, to Miss Baker, both of Postwick, Suffolk.

T. Simpson, esq. of Norton, near Bury, to Miss C. Scarlett, 3d daughter of J. Scarlett, esq. of Halstead.

In London, Mr. T. Brook, jun. to Miss S. Ellington, both of Mildenhall.

Died.] At Colchester, at an advanced age, Mr. Tayspill, shopkeeper, and father of the Collector of the Customs.—Miss Wall, daughter of Mr. H. Wall, of Willingale Doe.

At Braintree, in his 17th year, Mr. C. Joslin.—Mr. W. Stebbing.

In London, the Rev. R. Moreton, vicar of Great Canfield.

Mrs. Delhorne, widow, and a Quaker, late of Stanway Hall.—Miss S. Curtis, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Linton.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Davison, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Davison, draper, of New Market.

KENT.

Lately at Canterbury, the workmen began to dismantle one of the fairest, and the last but one remaining of the six ancient gates of the city, which defended a principal entrance from the eastward; a strong and very hand-

ſome ſtructure, built about the year 1470, coped and quoined with ſtone, and flanked by two lofty round towers, the whole embattled and furniſhed with a projecting gallery; and formerly a maſſy portcullis contributed to its further ſtrength. Its early name was Newingate, but in later times it was better known by that of St. George. In the towers, large reſervoirs were made about forty years ago, for ſupplying the markets and other public places with water; which are to be placed in the old watch-tower, on the north of the gateway, nearly oppoſite Ivy lane.

On May 31, Mr. Hodgman, engineer at Folkſtone, made an experiment with his ſubmarine apparatus. At five o'clock in the afternoon, he walked into the ſea from the ſhore, oppoſite South-ſtreet, attended by a ſmall boat; after remaining under water eighteen minutes, and traverſing the bottom in various directions, conſiderably more than a quarter of a mile, he aſcended in about eighteen feet water, was taken into the boat, and rowed aſhore, amidſt the acclamations of about 2000 perſons aſſembled on the occaſion.

Married] D. Addiſon, gent. to Miſs S. Whiting, both of Maidſtone.

At Dover, Capt. J. Rutter, to Miſs Roberts.

At St. Lawrence Church, in Thanet, Mr. T. Rummell, grocer, of Ramſgate, to Miſs Spurgen.—Mr. J. Wood, to Miſs E. Culder, both of Hearn.—Mr. Channell, grazier, to Miſs S. Brunger, both of Tenterden.—S. Margrie, eſq. of Weymouth, to Miſs Johnſon, niece of Gen. Johnſon, of Woolwich.

At Canterbury, Captain Robays, of the Eſtafette Troop, Royal Waggon Train, to Miſs Rolfe.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Cordall, many years maſter of the Dover Caſtle Inn.—Mr. Webſter, chemiſt.

At Ramſgate, Mr. A. Brook, many years town-cryer.

At Rocheſter, in her 78th year, Mrs. Le Grand.

At Tenterden, in his 57th year, Mr. Lord, maſter of the barracks at Reading.

At Wincheſter, Mr. W. Gradidge, formerly a chemiſt in Canterbury.

At Dover, in his 71ſt year, P. Stringer, eſq.—Mrs. Huntley.

At Goodhurſt, ſuddenly, in an advanced age, the Rev. R. Polhill, many years miniſter of that pariſh.

In her 29th year, at Aſhford, Mrs. R. Prebble, wife of Mr. J Prebble, blackſmith, and only daughter of Mr. J. Miller, of Ramſgate.

SUSSEX.

A gannet or Solan gooſe was lately taken alive on the beach near Seaford. It ſeemed to be in a ſtate of torpitude, ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by fatigue from long flight, as it did not make the leaſt effort to eſcape. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gwynne, attorney, and is ſtill living, as it feeds heartily on fiſh or fleſh. This bird exhibits a beautiful ſpecimen of its ſpecies, and, in moſt particulars, agrees with the deſcription given of it by Edwards and other ornithologiſts. The gannet is a bird of paſſage, and one of its moſt favourite reſorts is the iſland of St. Kilda, the inhabitants of which are principally ſupported by them and their eggs, throughout the year. This is the firſt inſtance in the recollection of the people of Seaford and Lewes, of a gannet being ſeen on the Suſſex coaſt.

"It would ſeem by the public prints, that the fact of woodcocks breeding in England, had been but lately found out, though it has long ſince been eſtabliſhed in this county, where a year ſeldom paſſes without the diſcovery of ſeveral neſts; the preſent ſeaſon has produced not leſs than four, with eggs and young, that have come to our knowledge." *Lewes Journal, June 8.*

Married.] At Haſtings, E. H. Columbine, eſq. naval-officer, to Miſs A. Curry, ſecond daughter of T. Curry, eſq. of Goſport.

Died.] Mr. Betſley, tanner, of Stapleford Common; he was found drowned in a pond near the dwelling-houſe of his mother. The deceaſed wanted only a few months of being of age, when he would have been entitled to a conſiderable landed property.

Miſs M. Buſhby, of Arundel.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Wincheſter ſummer aſſizes, which commenced July 14, the eleven following priſoners received ſentence of death:—C. G. Williams, for forgery; W. Knight, G. Lomax, and W. Atkins, for robbing the Portſmouth and Wincheſter Mail; W. Freeman, for a rape; B. Noyes, for ſheep-ſtealing; J. Leverett, for ſtreet-robbery; J. Button and A. Everard, for horſe-ſtealing; P. M'Guire, for highway-robbery; and W. Seward, for cutting hop-vines.

There are already forty-two members of the Experimental Farming Society at Cranville, who advance forty pounds each, which is the whole expence attending an undertaking of great public benefit, and probably alſo of private advantage. Eight ſhares yet remain undiſpoſed of. It will require at leaſt four years to ſurvey the progreſſive ſtate of the farm, and judge of the comparative merits of the drill and broad-caſt huſbandry, &c. Mr. Minchin, of Goſport, is the ſecretary.

Married] Mr. Johnſon, tanner, of Alresford, to Miſs J. Rivers, of Biſhop's Sutton.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Turner, an eminent carpenter and meaſurer.

At Andover, Mr. M. Moore, maſter of the White Swan-inn.

Mr. J. Cawd, of Haſlar-farm, near Wincheſter.

Mr. H. Midlane, plumber and glazier, of Havant.

Mr. J. Cordery, of Hazeley-farm, near Twyford; his death, unfortunately occaſioned

by *galling his foot with new shoes*, which brought on a mortification, will be a great loss to the poor, as he was of a very charitable and humane disposition.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Smith, farmer, of Teffont, to Miss S. Martin, eldest daughter of Mr O. Martin, of Fovant.—J. Bennett, esq. of Pyehouse, to Miss Lambert, of Boyton.

Died.] At Salisbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. Higginson, wife of W. Higginson, esq.—Aged, 77, J. Edgar, esq. alderman of this city.

At his seat, at New Park, near Devizes, J. Sutton, esq. brother-in-law to Mr. Addington, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly M. P. for many years, for the Borough of Devizes.

Mr. J. Barnes, of Chirton.—Mrs. Moulton, wife of Mr. Moulton, builder, in Fisherton.

At Amesbury, suddenly, Mr. J. Barnaby.

At Bradford, aged 90, Mrs. Tugwell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, W. K. Crawford, M. D. to Miss Emily O'Connor, second daughter of Sir Patrick O'Connor, of Cork.—Mr J. Vowles, baker, to Miss M. Rymer, both of Bristol.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Rankins, sugar-refiner, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wright, Dissenting Minister, at Atherstone, in Warwickshire.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, Mr. J. Polglase, merchant, of Helstone, in Cornwall, to Miss A. Ring, daughter of Mr. R. Ring, cooper.

Mr J. Richardson, stationer, to Miss Powell.—Mr. J. Dando, hatter, to Miss Murch.

At Bath, Mr. E. Barker, of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss M. Witchell.

At Bedminster, Mr. Smith, mealman, to Miss Jane, both of Bristol.—Mr. J. Collison, of Widcombe, near Bath, to Miss D. Biggs, of Bristol.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Coulson.—In his 77th year, S. Munckley, esq. of a truly exemplary character.—Miss M. Gill.

At Swanwick, near Bath, in her 82d year, Mrs. Jane Danvers, a lady of a truly charitable disposition.

DORSETSHIRE.

The total amount of the earnings of the prisoners confined in the county jail, and employed in different manufactures for one year, ending June, 1800, was 495l. 1s. 4½d. The number of prisoners for that year was sixty-two.

Married.] At Norton Fitzwarren, Mr. A. Turner, to Mrs. E. Norman, widow.

At Sydling, Mr. J. Hopkins, to Miss Devenish.—Mr. W. Saxton, of Weymouth, to Miss Brent, of London.

Died.] At Sherborne, Miss A. Bennett; of a worthy and strictly honest character.

At Bishop's Hull, Mr. J. Patten, sen.

At Grange, in his 63d year, F. R. Drewe, esq.

At Maiden Newton, aged 95, Mr. F. Dawe.—Mrs. Andrews, of Shroton.

At Thorverton, Mr. A. Forrest; of exemplary humanity, and equal attention to every description of his patients, in the exercise of the medical art.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Exeter, G. W. Carrington, esq. comptroller of the customs of that port.—Mr. R. Howell, many years master of the Swan-tavern. S. Tolfrey, esq. a gentleman of the most amiable manners.—Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Davis, mercer and woollen draper.—Aged 99, Mrs. J. Drew. She retained her rational faculties to the last, and, till within a few days of her decease, was regularly moving about with a basket of small wares for sale; during the winter season she was a carrier or retailer of almanacks for the Printer of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette.

The Rev. H. Distin, vicar of Bishop's Teignton.

At South Molton, in an advanced age, Mr. Gould, surgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. Devels who lived a few miles from Exeter. As she was returning home, on the top of a waggon, a sudden jerk threw her from her seat and killed her on the spot.

At Maisonette, near Totness, T. Hicks, esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue, a very worthy man and brave officer.

At Exmouth, aged 86, Mrs. Howe.

At Awliscombe, near Honiton, Mrs. E. Roskilly, wife of the Rev. T. Roskilly, vicar.

At Askerswell, aged 92, full of good works, the Rev. Mr. Burt, M. A. and rector of Dunterton.

At Topsham, in her 72d year, Mrs. R. Phillips, widow of the late Rev. H. Phillips, an affectionate sister and a truly pious Christian.

CORNWALL.

A mare, the property of Mr. W. Laynon, of St. Buryan, foaled lately a fine filley, with only one eye, and that in the middle of her forehead, and without nostrils. In other respects, it was perfect, came at its proper time, and lived two days.

Lord de Dunstanville, has, we learn, determined on building a pier, at Green Bank, in the town of Falmouth. The stones for the quay-work are actually contracted for, and raising. The new quay-work is to run out 50 feet from the cellars now occupied by Mr. Edwards; and the space between those cellars and the present Green Bank Quay, is to be filled up. An arm will be run from the southern point of this work, parallel with the extremity of Pye's Cellar, which will form a noble bason for the reception of vessels to unload in. The bason and pier, with the houses now building at Green Bank, and the Terrace Walk in front of those buildings, contribute handsomely to the embellishment of that part of

of the town, and will make it by far the moſt pleaſant ſpot in the neighbourhood.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. J. Rees, of Carmarthen, to Miſs E Williams, niece of J. Alexander, eſq. of Wedhampton, Wilts.

R. Ellis, eſq. of Corniſt, Flintſhire, to Miſs Speed, of Cheſter, late of Holt, Denbighſhire.—Mr. R. Gibbon, cornfactor, to Miſs Jenkins, both of Haverford Weſt.

Died.] At Swanſea, T. Maddox, eſq. ſen. alderman.

In the prime of life, Mr. T. Owen, of Mathraval Hangynis, Montgomeryſhire.

At Upton Caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, the Rev. T. Woodes.

IRELAND.

Upon a diligent ſurvey, made by the clergy of Dublin, on the 2d of June, ſix pariſhes in that city were found to contain 20,400 poor, in the moſt abject ſtate.

Married.] In Dublin, the Hon. J. Cavendiſh, ſecond ſon of Sir H. Cavendiſh, bart. to Lady A. Gore, third daughter of the Earl of Arran, and ſiſter to the Marchioneſs of Abercorn

Died.] In Dublin, J. Lyſter, eſq. late captain in the Independents.

Of an apoplectic ſtroke, at the ſeat of Mr. Latouche, county of Wicklow, Lieutenant-general Euſtace, an honeſt ſoldier, and an honourable gentleman; he had ridden from Dalton that morning, and was apparently in perfect health.

DEATHS ABROAD.

[*Additional particulars relative to Cimaroſa, whoſe death we announced in page* 474, *of our Magazine for June laſt.*]—This diſtinguiſhed character was born at Capodi Monte, in Naples; he ſtudied at the Conſervatory of Loretto and was a pupil of the incomparable Durante. He had a liberal education, was uncommonly ſober, and drank neither wine nor any ſtrong liquors. At his quitting the Conſervatory, he was received by Madame Ballante, who, then rich, employed all her means and intereſt to give reputation to young Cimaroſa; ſhe did more, ſhe gave him her daughter in marriage, who ſoon died, leaving him a ſon. He married again, thro' the aſſiduous care of the reſpectable Madame Ballante, a young lady brought up under her care, and of her own houſehold. This ſecond wife died alſo after giving him a ſon and a daughter. Cimaroſa had an extraordinary genius, an imagination always new, always brilliant; when he accompanied it was with the moſt exquiſite taſte, and he ſang like the moſt ſkilful profeſſors; but we are not to compare even theſe valuable talents with the enchanting gift of compoſition which he had received from nature, and which he diſplayed at the ſocial table, without appearing the more ſerious or leſs amiable on that account. In a word, his loſs is irreparable, even by the other original maſters in muſic that the revolution has left in Italy. He was a good huſband, a good father, and a zealous and grateful friend. Madame Ballante has loſt her own fortune; but Cimaroſa had the gratitude to receive his benefactreſs into his houſe, where ſhe diſpoſed of his property at her pleaſure.

At Auxerre, Citizen Laire, librarian to the central ſchool of the department of Yonne. His acquaintance with bibliography was very extenſive; he had been the friend of Barthelemy, Rive, St. Leger, Caperonnier, Brunck, Debure, &c. and had travelled a great deal in France and Italy, to augment his fund of bibliographical knowledge. He has left behind him in this kind, five or ſix valuable works, and, among others, the one entitled, "Index librorum ab inventâ typographia ad annum 1500. An Index of books from the invention of typography, to the year 1500, printed at Sens, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo. He had laboured, in conjunction with Cardinal de Leomenie, on the work entitled: Serie dell' edizioni Aldine, A Series of the Aldine Editions which have been ſucceſſively printed at Piſa, at Padua in 1790, and at Venice in 1792.

At Berlin, Chriſtian Theophilus Selle, Doctor in Medicine, Intimate Counſellor and Director of the College of Medicine and Chirurgery, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, Director of the Claſs of Philoſophy of the ſame Academy, and Member of the Academy of Stockholm and of the Society of Phyſicians of London and Switzerland. He was born at Stetting in Pomerania, on the 7th of October, 1748. He accompanied, in quality of phyſician, the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt; during his voyage to Peterſburgh. Afterwards, he was named Phyſician to the Biſhop, Primate of Ermeland, now the Archbiſhop of Gneſen. The king of Pruſſia, Frederick, made him his private phyſician, and ſoon after the death of that prince, Selle publiſhed a very well written hiſtory of his malady. King Frederick William II. confirmed him in that dignity, and directed him to inveſtigate an epidemic diſorder which had ſpread throughout Southern Pruſſia, during the war. The preſent king alſo honoured him with his confidence. His writings prove his profound knowledge in ſpeculative philoſophy and the art of healing. He poſſeſſed conſiderable merit as a moral philoſopher, and his character excited the eſteem of all who knew him. Unfortunately he was of a feeble conſtitution, he preſcribed, himſelf, his laſt remedy and foretold the moment of his death; in this laſt matter, he was only miſtaken in ſomewhat leſs than a quarter of an hour. He ordered his body to be opened after his deceaſe. By that the immediate cauſe of his death was ſhewn to be an exulcerated pulmony.

ERRATA.—In our Magazine for May, in the Account of the Population of Salford, the total amount of both ſexes is 1359, for which read 13,593; and the total amount of both ſexes in Manchester and Salford is 71,819, inſtead of 84,053, the true number: inſtead of "*great improvements have lately been made in Oxford-ſtreet,*" read, *great improvements have lately been made in Oxford-ſtreet, Manchester.*

TO

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EVEN in the midſt of a war by which ſo much of our population is fruitleſsly waſted, and ſo much of the natural and artificial produce of theſe iſles is conſumed, without replacing itſelf by any reproduction, ſtill the *internal trade* of Great Britain continues, in ſpite of every obſtacle, to become more extenſive and more active. The number of new *canals* which have been lately completed or begun, the *highways* and *croſs-roads* now in formation in every part of the country, and in every variety of direction, the new *trading companies* which aſſociate in ſuch numbers for the tranſaction of different branches of our domeſtic buſineſs, are ſo many remarkable and unequivocal proofs of the general truth.

The *Grand Junction Canal* was opened early, laſt month, at Paddington. Its completion has perfected a ſyſtem of navigable communication between London and the midland counties, from which advantages incalculably great muſt ariſe, both to the capital and to all the inland diſtricts through which the ramifications of theſe canals are extended. The *Grand Surrey Canal* is now in a train for execution. It is reaſonably expected to contribute greatly to the benefit both of private trade and of the Britiſh navy, by the communications which it is to open between the ſouthern part of this metropolis and the ſouth-eaſt counties. The *Tunnel under the Thames* has ceaſed to appear impracticable: ſuitable means have been adopted to ſurmount the firſt difficulties of the attempt, and we have now every reaſon to believe, that in as ſhort a time as the nature of ſuch a work can permit, this ſingular and moſt convenient channel of communication between Kent and Eſſex will be opened. In the North, the *Crinan Canal* has been, at length, completed; and the advantages which it muſt infallibly give to all navigation between the Merſey, the Solway Frith, the Clyde, and the Hebredean Iſles, are likely, even within a few years, to accompliſh an extraordinary advancement of trade and induſtry, eſpecially on the north-weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Fuel and Salt*, in particular, muſt henceforth be conſiderably cheaper on theſe coaſts. In the north eaſt of Scotland, the foundation ſtone was, within theſe few weeks, laid, of a bridge over the Spey, at Fochabers, the erection of which has long been exceedingly wanted to open the counties of Bamff, Moray, Roſs, Cromartie, and Caithneſs, to the intercouſe of inland *traffic* with the ſouth.

Such an improvement of the channels of inland trade might be ſuppoſed to leſſen our coaſting navigation; but this ſtill increaſes. More than 10,000 veſſels in the *coaſt trade* ſail to and from the port of London only. It is eſtimated that theſe are little more than one third of the whole number of coaſting veſſels which the home trade of theſe iſles employs.

The *whale fiſhery* on the Coaſt of Greenland, and eſpecially in Davis's Streights, has been this year unuſually ſucceſsful. *Eleven* veſſels returned with a quantity of blubber, which, excluſively of the ſpermaceti and the whalebone, will yield a clear profit of above 44,000l. ſterling. Others have ſince returned to Newcaſtle, Hull, and Leith, and others are, as we learn, at Stromneſs, on their way, with ladings not leſs conſiderable. The proſpect of a profitable year in the herring-fiſhery on the north eaſt and north weſt coaſts already begins to be extremely promiſing. That fiſhery is calculated to yield to the fiſhermen of the Frith of Forth only, an annual profit of above 200,000l. ſterling, of which there was not, twelve years ſince, a ſingle farthing among the ordinary returns of induſtry on thoſe ſhores. We are informed that, for *turbot* alone, above 1000 guineas a week have, for many weeks paſt, been paid from London to the fiſhermen on the Dutch coaſt. It is good, that articles of ſubſiſtence at once ſo wholeſome, and ſuch favourites with the luxurious, are to be had at the preſent moderate price of turbot from any quarter. But we ſhould certainly be much better pleaſed, if the thouſand guineas a week went only in the Engliſh fiſhermens' pockets.

Our late differences with the nations on the Baltic threatened to deprive us of the raw materials for ſome of our principal manufactures. For theſe laſt two months our *Baltic Trade* has been beginning to revive. Since the concluſion of the Treaty at St. Peterſburgh, by Lord St. Helens and the Ruſſian Miniſter, every ſtep has been taken to reſtore to full activity the ancient trade between Ruſſia and this country. A number of ſhips have already arrived from the Baltic with grain, timber, iron, flax, hemp, &c. Fleets of merchant-ſhips have ſailed for the Baltic from the ports on the eaſt ſide of this iſland. But, as the uſe of Engliſh capital was withdrawn, for the laſt ſeaſon, from the Ruſſian merchants, it is not to be expected that the ſupply of Ruſſian and Swediſh commodities can be, for ſome months to come, ſo ample in the Engliſh market, as if no interruption in this branch of our commerce had taken place.

The Germans have, for a number of years, been, to a prodigious degree, gainers by the interruption of the wonted commercial intercourſe between Britain and France. They are, this year, already, great gainers by the temporary ceſſation of our trade with the Baltic. At the laſt fairs of *Frankfort* and *Leipſic*, vaſt quantities of Britiſh goods were purchaſed for the Ruſſian market. Even at late the fair of *Straſburgh* great quantities of our manufactures were clandeſtinely produced, at great riſk, to be ſmuggled into France. The cotton-manufacturers of Germany, though they take a great deal of cotton yarn from this country, are not yet able to produce muſlins, calicoes, and other cotton-ſtuffs, in the markets, at the low price of our Britiſh manufactures. The Emperor of Germany has juſt forbidden the exportation of tin from his dominions. And whatever tends to hinder this valuable metal from being readily procured from the tin mines of other countries, muſt, of courſe, favour the working and the exportation of tin from Cornwall.

Our trade with the Mediterranean, though greatly checked, is not deſtroyed by the war. Great quantities of wines have been recently imported from Gibraltar, St. Lucar, Liſbon, and Oporto, not only into the port of London, but to Cork, Dublin, Liverpool, Greenock, Leith, &c. Of Liſbon and Port-wine alone, nearly 80,000 gallons were entered in the port of London between the 10th and the 17th of July. The Venetian ports in Italy preſerve an intercourſe, ſtill open to us, with that country. Our trade with the States of Barbary increaſes. They furniſh us with proviſions for our fleets and garriſons, in return for our woollens, and works

in

in metal, &c. With the Turkish dominions we have still a great commercial intercourse. Woollens, watches, arms, &c. are among our exports. Raw silk and cotton, wool, goats-hair, &c. are goods which we import from those parts. The failure of the great commercial house of Bratiz and Co. at Smyrna, has sensibly affected the merchants in different parts, who have trading connections with that emporium.

The West India Fleet, of 157 ships, laden with sugar, cotton, rum, molasses, coffee, pimento, indigo, cocoa, mahogany, &c. &c. has arrived late at the different ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, Newcastle, and Leith, for which its ships were destined. The prices of these goods are, of course, for the present, somewhat lower, but since our intercourse with Archangel and the Baltic is renewed, and as the Danish and Swedish intercourse with the West Indies, has been, for some months, deranged and interrupted; the sales will, in all probability, be sufficiently brisk to prevent any such fall in the prices as might be seriously alarming to the merchants or planters.

The *United States of America* have been encouraged by our late differences with Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, to pay more regard than they had lately done to the supply of this country with tar, and the other staple commodities of the Baltic. The American tar has been usually much mixed with sand and water. Of late they have used great precautions to free it from these imparities.

We are concerned to state, that the cotton-manufactures are, in different parts of this country, in a very languishing condition. In this manufacture, sooner than in any other capital one, is there danger of our being rivalled on the Continent. In the shires of Renfrew and Lanerk, many workmen have been lately discharged, and a spirit of emigration begins to become very prevalent. In 1799, there were imported into the Clyde 27,122 packages of unwrought cotton —in 1800,—22,450 packages. Since the beginning of the present year, 15,130 packages have already been imported.

The woollen-manufacture is still flourishing. At the late fair of Ayr, both yarn and cloth were sold at high prices. A just alarm has been excited among the manufacturers, in regard to the clandestine exportation of yarn and wool from this country to the Continent. Several English manufactures are introduced into France, by Englishmen, who went thither for political reasons.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late rains, and the fine sunny weather that has succeeded them, have been of the utmost importance to all the different kinds of grain-crops: they have not only been rendered more full in the ear, but considerably forwarded in other respects, so that, at present, there is every appearance of a very abundant harvest. In some of the more southern districts, the reaping of Rye and Oats has already commenced, and the produce, in such cases, has, in most instances, been large. The advantages that have been produced in the Potatoe, Turnip, and other root-crops, have been equally great, so that there can be little doubt but that each of these very important crops will be highly productive. The early Potatoes have, indeed, turned out remarkably well in most of the midland and southern parts of the kingdom.

Hops have, likewise, been greatly benefited by the same causes, and seem, at present, in a promising situation.

Some injury has, however, been done to the Hay, in many places, by the very heavy and frequent showers in the early and middle part of the month, but they must have been highly useful in promoting the aftermath, and in refreshing the pasture and grass lands.

But notwithstanding the appearances of almost all sorts of crops are extremely promising, the prices of grain still keep up —Average price throughout England and Wales, for the week ending July 18, Wheat, 136s. 11d.; Barley, 71s.; Oats, 37s. —

Cattle of all kinds are likewise high —At Smithfield, beef sells from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, from 5s. to 5s. 8d.; veal, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; and lamb, from 5s. to 6s.—In Newgate and Leadenhall Market, beef sells from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 7d.; veal, from 3s. 8d. to 5s.; pork, from 5s. 5d. to 6s. 8d.; and lamb, from 4s. 6d. to 6s.—Sheep, of the fat kind, are rather lower. —Store Hogs fetch high prices.

Hay still keeps up.—Price of Hay at St. James's Market, 5l. 3s. to 6l. 16. 6d.—At Whitechapel, 4l. 12s. 8d. to 6l. 8s.

Straw, as usual, is dear.—At St. James's Market, 2l. 14s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.—At Whitechapel, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, inclusive, 1801; two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30. 03. June 28, Wind W. N. W.
Lowest 29. 26. July 16, Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 3.5 tenths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 9th and 10th of July, the mercury in the barometer rose from 29.3. to 29.65.

Thermometer.

Highest 80°. July 21 and 22, Wind E.
Lowest 54°. July 2, 10, 18, W. S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 12°. Between the hottest part of the day, on the 17th inst. and the same time on the 18th, the thermometer rose from 64°. to 76°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 3.46 inches of depth.

From the period of our laſt Report to the 29th ult. the barometer gradually roſe: the heat of the atmoſphere was, alſo, during the ſame period, increaſing. On the 30th, at noon, the mercury in the barometer had fallen three-tenths of an inch, when the metropolis and the neighbouring villages experienced one of the moſt violent ſtorms of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, that ever were known. The rain fell in ſheets; many of the ſtreets in London reſembled, for ſeveral minutes, navigable canals; and in thoſe which lead down to the Thames, the torrents of water were ſuch, as it is ſaid, no man living ever remembered before. In our rain-gauge, which is elevated 11 feet from the ground, more than two inches in depth of rain fell in leſs than an hour.

This ſtorm was ſucceeded by 17 days, in which it rained more or leſs every day, with the exception of the 1 th inſt. During the greater part of the 15th, which, in the Calendar, is called St Swithin, the rain was very heavy, and, according to an old prediction, with the origin of which we are unacquainted, many people were looking forward to 40 ſucceſſive days of ſhowery weather. Fortunately, however, for the ſtate of agriculture, the Saint has deceived his adherents, and out of the firſt nine days, we have had ſix without any rain at all.

In the courſe of this month we have had 12 days without any rain; and the wind has been eaſterly eight days.

A NEW PLANET.

An important circumſtance in Aſtronomy has juſt occurred, no leſs than the Diſcovery of ANOTHER NEW PLANET!!! This celeſtial phenomeno moves between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and is an intermediate Planet between them. It was diſcovered by M. PIAZZI, an Italian Aſtronomer, on the 1ſt of January, 1801. He concealed the diſcovery, to preſerve all the honour and obſervations to himſelf, till after ſix weeks cloſe watching, he fell ill. It will not be in a ſituation, with regard to the Sun, to be obſerved again, till a month or two hence. It is but a ſmall Planet, ranking only as a Star of the eighth magnitude, and therefore not viſible to the naked eye. Its motion is nearly parallel to the ecliptic, at preſent about $4\frac{1}{2}°$ to the north of it, and nearly entering the ſign Leo. The diſtance from the Sun is about $2\frac{3}{5}$ times that of the earth, and the periodical time nearly four years and two months.—Other particulars ſhall be given in our next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to cloſe the controverſy concerning Greek and Latin Proſody, which, we believe, has already been thought too protracted by the generality of our readers.

The topic of the Scarcity has been ſo much diſcuſſed in publications of every kind, that we have thought it adviſable to ſuppreſs many of the letters which have been ſent to us on this ſubject.

We have received a letter from Mr. Whitehead, in reply to the charge brought againſt him in our Magazine, by Dr. Falconer, in relation to the Portland-powder. We ſhould certainly, in conformity to our uſual practice, have inſerted his defence, had not the whole turned upon a ſuppoſed *improvement* upon the medicine made by Mr. Whitehead, which, by placing it at once in the claſs of empirical noſtrums, renders it no longer an object of proper medical diſcuſſion.

We beg leave to ſuggeſt to ſome of our many *Queriſts*, that, with a little pains, they might have their inquiries anſwered in a ſhorter way than by the circuitous mode of our publication; alſo, they will pleaſe to conſider, that, when they invite our Correſpondents to the diſcuſſion of a particular topic, they take it for granted, that we ſhould chooſe to fill our pages with the matter in queſtion, which is often far from being the caſe.

Neither the German Epigram, nor the Welſh Verſion of Gray, will ſuit our poetical department.

The Account of Lynn is not of a kind that will ſuit our Miſcellany.

The Diſſertation on the different Parts of Speech will be returned on being applied for.

The Diſcuſſion on Dr. Stewart's Philoſophy would probably intereſt few of our Readers.

The Writer of Battologia commences a controverſy with which we do not wiſh to occupy our pages. The paper to which he replies may be conſidered as an amuſing ſpecimen of conjectural criticiſm, which will probably have no ſerious effects.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* RETURNS *which have been made under the* ACT *for aſcertaining the* POPULATION *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

THE returns, though at preſent very incomplete, ſhew, what there has long been great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the total number of perſons is conſiderably greater than it could be *proved* to be before the account was taken. The previous eſtimates, formed by different perſons, were unavoidably vague and unſatisfactory, being founded chiefly on the returns of the number of houſes charged to the houſe and window-duty: theſe returns were known to be incorrect, but the extent of the deficiency was not eaſily aſcertained; there was no reaſon to believe that the number of *taxable* houſes returned was conſiderably leſs than the truth; but it required very little atrention to the ſtate of the country, to perceive, that the number of houſes not paying theſe taxes muſt greatly exceed the returns made by the ſurveyors, of houſes excuſed for poverty, which in 1759, appeared to be only 282,422; and in 1781, 284,459. If the number of charged and chargeable houſes does not at preſent very much exceed what it was in 1781, the number of houſes excuſed muſt be, *at leaſt*, 650,000, and will appear much greater when the returns are complete.

Another circumſtance, which rendered moſt of the computations on this ſubject below the truth, was, that the average number of perſons to a houſe was generally taken leſs than it now appears to be. Mr. G. King, in 1690, allowed rather more than four and a half to a houſe in London, and the bills of mortality; four and three-tenths in the cities and market-towns; and four in the villages and hamlets: if this was near the truth at the time, it has certainly ſince become very much otherwiſe. Dr. Price aſſerted, "that ſix to a houſe for London, and five to a houſe for all England is too large an allowance;" this aſſertion ſeemed to be juſtified by the accounts he had collected; but it now appears that, even excluding the army and navy (as many ſuch perſons may have been returned with their families), the proportion is about ſeven and a quarter to a houſe for London, and more than five and a half for all England and Wales. If the army, navy, and merchant-ſeamen are added to the total of inhabitants, it appears proper to add the empty to the inhabited houſes, as moſt of the houſes at preſent uninhabited, or probably a greater additional number, would be occupied, if all the perſons ſerving out of the country were to return and reſide here: the average proportion of inhabitants to a houſe will thus appear to be very near five and three-quarters.

In the adjoining counties of Northampton, Leiceſter, and Rutland, the proportion of inhabitants to a houſe is leſs than in any of the other counties, although in the two firſt the number of inhabitants, in reſpect to the extent of the counties, exceeds many others.

Excluſive of Middleſex, the number of perſons to a houſe is leſs than ſix in all the counties except Suffolk, where it appears to me more than ſix and a half; poſſibly when the returns are complete, the apparent difference may be ſomewhat reduced; at preſent it excites ſome doubt reſpecting the accuracy of the number of houſes returned for this county.

The maritime counties do not, on the whole, appear more populous than the inland counties: the manufactories, which are moſtly eſtabliſhed in the latter, contributing as much as the ſea-ports of the former to an increaſe of inhabitants.

The ſupporters of the aſſertion, that ſince the commencement of the laſt century, the population *declined* conſiderably, have in general founded their opinion on the compariſon of an Account, publiſhed by Dr. Davenant, of the total Number of Houſes in England and Wales at Lady-day, 1690, according to the Hearth books, which makes them amount to 1,319,215 with, The returns ſince made by the ſurveyors of houſe and window-duties, according to which, the total number of houſes in England and Wales in 1759 was - - - 986,482
And in 1777 - - - 952,734

Thoſe whom the general appearance of the country, or other preſumptive evidence, had induced to adopt a contrary opinion, knowing they could not defend it if the above numbers were correct, readily allowed there were great omiſſions in the late returns, and endeavoured, though

with little success, to invalidate the account of 1690, which, upon examination, and a consideration of the circumstances attending it, will appear highly probable to have been, at least, as correct as the present account is likely to be. It was not from the number of houses having been over-rated in the account of 1690, but from the great omissions in the subsequent returns of houses not paying the tax, that the opinion of *depopulation* arose.

Upon comparing the number of houses, according to the account of 1690, with the total of the returns that have been made under the late act, there appears (even in the present defective state of the returns) an increase of more than 60,000 houses, and therefore probably of at least 330,000 inhabitants; that the increase *is very considerably greater* than this number *is certain*, as there are four English and six Welch counties wanting, and above 630 returns deficient in those included; but *how much* greater the number will appear, when the account is complete, must at present be mere conjecture.

The following are the Counties from which the Returns are complete; with the Number of Houses annexed, as they appeared in the Account of 1690.

	No. of Houses in 1690	*Inhabited Houses in* 1801	*Uninhabited*	*Proportion of uninhabited Houses*	*Total of Persons*	*Persons to a House*
Durham with Northumberland -		27,447	1,175	1 in 24	161,666	6
Westmoreland -	6,691	8,014	315	26	42,387	5¼
Lancaster -	46,961	101,723	3,115	34	588,711	5¾
Nottingham -	17,818	25,256	529	49	133,727	5¼
Derby - -	24,944	31,822	1,369	24	161,147	5
Stafford -	26,278	46,002	2,010	24	244,851	5¼
Warwick -	22,700	40,258	2,916	15	204,651	5
Rutland -	3,661	3,266	87	39	16,300	5
Huntingdon -	8,713	6,814	135	51	37,449	5½
Essex - -	40,545	38,407	1,027	38	226,638	6
Hertford -	17,488	17,531	491	37	96,770	5½
Bedford -	12,170	11,888	185	65	63,393	5¼
Devon - -	56,202	57,955	3,235	19	342,987	6

That there has been a decrease of inhabitants in some of the counties, is evident: this has happened chiefly in Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Somerset; and has been much more than counterbalanced by a great increase in other parts, particularly in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottingham, Derby, Chester, Warwick, Stafford, &c.

Although there has been a decrease of houses since the commencement of the last century, in Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, it does not appear that the population of those counties is declining *at present*, for they contain fewer uninhabited houses in proportion to their whole number, than any other counties except Bedford.

In a note to the account laid before parliament, it is remarked, that 'of the houses returned "uninhabited" many are ruinous and uninhabitable; and in many counties the uninhabited houses are said to be mostly houses now building, and consequently not yet habitable.' Wherever those of the former description are numerous, it strongly shews, that the population has been declining for some years past; while, on the other hand, a considerable number of new houses (if not merely built in the place of old ones) is a pretty certain indication of an increasing population. There is, however, much reason to believe, that a great majority of the houses returned as uninhabited are really habitable houses unoccupied, as in most parts, where they appear particularly numerous, there are obvious causes to which it may be ascribed; thus in Warwick, where the proportion is greater than in any other county, being more than one out of fifteen, there can be little doubt that it arises, in a great measure, from the distressed state of the trade of Birmingham, and its neighbourhood; and in Devonshire, where they amount to somewhat more than one out of nineteen, it may readily accounted for from the g

Cet.

decline of the woollen trade in thoſe parts.

It is probable, that when the returns are complete, there will appear, upon comparing the extent of the country with the whole number of inhabitants, about four acres to each perſon in all England, but a much greater proportion in Wales and Scotland. Such a compariſon, however, will not by any means give an accurate idea of the increaſe of population, which the country is capable of ſuſtaining; of which a better opinion might be formed, by comparing the quantity of grain and other proviſions which it has been found neceſſary to import for ſome years paſt, with the increaſe of ſubſiſtence which the preſent waſte and improveable land of the country is capable of producing.

Aug. 8, 1801. J. J. GRELLIER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HERE ſend a continuation of the Meteorological Journal for the firſt ſix Months of the Year 1801—See Monthly Magazine for February, 1801.

1801	Barom.	Therm. without	Therm. within	Rain	Evaporation	N.	E.	S.	W.	Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points.
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.					
January -	29.453	37.9	39.5	1.452	0.908	13	14	67	30	
February -	29.415	36.8	39.1	1.329	1.095	34	6	57	15	
March -	29.497	43.1	45.8	2.219	1.726	17	10	64	33	
April -	29.687	44 2	47.3	0.463	3.012	45	31	19	25	
May -	29.449	54 2	56.3	0.886	4.360	27	20	50	27	
June -	29.707	59.3	61.9	2.780	4.175	34	24	25	37	
Mean -	29.535	45.9	48.3							
			Total	9.124	14.276	170	105	282	167	

A friend of mine, Mr. Farey, the Duke of Bedford's agent at Woburn, has requeſted me to communicate, along with my journal, the reſults of ſome obſervations, which, during the laſt ſix months, he has made with ſix rain gauges of a ſimilar conſtruction to mine.

Near to the efflux of every river into the ſea, a ridge of high land, more or leſs elevated, begins on each ſide, and, proceeding on towards the ſource of the river they at laſt join and ſurround it, forming the *partage* or ſeparation of the water that falls by rain to ſupply that river from that which goes to other rivers. The ſame holds good exactly, though on a ſmaller ſcale, of every brook, beginning with its junction with the river into which it falls.

This gentleman has it in contemplation to compare, by actual experiment, the quantity of rain which falls within the limits of the ridge of hills which ſurround Woburn, and that forms the ſupply of water to its brook, with the quantity of water which that brook actually diſcharges at a bridge ſome miles below Woburn; for which purpoſe the exact line of the ſummit of the ridge, in its whole circuit from the bridge (where a water-gauge is intended to be placed on the brook) is intended to be traced out, and an exact ſurvey made of the land which it incloſes, which amounts to about eight or ten thouſand acres.

On the firſt of January laſt, three rain-gauges were placed at different points on this ridge of hills, numbered I. III. and V, and three others in different places in the vales, within the circuit of theſe hills, numbered II. IV. and VI. No. I. is placed on the ridge of the White Houſe, farm-houſe, the top of the tunnel being twenty-four feet from the ground; No. III. is placed on the top of the riding-houſe at Woburn Abbey, at thirty-eight feet from the ground; No. V. on the ſteeple of Bow-brickhill Church, fifty-four feet from the ground; No. II. is placed on the ridge of Crawley Water-mill (being within about a mile from the bridge above-mentioned, and is twenty-ſeven feet high; No. IV. is placed on the ridge of a houſe, called Waterman's Lodge, in the vale below Woburn; and No. VI. is placed on an iſland in Cowhill-pond, in Woburn Park, about

four feet above the ground. The firſt four months, this No. VI. ſtood on a building in Mr. Farey's yard, ſeven feet from the ground.

The *relative* heights of each of theſe different gauges, with mine, is intended to be given in ſome future communication, and alſo their heights above the ſea, deduced from Captain Mudge's Trigonometrical Survey, for which calculation he has politely furniſhed us with ample data.

The Quantity of Rain fallen in the above-mentioned Places, for the laſt ſix Months, is as follows.

	On the Summit			In the Valley.		
	I.	III.	V.	II.	IV.	VI.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January -	0.788	0.744	0.744	0.639	0.650	1.115
February - -	1.232	1.362	1.018	0.895	1.002	2.294
March - -	1.096	1.517	1.026	1.386	1.237	2.097
April - -	1.166	1.766	1.067	1.454	1.339	2.473
May - -	1.295	1.444	0.963	0.763	1.168	1.621
June - -	1.560	1.727	1.793	1.807	1.676	1.746
Total -	7.147	8.560	6.611	6.944	7.072	11.346

Mr. Farey requeſts me alſo to mention, that being at the village of Ridgemont, near Woburn, on Wedneſday, the firſt of this month, about noon, a ſtorm came on, attended with diſtant thunder. At firſt, it hailed pretty ſmartly, after which there was a heavy fall of rain for fifteen or twenty minutes; near the concluſion of which, remarking an uncommon appearance in the lower extremity of a blackiſh cloud towards the weſt, he attentively obſerved it, and ſaw a *water ſpout* proceed from this cloud; it continued viſible nearly a quarter of an hour, frequently lengthening itſelf to a great diſtance below the cloud; again contracting, it was tapered towards the lower end, where it appeared to terminate in a blunt point. It rained all the time at Ridgemont, or probably the rain could have been ſeen deſcending below it. It did not project vertically from the cloud, but inclined conſiderably towards the wind, then about north eaſt, and was not ſtraight, but curved, with the convex ſide towards the wind. A little time before it diſappeared, it lengthened out to nearly double its former length, and became cylindrical or nearly ſo, with its edges defined like a pipe: during this time it varied from its former horn-like appearance to a waving or ſerpentine line. It appears to have paſſed over the village of Aſpley, and part of Wavenden, and at theſe places, and in the intervening fields, it rained in torrents for a few minutes. It is rather remarkable, that on the next day, about the ſame hour, another water ſpout paſſed over Maulden, near Ampthill, in this county.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

B. Bevan.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT having been ſuggeſted to me by ſome friends and readers of your Magazine, that the following incident is not unworthy of a place amongſt your miſcellaneous articles, and as there is perhaps no probability that it will be inſerted in any of the newſpapers circulated in theſe parts, I have taken the liberty of ſending you an account of it.

Yeſterday, in the afternoon, came on here a moſt tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning, that took at firſt a north-eaſterly direction, but which afterwards returned, and ſent forth its ſonorous and awful rumbling from different quarters of the heavens. A fine aſh-tree, nearly thirty yards in height, belonging to Mr. John Fothergill, of Brounber, and growing upon his eſtate at Croſs-gates, in this pariſh, was ſuddenly ſtruck with the lightning, and ſhivered almoſt to pieces. The trunk of the tree, meaſuring ten yards and a half in length, and two yards and three quarters in circumference, was ſplit from the top to the bottom, and broken into a thouſand

thousand fragments. The length of that part of the tree, which was separated from the trunk by the force of the lightning, measured upwards of eighteen yards. Huge fragments were thrown in every direction, to the distance of sixty or eighty yards. And though the turnpike-road, between this place and Kendall, led close by the tree, and the farm-house, in which were people, was at a very inconsiderable distance, and not further than where the broken pieces reached, yet happily no other mischief was done.

Ravenstonedale, J. ROBINSON.
July 9, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 483 of your Magazine for July, Mr. Carey has attempted, with his usual ingenuity and acuteness, to reconcile the numbers of two *parinumeral* distichs in a Greek epigram by conjectural emendations, to which sober criticism, I think, must refuse her assent.

To suppose the N in εμεθεν to be merely paragogical, without producing a single example of such use, or any vestiges of such example, in this word, or its parallels, σθεν and ἑθεν, from any poet or grammarian whatever, is an outrage surely to all rational probability; and we might, I think, with equal justice conceive the N in .εν, μεν, τυπτομεν, and whatever words you please, to be also paragogical and not an essential letter, as well as in εμεθεν.

I consider his reasonings on αιεν as no less destitute of probability: for, in this province of emendatory criticism, with respect to words so familiarly employed, a reader has a right to be satisfied, not only by what *analogy* and *orthography* may render plausible, but by what the unexceptionable *use* of approved writers has *actually* sanctioned. Otherwise, if no difficulty remained beyond this word, we might safely substitute αει for αιει, since the Attic writers undoubtedly follow that orthography without variation, whether they mean to lengthen or shorten the former syllable; though in the former case the iota might probably be subscribed.

With regard also to the substitution of μεμνοι for μιμνοι, I may presume your readers to revolt at once from such an arbitrary and unauthorised transmutation of a most common word.

But, as I profess myself dissatisfied with the solution of Mr. Carey, I may be deemed perhaps unjustifiably censorious by some for this freedom, if unable to propose a better. Without allowing the reasonableness of this requisition, I shall submit, with deference to Mr. Carey and your readers, what appears to myself a simple and decisive adjustment of the inconsistency in the present readings of the epigram.

I need not mention the improbability of *no* error in the former distich, and not less than *three* in the latter.

Upon the former distich I observe thus:

Αλλ᾽ απο σταλικων, ὁ δ᾽ απ᾽ πεζῶν, ὁς δ᾽ απο πυντου,
Ευπολι, σοι πεμπει δωρα γενεθλιδια:

If the nominative case had been *definite*, and not indefinite, Παυλῶν suppose, instead of αλλῶν, the present tense πεμπει would have been proper and unexceptionable; but with the indeterminate words αλλῶν, ὁ, and ὁς, a *supposition* is absolutely necessary to the exigencies of legitimate composition, and πεμψῃ therefore should be substituted for πεμπει: *Others perhaps* MAY SEND *such and such things: it is sufficient for me, if I send*—This most obvious and reasonable alteration brings the numbers of the distich from 5953 to 5946, according to Mr. Carey's computation; or, including the iota, to 5956.

Again, in the latter distich:

Αλλ᾽ εμεθεν δεξαι Μεσων στιχον, ὁς τις ες αιει
Μιμνοι και φιλις σημα και ευμαθιης:

the subjunctive μιμνῃ is a form more regular and legitimate after δεξαι with ὁς, than the optative μιμνοι: in which correction the numeral difference between ῃ and οι changes the total sum of the latter distich from 6018 to 5946 without reckoning the subscribed iota; and, with that addition, to 5956: so as to effect the required arithmetical correspondence in both cases between the distichs of the epigram.

However, though I am compelled to dissent with much reluctance from Mr. Carey's decisions on this occasion, I should not forgive myself, if I neglected this opportunity of expressing the pleasure and improvement, which I, in common, I am persuaded, with all your classical readers, never fail to reap from the critical remarks of this gentleman; and to avow my satisfaction at seeing your repository enriched by such communications of so sagacious and accurate a scholar.

Hackney July 3, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE XIVth section of the second volume of Warton's History of English Poetry, closes with the following remarkable paragraph:—

"A well-

"A well-executed Hiſtory of Scottiſh Poetry, from the thirteenth century, would be a valuable acceſſion to the general literary hiſtory of Britain. The ſubject is pregnant with much curious and inſtructive information, is highly deſerving of a minute and regular reſearch, has never yet been uniformly examined in its full extent, and the materials are both acceſſible and ample. Even the bare lives of the vernacular poets of Scotland have never yet been written with tolerable care, and at preſent are only known from the meagre outlines of Dempſter and Mackenzie. The Scotch appear to have had an early propenſity to theatrical repreſentations; and it is probable, that in the proſecution of ſuch a deſign, among ſeveral other intereſting and unexpected diſcoveries, many anecdotes, conducing to illuſtrate the riſe and progreſs of our ancient drama, might be drawn from obſcurity."

From the firſt peruſal of this intereſting paſſage, I have never ceaſed to think of the project it recommends; and it is now twelve years ſince I drew up a plan of the different particulars that ſeemed to be requiſite to the complete execution of ſuch a work; and which, though ſtated ſeparately, for the ſake of preciſion, were meant to be intimately blended together, in their proper proportions, throughout the whole. Of this plan I ſhall now proceed to lay an abridgement before your readers.

I. The firſt of theſe requiſites I ſhall term Critical Hiſtory, which exhibits the progreſs of poetry and taſte through the various ſtages of improvement or decline, and includes, what is intimately connected with the ſubject—the ſtate of learning at every different period.

II. The National Hiſtory may next be mentioned, which deſcribes that conſtant and powerful influence, which the adminiſtration of government, and the ſtate of public affairs, have over the art of compoſition.

III. The Hiſtory of Manners comes next to be conſidered, which includes an almoſt infinite variety of objects, down from the revolutions of religious opinion, to the changes in dreſs, and in the economy of the table.

IV. Another requiſite is Biographical Anecdote, which gratifies the curioſity we naturally feel to be acquainted with the fortunes and characters of thoſe whoſe productions paſs in review before us.

V. Analytical Criticiſm may next be taken notice of, in which we are preſented, in a ſummary manner, with the plan of every original performance, whoſe length or importance ſeems to merit this diſtinction; and in which are exhibited the thread of narration, the train of ſentiment, or the ſucceſſion of imagery, freed from all tedious ſuperfluity of language, and from all the impertinence of uſeleſs digreſſion.

VI. General Criticiſm ſtands next in order, which eſtimates the merit of every different production, and fixes, with preciſion, what degree of genius each different writer appears to have poſſeſſed, that he may not receive praiſes which are not his due, but be aſſigned a proper rank among his poetical brethren.

VII. Particular Criticiſm naturally follows, whoſe province it is to point out to the reader the beauties and blemiſhes of every compoſition, and to ſelect ſuch a number and variety of ſpecimens, as may give him a lively and diſtinct idea of the ſtyle and manner in which it is executed.

VIII. Nor muſt Comparative Criticiſm be forgotten, which takes notice of the reſemblances, whether intended or accidental, between our Scotch writers and thoſe of other nations, either in the general plan of the performance, or in any detached and particular paſſage.

IX. The laſt of theſe requiſites is Verbal Interpretation, whereby every word, which could not be comprehended by a perſon unacquainted with the dialect of Scotland, is explained by a ſynonimous expreſſion in Engliſh.

With regard to the mere mechanical diviſion of the work, it will naturally arrange itſelf in the following manner:—

The hiſtory of our poetry, from the earlieſt notices, down to the reign of James IV. will conſtitute the ſubject of the firſt book, which, with ſome preliminary diſſertations on the language, will be amply ſufficient for the firſt volume.

The brilliant reign of James IV. that Auguſtan æra of our vernacular poetry, will occupy the ſecond book and the ſecond volume, and will probably, to the reader of claſſical taſte, be the moſt intereſting portion of the whole.

The reign of James V. of the unfortunate Mary, and of James VI. till his removal to England, will require each of them its ſeparate book, but may probably be compriſed in a ſingle volume.

The ſixth book will treat of the ſeventeenth century, and the ſeventh of the one which has juſt cloſed; both may be comprehended in a fourth volume; for although the latter of theſe periods is richly diſtinguiſhed by the illuſtrious names of Ramſay,

Ramſay, Roſs, Ferguſſon, and Burns, the former is almoſt a mere blank, and ſupplies, to the hiſtorian of our vernacular poetry, ſcarcely any materials for diſcuſſion.

Of ſuch an extenſive and multifarious deſign, I have hitherto only been able to execute the Critical part of the firſt volume; comprehending an account of Barbour's Bruce, of the Original Chronicle of Winton, the Poetical Remains of King James I. Blind Harry's Wallace, the Houlat of Holland, the Metrical Romances of Gawan and Gelegras, and Sir Gawan and Sir Galaron of Galloway, and the Three Tales of the Three Prieſts of Peblis. Theſe will, indeed, conſtitute the body of the volume; but there are yet many reſearches to be made, and much laborious reading to be gone through, before I can be able to fill up, properly, the hiſtorical, antiquarian, and biographical departments.

The chief diſcouragement to ſuch an undertaking, is the great ſcarcity of Biographical materials; ſo great, indeed, that it may, perhaps, be aſſerted, that of all our ancient vernacular poets, the account of Gawen Douglas is almoſt the only one that has ever been written in a ſatisfactory manner. Of his great cotemporary, Dunbar, whom I have always conſidered as the firſt of them all, on account of his union of fancy and humour, ſo little is certainly known, that even the idea which had been generally adopted, that he was a native of Salton, in Eaſt Lothian, upon a more accurate inſpection of manuſcripts, has lately been diſcovered to be wholly erroneous. This want, however, is the leſs to be regretted, as a full detail of their lives and characters belongs more directly to a biographical performance, and is what, in a work of this general nature, could ſcarcely have been admitted with any propriety. It is a want, alſo, which, though much to be lamented, muſt not be laid to the charge of the hiſtorian, who muſt find it impracticable, in many caſes, to throw much light on the characters of thoſe about whom their contemporaries were ſo careleſs, or to give any certainty to thoſe circumſtances which time has ſo long covered with the miſts of oblivion.

In the proſecution of this undertaking, I ſhall be much obliged to any correſpondent, who, through the medium of your uſeful miſcellany, may have it in his power to furniſh me either with notices of ſcarce manuſcripts or books, or any other hints connected with the ſubject.

Edinburgh, I am, your's, &c.
March 30, 1801. ALEX. THOMSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH, as individuals, Dr. Montucci and Dr. Hager, be equally indifferent to me, I confeſs the retort of the latter upon the former, in your laſt Magazine, gave me pleaſure, when conſidered as the repulſe of an inſult. I have lived long enough to remember many a literary conteſt, but do not recollect any inſtance of an attack ſo illiberal as Dr. Montucci's. Having peruſed Dr. Hager's work with ſingular ſatisfaction, I am glad to ſee that my own opinion of it is confirmed by that of *the firſt Orientaliſt in Europe*: ſaying thus much, it is ſcarcely requiſite to add the name of SILVESTRE DE SACY, who, after an elegant ſummary of the volume in the *Magaſin Encyclopedique*, thus concludes:

"We will cloſe this article, by obſerving, that the beauty of the execution of this volume perfectly correſponds with the importance of the work. We earneſtly wiſh Dr. Hager may ſpeedily find all neceſſary encouragement to expedite the publication of this important Dictionary; and we doubt not that his name, already juſtly celebrated, will be enrolled in the number of the learned who have powerfully contributed to the glory of their own age, by extending the limits of the dominion of literature."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
R. L. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conſonance with the laudable wiſhes of Dr. Watkins, permit me to ſolicit, through the medium of your Miſcellany, ſome particulars of the Life of Mr. WILLIAM DUDGEON; a name not yet, I believe, to be found in the records of biography. His "Philoſophical Works" are compriſed in one volume 12mo, printed (though not announced in the title) at Glaſgow, in 1765, and conſiſt of "The State of the Moral World conſidered; or, a Vindication of Providence in the Government of the Moral World;"—"A Defence of the State, &c." (i. e. a view of the nature and origin of moral good and evil);—"A View of the Neceſſitarian; or, Beſt Scheme;"—"A Catechiſm founded on Experience and Reaſon (i. e. the *law of Nature*), collected by a Father for the Uſe of his Children;"—"Philoſophical Letters on the Being and Attributes of God," &c. &c. The Letters are addreſſed to the Rev. Mr. JACKSON, a diſciple of Dr. Clarke, and author of "Exiſtence and Unity of God, proved from his Nature and Attributes;" and a "Defence, &c." whoſe name is, I believe, likewiſe unknown in the annals of literary exiſtence.

istence. Mr. Dudgeon also corresponded with the celebrated Bishop Hoadly. Of his profound philosophical labours, which are perhaps the most elegant, correct, and intelligible disquisitions on the nature of moral good and evil extant, we shall decline mentioning, till some of your Correspondents favour us with even the parish register of his existence.

Your's,

Chapter Coffee-house, J. A. B.
July 16, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years since, I copied the following inscription from the monument of the pious Dr. Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, which I hope you will cause to be inserted in your Magazine. At the same time, I shall be obliged to any of your numerous Correspondents for some particulars of this worthy prelate.

I am, your's, &c.

J. WATKINS.

"Reader, be admonished by this marble to imitate Martin Benson, late Bishop of this Diocese. A rational piety raised the views of this excellent man above the world, and formed his whole temper into a truly Christian spirit of resignation. An uncommon warmth of benevolence made it the business and pleasure of his life to go about doing good, by instruction in righteousness, and by works of charity. He watched the flock of Christ as a faithful shepherd, from a sense of his own duty, and a disinterested concern for their common welfare: and he maintained the dignity of his authority by the meekness with which he exercised it. He felt a deep compassion for the vicious, and shewed it even while he was exposing the folly and wretchedness of vice, with a strength and turn of language peculiar to himself. His reproofs, being dictated by friendship, qualified by candour, and delivered with a natural delicacy of manners; were sincere, without roughness; and endearing, without dissimulation. He was, by constitution, liable to a depression of spirits; but innocence of heart enlivened his mind and his conversation with a cheerfulness that created a more affectionate regard for his superior worth, by rendering it more familiar and amiable. Under the most acute pains of his last tedious illness, he possessed his soul in patience, and, with a firm trust in his Redeemer, calmly resigned his spirit to the Father of Mercies."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of sending, for insertion in your valuable Repertory, some interesting documents, hitherto unknown to the world in general, respecting the first introduction of Christianity into this island. They consist of extracts from the *British Triads*, printed in the *Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales*, vol. ii. page 60, and of which you were pleased to insert examples, in the Magazine for April last, page 229.

In a Triad, entitled the Three Hallowed Families of the Isle of Britain; the first family in order is mentioned thus:

"Gwelygorz Brân Vendigaid ab Llyr Lledïaith: sev, y Brân hwnw á zug y fyz yn Nghrist gyntav i yr ynys hon o Ruvain, lle y bu ev yn ngharçar, trwy vrâd Aregwez Voezawg, merç Avarwy ab Lluz."

In English thus:

The family of BRAN, THE BLESSED, son of LLYR OF BARBAROUS SPEECH: that is to say, this BRAN brought the faith in Christ first into this island from Rome, where he was in captivity, through the treachery of AREGWEZ VOEZAWG, daughter of AVARWY son of LLUZ.

What follows is an extract from a Triad, called *Tri Meuwedigion deyrnez Ynys Prydain*; or, the THREE BLESSED PRINCES OF THE ISLE OF BRITAIN, the first of which is mentioned in these words:

"Brân Vendigaid ab Llyr Lledïaith, à zygwys gyntav fyz yn Nghrist i genedyl y Cymry o Ruvain, lle y bu eve faith mlynez ei vab Caradawg, à zug gwyr Rhuvain yn ngharçar, gwedi ei vradyçu, trwy hud a thwyll, a çynllwyn Aregwez Voegawg."

This is,

BRAN THE BLESSED, son of LLYR OF BARBAROUS SPEECH, who first brought the faith of Christ to the nation of the *Cymry* from Rome, where he was for seven years in hostage for his son CARADAWG, whom the men of Rome carried away a captive, after he had been betrayed through the allurement and deceit and plotting of AREGWEZ VOEZAWG.

The Triads record several other curious facts respecting *Brân*, and respecting *Caractacus*, his son, so celebrated in the world, which are capable of affording much light, in tracing out the system of government amongst the Britons; and of which, at a future opportunity, I may be able to furnish you, Mr. Editor, with some detail, I remain, &c.

August 7, 1801. MEIRION.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(*Continued from Page 505, Vol. XI.*)

CANAKIN.

ITALIAN diction owes much of its peculiar beauty to the variety of its modificatory syllables. From its nouns are formed at pleasure augmentatives and diminutives; and these subdivide again into terms of disgust and approbation. *Albero* a tree, *alberone* a great tree, *alberonaccio* a great overgrown tree, *alberetto* a little tree, *aiberettino* a nice little tree, &c. A like latent power of forming diminutives resides indeed in the northern tongues; but they are not equally profuse in its display: our own language especially in this respect is meanly sparing.

The Gothic dialects are mostly provided with three distinct diminutive affixes: 1 *chen*, *kin*, or *ke*, which is merely lessening; 2 *lein*, *lin*, or *le*, which has an endearing caressive character, 3 *ling*, which is applied to persons, not to things, and has a contemptuous signification.

Instances of the first are—German: *becher* a beaker, *bechercben* a small beaker; *lamm* a lamb, *lämmchen*, a small lamb; *haus* a house, *häuschen* a small house; *ball* a ball, *bälchen* a small ball. Low Dutch: *lam* a lamb, *lammeken* a small lamb; *man* a man, *mannetke* a little man. Danish: *lade* a shed, *ladike* a small shed. English: lamb, *lambkin*; hood, *hutkin*; gourd, *gherkin*; man, *mannikin*, or mankin; hill, *hillikin*, or hillock; and perhaps a few others. Shakespeare has still *ladykin*, or la'kin, and *maudberkin*; but these are now obsolete; and so is *canakin*, or cankin: *pipkin* is still heard.

Instances of the second are—German: *rose* a rose, *röslein* a rose-bud; *weib*, a woman, *weiblein* a nice little woman; *kind* a child, *kindlein* a sweet little child; *buch* a book, *büchlein* a pretty little book. Danish: *bid* a bite, *billing* a little bit; *due* a dove, *dulle* a little dove. English: first, *firstling*; cat, *kitling*; young, *younglin*; goose, *goslin*; duck, *ducklin*; dump, *dumplin*; and, if Wallis be right in his derivation, sack, *satchel*. In the English diminutives of this class the final *g*, altho' usual, is a corrupt addition, and has been the cause of throwing this whole order of words out of use, by confounding the caressive with the disparaging affix.

Instances of the third are—German: *flucht* flight, *flüchling*, a run-away; *find* a find, *findling* a foundling; *buck* a hump, *bückling* one who is hunchbacked; *dichter* a poet, *dichterling* a poetaster; *witz* wit, *witzling* a witling. Anglosaxon: *hyra* hire, *hyrling* a hireling; *habban* to have or hold, *hæftling* a captive; *fremd* strange, *fremdling* an outcast. English: found, *foundling*; wit, *witling*; hire, *hireling*; fond, *fondling*; nest, *nestling*; dear, *darling*; suck, *suckling*; change, *changeling*; king, *kingling*; prince, *princeling*; world, *worldling*; man, *manling*; cringe, *cringeling*; and many others. This affix is in English so familiar, and so precisely understood, that it may still be applied to the formation of new words. Ben Jonson indeed ventured to coin *airling*, which has not been received; but this arises from the strange signification by him assigned to it: he uses it for a *jopling*. *Earthling* would naturally mean a contemptible inhabitant of the earth, and might by a theologian be applied to man; *airling* would naturally mean a contemptible inhabitant of the air, and might in the Rape of the Lock, have been addressed by the chagrin of Ariel to the incautious Crispissa; but, by substituting an arbitrary to the essential signification, the word is rendered anomalous, and has therefore incurred the usual fate of such words—desuetude.

4. To the *kin* and *lin* of the northern dialects usage has now substituted the *et* or *let* of the southern, which is employed with increasing freedom in the mintage of English diminutives: as *circlet*, *hamlet*, *streamlet*, *ringlet*, *runlet*, *flowret*, *pocket*, *baronet*, *dragonet*, *crownet* and *coronet*, *riveret*, *riverlet* and *rivulet*, *pullet*, *cygnet*, and many others.

Dr. Geddes, in his new Translation of the Bible, which for purity of diction generally excels the old one, rashly hazards the word *wristlet*. He evidently supposes *bracelet* to mean an ornament for the arm, and to be derived from the French *bras*, arm; and *wristlet* to be likewise coined in the legal die of domestic analogy, and to mean an ornament for the wrist. This is surely a skip-over in etymology. From *bras* comes the verb *to brace*, to surround as with the arms; and from this verb descends the substantive *a brace*, that which embraces. Of this secondary substantive *brace*, a girt, *bracelet* is the diminutive; it means therefore a small girt. Dr. Geddes might correctly have employed the terms *arm-bracelet*, and *wrist-bracelet*; or he might have used the more familiar *wrist-band*, which, although commonly applied to the unornamented termination of a shirt-sleeve, does not exclude the idea of ornament. *Armlet* and *wristlet* can only signify a small arm, and a small wrist.

Whence spring this *kin*, this *lin*, this *ling*, this *et*, or *let*? The origin of formative syllables can seldom be traced satisfactorily: coming into currency before the art of writing, the early shape of their course usually lies behind the furthest summits of historical etymology: it is with the spying-glass of conjecture, not with the way-wiser of record, that the bearing of their sources must be made out. Take guess then instead of proof.

1. and 2. In Anglosaxon *klaen*, in Swedish *klen*, in Swabian *clain*, in Low-saxon *kleen*, and in Teutonic *chlein*, signify *little*. The English adjective *lean*, thin, is of the same family: and, as every word must at first have been the name of a sensible object, it probably denoted something small and slender, suppose *a rush*, or *a twig*. This *chlein* may among some Gothic tribes or provinces have dwindled into *chen* and *kin*; among others into *lein* and *lin*; and have been received in both forms after a remixture of the separated clans. All diminutives easily acquire a careffive character, as *animula*, *ocellus*, &c. the Greeks even called their diminutives ὑποκεριτικα; and the softer form, *lin*, rather than *kin*, would most naturally be so appropriated.

3. Fetch Spelman's Glossary. Turn to the word *Adelingus*. It is there asserted that, in the early provincial dialect of Wessex, *ling* signified an image, or idol. The first idols were little else than posts, trunks of trees slightly fashioned by the carver: *ling* then is likely to have signified the stem of a tree, before it came to signify an idol. Now in all languages a misshapen or stupid individual is commonly compared with wood. What a stump of a man! What a blockhead! What a wooden pate! What a log! How stubborn! Metaphors these of the same class, and natural everywhere, because founded in the qualities of things. Manling, Witling, Kingling, might thus be analyzed into Stump of a man! Block of a wit! Log of a king! The mould once formed would soon be employed to cast substantives to which it was less adapted. The Danish *ling* left, left-handed, awkward, is perhaps connected etymologically with this affix: to call the left hand, the clumsy hand, or the wooden hand, is not unnatural.

4. The English *et* (or *let* as for sound's sake it is sometimes written) descends from the French *ette*, which descends from the Italian *etto*: thus *flowret* is modelled after *fleurette*, and this after *fioretto*. But whence have the Italians their *etto*; for it is not obvious in the Latin? The academicians della Crusca ought to have undertaken the investigation at the word *agnelletto*, which was their first glaring opportunity. Did this syllable originally acquire a diminutive signification by being appended to certain adjectives, as *acerbetto*, sourish, from *acerbo*, sour? In its adjectival form can it be a corruption of the Latin *aptus*, which seems to be an abbreviation of *adpositus* to have *contiguity* for its primary idea; and to be etymologically allied with *apud*; it signifies therefore *close to*, *near to*, *approaching*? Thus Cicero: *Facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere*. *Acerbetto* then would mean approaching to sour: *deschetto* approaching to a table: *balenetto* very like a whale: *orcioletto* a canakin.

Capricious.—Mr. Mason makes an article of this word merely to supply an authority or two for its use. He might have added to Dr. Johnson's information a better account of its origin. Who understands the word from hearing that it means *whimsical*, *fanciful*, *humoursome*? Can it be said of the melancholy hypochondriac that he is capricious, because he is whimsical; of Milton's Comus that it is capricious, because it is fanciful; or of conspiratory-clubs that they are capricious, because they are humoursome? Certainly not. It is necessary to trace back the word to its radical idea: it means *frisky*, bounding or springing like a gazel with unmotived irregularity. Ceva rightly tells us so.

Cum levis in nimbo delapsa volucribus alis
Lætitia in terras stellato ex æthere venit:
Cui comes ille ciens animos, et pectora versans
Spiritus*, a capreis montanis nomen adeptus,
Ignotum Latio nomen: pictoribus ille
Interdum assistens operi, nec segnius instans
Vatibus, ante alios Musis gratissimus hospes.

Captivance.—Words in *ance* were formerly more common in the language than they are now; and were oftener used in the plural number. We no longer, with Jeremy Taylor, say *pursuances*. The syllable *ance* comes directly from the French *ance*, and mediately from the Latin *antia*; and is used for the inflection of verbs: suffer, *sufferance*, persevere, *perseverance*; equiponderate, *equiponderance*; abound, *abundance*; comply, *compliance*. In consequence of their verbal origin, an idea of time, of continued, or of transitive action commonly clings about these words; so that *captivance* seemingly should mean *the process of taking captive*; whereas *captivity* being derived from the adjective,

* Vulgo *Capriccio*.

should

should mean *the quality of being captive*. If this observation be well founded, it accounts in some degree for the reluctance felt at employing this whole class of substantives in the plural number: that which is going on without interruption is as insusceptible of plurality as *warmth* or *beatitude*. Still we can say: the disagreeing warmths of mineral springs; the beatitudes promised in the sermon on the mount; the contrivances of the knights to follow Armida, and the want of variety in their captivances.

Catso.—A lady was complimenting Dr. Johnson on the omission of all indelicate words in his Dictionary. "I perceive, Madam, you have been poaching for them," was the reply of the shrewd cynic. The recorder of this word, and of its derivative, but ill imitates surely the caution of his predecessor: is it not a familiar oath or exclamation of the Italians, analogous in meaning to the Latin *pubes*, and, like it, used occasionally for an adolescent, a blood: does not *catzerie* therefore mean subserviency to libidinous gratification? Thus Ben Jonson:

> These be our nimble-spirited *catsos*, that have their evasions at pleasure.
> *Every Man in his Humour.*

And Marlow:

> He looks like one that is employed in *catzerie*.
> *Jew of Malta.*

Mr. Mason makes these words synonimous with *swindler* and *swindling*.

Celestin.—Why not distinguish between the substantive and the adjective; between Pope Celestin and the Celestine Friars? Does any one write *masculin, feminin?* Usage has established the *e* final in all adjectives formed by this rule of analogy: one always reads the 'Clementine constitutions,' the 'Benedictine editions.' This remark would have been better placed at the word *Benedictin*.

To chaldese.—Is a verb so anomalous to be received on such authority as that adduced by Mr. Mason? Is the passage from Butler's Remains any thing short of nonsense?

> That men so grave and wise
> Should be *chaldes'd* by gnats and flies.

In what respect can gnats *chaldese*, or *chaldaize*, men: for the word is allowed to be formed from *chaldee*, a syriac dialect of the Hebrew. In Butler's sense of the word: He who chaldaized the book of Daniel chaldesed many a divine. See Hudibras, l. 1010.

Cloud-top'd.—This is a vitious though a common way of spelling: for it is a bull in orthography to describe the unutterable. A hard and a soft consonant cannot by any human organs be pronounced in immediate succession in the same syllable. Rob'd, robb'd, ribb'd, are possible sounds; so are soapt, stopt, lipt: but to unite in one termination *b, d, g, v,* or *z*, with *p, t, k, f,* or *s*, is inarticulable. Those who write top'd or topp'd, lip'd or lipp'd, stopp'd and ripp'd, propose to the organs of speech this impossible coalition. The reason why the Germans never learn to distinguish in speaking between *d* and *t*, *b* and *p*, is that the orthography of their language habitually confounds the difference, presenting the letters *b* and *d* when they must be pronounced *p* and *t*, and conversely. Thus the Germans absurdly write *Abt* and *Stadt*, which must be pronounced either *Abd* or *Apt*, either *Statt* or *Stadd*; the hard and the soft consonant cannot be both sounded in one exhalation. There is a difficulty in writing the participle *striped* in its contracted monosyllabic form: the *p* must in pronunciation be followed by *t*, yet it should not be confounded with *stript*, the regular contraction of *stripped*. Why not place an apostrophe before the letter *t*, as readily as before a *d*, and write *strip't?*

Committee.—This word is the regular personal substantive passive of the verb *to commit*, and means primarily, *One to whom any thing is committed*, as in the instances properly adduced by Mr. Mason. The parliamentary use of the word is anomalous: it there means the collective body of persons to whom any thing is committed; and, in that baragoinish sense, is accented on the second syllable.

Constituent.—In the established language of English polity *constituent* has long signified *he who deputes another*: it is thus defined by Johnson, it is thus employed by Burke. In this sense the *primary* are the *constituent* assemblies of the French. But some gallicizing writers have introduced an inconvenient practice of translating the French participle *constituante* (derived from the verb *constituer* to constitute) by the word *constituent* instead of the word *constituting*; they have called the first national assembly of France the *constituent* instead of the *constituting* assembly; and thus they have prepared our ears for the doctrine that parliament is the fundamental constituent authority, and electors the creatures of its fiat.

Constitutionalist. Mr. Mason unaccountably defines this word *an innovator of the civil constitution*; whereas it must by its

ſtructure mean, and in the adduced paſſage does mean, *a partizan of the conſtitution.*

Cooperage.—Mr. Maſon defines cooperage, *a place where coopers work is done*, whereas it ought to mean *the price of cooper's work*: and *coopery* ought to deſignate *the place where coopers work is done.* Stallage, poundage, wharfage, pontage, murage, &c. ſignify the tolls levied for a ſtall, a pound, a wharf, a bridge, a wall, &c. Brewery, foundery, ſmithy, indicate the place where brewers, founders, ſmiths, do their work.

Corival.—As the word *rival* includes the idea of competition, the *co* is redundant: Shakeſpeare's authority has been impotent to protect a word manifeſtly improper: it is now diſuſed.

Corrigible.—There are two ways of obtaining verbal adjectives: 1. by domeſtic analogy; adding to the infinitive the affix *able*, as *diſputable, anſwerable, movable, vitrifiable:* 2. by importation from the French or Latin; as *admiſſible, applicable, irrefragable, ſoluble.* Of this latter claſs, ſo many are of doubtful purity, both in French and Latin, that it is perhaps ſafer to prefer, when both forms exiſt, the Engliſh form; as *admittable, applicable*, &c. *correctable* however does no where occur.

Theſe adjectives all have, or ſhould have, a paſſive ſignification: able *to be* diſputed, anſwered, moved, vitrified; able *to be* admitted, applied, refuted, diſſolved, corrected. Thoſe words are impurely employed, to which an active ſenſe is ſometimes aſſigned. *The Epheſian matron was a comfortable widow:* but not *Warm baths are moſt comfortable:* where *comforting*, or *comfortive*, is intended.

Cotqueenity.—Another proof, if proof were wanting, that there is a tendency in our language to purge itſelf of every thing anomalous: the affix *ity* is not appliable to words of Saxon origin; a Saxon word inflected by means of it is therefore ſuffered to obſoleſce, although minted by Ben Jonſon. Cot-queen is the queen of his own home or cot, where he ought to be king; the maſter Betty, the huſband in petticoats. "A ſtateſwoman, (ſays Addiſon,) is as ridiculous a creature as a cotqueen."

Coure.—Chaucer thus ſpells to cower:

Ferre from theſe other up in an hälke
There lurked and there coured ſhe.
R. R. v. 463.

And again:

Kings mote to hem knele and coure. P. *Tale.*

Both words probably derive from the French *couvrir* to cover, and were firſt applied to the ſquatting of a hen to cover her chickens, and by degrees to ſquatting in general. Spenſer ſeems to have preſerved this primitive ſenſe in the paſſage,

At laſt him turning to his charge behight,
With trembling hand his troubled pulſe gan try,
Where finding life not yet diſloged quite,
He much rejoiced, and cour'd it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht.

Junius is for deriving the word from the Welſh *cwrrian*, to crouch on the paſterns; and Johnſon from the manner in which a *cow* ſinks on her knees. Neither of theſe projects of derivation will account for Spenſer's uſe of the word.

Craple.—Few words are common to ſo many nations as the name of the crab. The Greeks have Καραβος; the French *Crabe*; the Swedes *Krabba*; and all the other Gothic dialects an orthographic variety of the ſame term. *Ecrevijſe* is but a modification of the northern crabfiſh or crayfiſh. This animal being remarkable for its bent-in pincer-claws, has ſupplied in many languages the denomination of a hook, or crook. Thus in German *Krapf*, in Italian *Graffio*, in French *Agraffe* deſignates that hook which receives the bucket of a well. The French *griffe*, a claw, and the Engliſh verb *to gripe* have a common Gothic origin, and deſcend from the ſame ſtem. From *to gripe* comes the frequentative *to grapple.*

The motion of the crab is no leſs remarkable than its form: another ſet of derivatives very numerous, have this movement for their radical idea. In Engliſh *to creep*, in German *krauen, krabbeln*, and again, *to crawl*; as well as the Italian *grappare, grappeggiare*, and the French *grimper*; alſo *to ſcrape*, and its frequentatives *to ſcrabble, to ſcramble*, are no doubt of the ſame family.

Words denoting inſtruments are in all the Gothic dialects conſtructed by adding the affix *el*, which in Mæſo-gothic ſignifies the primitive and commoneſt inſtrument, *the arm*, and occurs in the Engliſh word *elbow*, the bow or bend of the arm; and in *ell*, a meaſure of an arm's length. Thus, *ſhovel*, from to ſhove; *girdle*, from to gird; *heavel*, from to heave; *flail*, from to flay; *needle*, from A.S. *neſtan*, to ſow; *gabel*, a fork, from *to gape* (whence the gable-end, or forked-wall, of a houſe); *chiſel*, from to chaſe, or enchaſe; *awl*, from A. S. *agan*, to begin; *ſpindle*, from to ſpin; *treadle*, from to tread; *trundle*, from

from to trend; *muzzle*, from mouth; *nozzle*, from nose; *handle*, from hand; *thimble*, from thumb; and many others: as, *kettle*, *pestle*, *fickle*, *saddle*, *easel*, *stopple*, &c. With the same affix the Germans form *gartel*, *hebel*, *siegel*, *nadel*, *gabel*, *spindel*, *kessel*, *sattel*, *stoppel*, &c. To this class of words *crable* appears to belong: it means therefore an instrument for creeping. It is to be lamented that the practice has not prevailed of spelling all these substantives with *el* instead of *le*, in order to distinguish this affix from that which serves to form frequentative verbs: such as *joust*, *jostle*; *hurt*, *hurtle*; *stray*, *straggle*, &c.

Culprit.—When a prisoner is brought to the bar, enquiry is made of him whether he pleads guilty, or not guilty: on his answering, "Not guilty," the clerk of the arraigns says, "*Qu'il paroit*, let it appear so." Hence originates the vulgar practice of calling a prisoner, *the culprit*: it was mistaken by the croud for the legal denomination of a criminal.

Curiet.—For this word no sufficient authority is produced: probably it is an error of the press for *curiasse*.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE article in your Magazine for April last (p. 236), respecting the Patent of the Artillery Company, appears to be incorrect. The game enquired after is not Popyemaye, but Popinjay; a game which is still annually played by a society of archers at Kilwinning, a small town of Ayrshire, in Scotland, where, however, from an evident error or provincialism, it is called "*Papingoe*."

According to Bailey, "Popinjay," (papejay, Fr. papejayo, Span. papegoy, Dan.) is a parrot of a greenish colour. In the game of *Papingoe*, a figure, resembling a parrot, is placed at a considerable height upon the church-steeple of Kilwinning, and the archer who brings down the figure with his arrow is immediately declared president of the society for the ensuing year. I have been informed, however, that it is not now requisite to be possessed of considerable skill in order to attain the office of president, and that shooting at the Popinjay is observed merely in conformity to ancient custom.

Glasgow, I am, your's, &c.
July 4, 1801. A. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE enormous rise which has of late years taken place in the price of almost all the necessaries of life, has produced considerable distress in various departments of the community. It has reduced thousands of the lower ranks, who were once able to support themselves and their families by the produce of their industrious exertions, to the odious necessity of accepting parochial relief. The case of these meritorious sufferers, who in fact constitute the sinews of the state, has deservedly occupied a considerable share of the attention of the legislature, and in numerous instances their employers have laudably stept forward to alleviate their wants. But the pressure of distress is by no means confined to the lower orders of the community. The circumstances of the times have caused a melancholy change in the condition of a class of society whose feelings, though peculiarly acute, are in general too slightly regarded—I mean those females of reputable families and good education who were formerly enabled to make a decent and handsome appearance by the economical management of a small income. The labourer demands and receives an increase of wages in some degree proportioned to the encreasing dearness of provisions—the manufacturer may obviate his growing expences, by affixing a higher value on his article, and the landed gentry may raise the rents of their estates: but in this general race, this flight from poverty, those who have no resources but a scanty and unimprovable income, are left behind. They pay double for every thing which they consume, while their revenue remains stationary. In this case what prospect have they of future comfort, and by what means can they maintain themselves in that rank in society which they have been accustomed to hold.

The philosopher may inculcate the vanity of human distinctions, and the statist may coolly inform us, that society will be benefited by the annihilation of these lilies of the valley, which neither toil nor spin; and that events which compel a number of idle people to adopt some useful calling, are so far productive of general advantage. But the man of feeling will commiserate the situation of those, who having, in the earlier period of their lives, been taught to expect that they would be enabled to live independently of personal labour; are now bending beneath the heavy pressure of

of the times, and are either unqualified by their habits and their experience for the conduct of buſineſs, or are prevented by a falſe ſhame, which, however culpable in the eye of ſtern philoſophy, is excited and foſtered by general prejudice, from taking a ſtep which will inſtantly throw them out of that line of ſocial connexion in which their views and ſentiments have been formed. Whoever duly conſiders the caſe of theſe ill-ſtarred individuals, will rejoice to hear of a ſcheme which bids fair to remunerate the ſervices, without hurting the feelings of the induſtrious, and to provide a vent for the little manufactures of the ingenious, without impoſing on them the neceſſity of making public profeſſion of a trade. By the meritorious exertions of a few ladies, in whoſe characters are happily united maturity of underſtanding, zealous perſeverance, and benevolence of heart, ſuch an inſtitution has been lately eſtabliſhed in Mancheſter, under the denomination of the Repoſitory.

The object of this inſtitution is to provide well educated people, the amount or the value of whoſe incomes is diſtreſsfully reduced, with the means of earning a reſpectable livelihood, without loſing the rank which they hold in ſociety.

To obtain this deſirable object, a repoſitory or ſhop is opened, in which is received and ſold any ſpecies or piece of workmanſhip, the executor or proprietor of which is inclined to adopt this medium of ſale.

To every article ſent to the Repoſitory muſt be affixed a ticket, expreſſing the price at which the maker or owner propoſes to ſell it: on this ticket room muſt be left for the inſertion of a number, under which it is regiſtered in the books of the inſtitution. With each article a bill is to be delivered, to which bill thoſe who do not wiſh to appear as traffickers may affix their initials, or any convenient mark.

The agent and the viſitors of the inſtitution attend every Saturday morning from ten till twelve o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking in works, and accounting with thoſe proprietors whoſe works are already ſold. Theſe may either apply in perſon, or by duly authorized repreſentatives.

From the amount of the price of the articles ſold, one penny in the ſhilling is deducted. This deduction is appropriated to the diſburſement of the expences of the inſtitution, which is further ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions, not exceeding 10s. 6d. each.

The ſales are managed by a ſalaried ſuperintendant or ſhopwoman.

The conduct of the inſtitution is regulated by viſitors, two of whom undertake its inſpection for the ſpace of a month.

Theſe viſitors attend at the Repoſitory every Saturday, not only to take in works, &c. as has been before mentioned, but alſo to inſpect and balance the accounts.

It is obvious, that in an inſtitution of this deſcription, the minuteſt accuracy of book-keeping is indiſpenſably requiſite, and as the accounts to be opened are very numerous, the aſſiſtance of a hired clerk muſt in general be neceſſary. Fortunately for the Mancheſter Repoſitory a lady, well verſed in the practice of book-keeping, has generouſly offered her ſervices, and actually regulates this important department of the eſtabliſhment.

If the managers of this inſtitution find that they have any ſurplus at the end of the year, they propoſe, in the firſt place, to ſtrike off the deduction which they at preſent make from the amount of ſales of works, and ſecondly, to purchaſe cloaths for the poor, and ſets of child-bed-linen to be lent for the month, on a ſubſcriber's recommendation.

The inſtitution derives ſome aid from contributions in work, to be ſold for the benefit of the Repoſitory. This aid has, however, been hitherto very trifling, as thoſe ladies of independent property, who ſend in articles to be ſold, generally appropriate the product to the relief of ſome individual, with whoſe circumſtances of diſtreſs they are perſonally acquainted. And here is opened a moſt agreeable and intereſting mode of beſtowing charitable aſſiſtance. Many ladies have pages in the ledger of the Repoſitory, who appropriate their profits to this moſt laudable purpoſe. Children, likewiſe, bring into the Repoſitory their little works, and thus earn their portions of pocket-money.

The following are the principal articles which have hitherto been offered for ſale at this Repoſitory:—

Shirts of various ſizes and deſcriptions, cravats, pocket-handkerchiefs, ſtays, cloaks, ſpencers, ladies dreſſing-gowns, pockets, caps, tippets, frilled handkerchiefs, ruffs, &c.—Children's robes, veſts, frocks and caps, ſocks, ſhoes, gloves, mitts, garters, petticoats, houſewives, work-bags, all ſorts of fancy-work, &c.

It has already been aſcertained, that the Mancheſter Repoſitory has been productive

ductive of much good. With a view of promoting the eſtabliſhment of ſimilar inſtitutions this outline of its plan is laid before the public through the medium of your valuable Magazine, by

BENEVOLUS.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION *through* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *during the* SUMMER *of* 1797.

(*Continued from page* 125. *of Vol.* II.)

*BURGER.** At the entrance of this village, we obſerved ſome ſubſtantial houſes and cottages of ſtone: the latter moſtly thatched. The extenſive gardens of the public houſe (the Arundel Arms), are ornamented in the *Iſlington* ſtile, with leaden ſtatues; a ſpecies of foppery we did not expect in ſo remote a ſituation. Being informed that the grounds about *Wardour Caſtle*, were open to the *untaxed* obſervation of every one who choſe to walk in them, we entered accordingly, and purſuing the principal walk to the left, which is ſhady and winding, arrived firſt at a beautiful, though ſomewhat mutilated, tri-corned little altar of earthenware, and then at a ſylvan temple in which is a caſt of Diana. In purſuing this walk our attention was occaſionally attracted by urns, and fragments of buildings that had been ſuffered to go to decay, and by ſeats of rude rock-work, that commanded fine openings to the rich champaign ſpread before us. Of this the ſummit of a hill to which the meandering paths at length conducted us, afforded a ſtill more extenſive view. But the principal object of our ſearch was the ruins of the old caſtle; whoſe ſhattered towers, overgrown with ivy and elder, as they firſt broke upon our ſight, excited our veneration, but a nearer approach ſomewhat damped theſe enthuſiaſtic ſenſations; nor could we behold without diſguſt the taſteleſs patch work of modern ruins, old walls, and grotto-work, Grecian arches, trim parterers and ſmooth-ſhaven green. Here are alſo ſome remains of the Manſion that was built ſoon after the deſtruction of the caſtle, and which, in its turn, was deſtroyed by the preſent lord, when he built the preſent reſidence. The lower part of theſe remains are now converted into a ſtable; above is a room which we were ſhewn, and which contains ſeveral prints, from ſubjects taken from the civil war, in the time of Charles I. and alſo two paintings, one of Socrates inſtructing Alcibiades, the other of his Brother Philoſopher, throwing away his Wooden Diſh on ſeeing a Poor Man drink, ſtill more philoſophically, out of the palm of his hand.

As it was now paſt five o'clock we could not ſee the houſe: that is to ſay, the whole of it could not be ſhewn to us: to thoſe apartments that were at liberty however we had acceſs, The chapel is, I believe, conſidered as the fineſt place of Catholic devotion in England; and it is certainly very beautiful — if beauty be indeed an epithet reconcilable with that impoſing awe, which the decorations here accumulated irreſiſtibly produce. The paintings, ſix in number, are moſtly copies. Of theſe "The Marriage in Cana;" The Altar Piece, "Chriſt taken down from the Croſs;" and particularly "The Aſſumption of the Virgin," appeared to us to be the beſt.

Among the other paintings that particulary intereſted us, were two fine Seapieces in the drawing-room, "Moonlight contraſted with the effects of Fire," and "A Shipwreck," by Vernet, "An Old Man," by Titian, and "John the Baptiſt," by Raphael. But that which above all arreſted our attention, was "Joſeph of Arimathea and the Virgin, begging the Body of Chriſt." The whole picture, according to my untutored taſte at leaſt, is maſterly; and that paſſion and feeling which conſtitute the ſoul both of painting and poetry, are here moſt powerfully concentrated. The countenance of Mary in particular is perfectly thrilling. I gazed till the whole ſcene was realized before me, and I felt the artiſt in every nerve.

The farms in this neighbourhood, if we were rightly informed, like thoſe every where elſe, are getting into fewer hands. There are, however, ſtill ſome ſmall ones, at about 30l. or 40l. a year. Wages from 6s. to 7s. per week. Little or no ſpinning for the women and children: the latter of which, till they are able to follow the plough, can earn nothing, ſome of them may then at ploughing-time get 4d. per day.

Lord Arundel, during the dear ſeaſon, relieved their diſtreſſes by donations of bread; and pariſh aſſiſtance eked out the ſcanty

* In the former part of this Article, Monthly Magazine, for March, p. 125 miſprinted *Bangor*. For "*coarſe grounds*," in the ſame Article, p. 124, l. 23, *read*, "*courſe of the grounds*."

scanty hire of the labourer. Some few farmers raised the wages during the scarcity, but when the evil was somewhat abated, the wages were again reduced. The cottagers keep no cows; and a drop of milk is hardly to be procured by any means.

From Fonthill to Wardour Castle, our way had lain entirely through cross-country road; nor was the case altered in our way to East-Knoyle, through which we were conducted, over commons, lanes and farm-yards, by a peasant, of whom we enquired the way to Mere. From him we learnt that the farms in that neighbourhood were not in general very large. Few were above 3 or 400, more of them not above 100l. a year; and there were some perhaps (though very few) as low as 50l. or 40l. The cottagers have mostly a bit of garden; some of them a pig; but none of them a cow; and the farmers understood œconomy better than to *sell* their skim-milk. Wages 7s. per week; in hay-time 8 or 9s. in harvest from 10s. to 12s. Hay-time and harvest usually occupy together from 8 to 10 weeks. The village of East-Knoyle, like all the cottages sprinkled in our way, is built of stone, and mostly covered with thatch.

Here we met with another instance of rustic civility. An old man, attentive to our enquiries, conducted us thro' the church-yard, and pointing out a steep path which we were to ascend, and a mill on the summit which we were to leave to the right, gave us one of those clear and distinct directions, so rarely to be expected from the peasantry of this country. From the summit, thus pointed out to us, we commanded one of the most pleasing views I had ever seen. Hills and vallies, rich, fertile, and variegated, were seen finely interspersed with woodlands and cottages, and here and there some prouder mansions; while other hills, dimly descried through the mists, bounded the prospect and mingled with the horizon. Beautiful slopes and dells and climes, cloathed with fern and coppice, formed the rough foreground of the picture; and the sky, cloudy, but rather wild and sublime than monotonous, formed a *sombre* but not unsuitable accompaniment: while a shower of rain gave additional freshness to all the nearer objects, and deepened the emerald tint of the short close turf we trod. Anon the moving curtains of the sky were rent, and the beams of the sun, breaking through the interstices of dark clouds, brightly illuminated the distant western hills, whose mitigated splendours, seen through the misty veil of an intervening shower, gave a finishing tho' transient beauty to the whole. One of the distinguished features of this scene, is the high ridgy hill near Stourhead, with Alfred's tower on the summit.

Evening was now approaching, and we had yet six or seven miles to walk. Yet it was with some reluctance that we quitted this commanding eminence for the downward path that led to Upton. Still, however, both the atmosphere and our own organs were in a favourable state for the enjoyment of the picturesque, and the beauty and fertility of the home-scene, in the lowlands, with their embowered and scattered cottages, seemed to rival the extensive diversity of the bird's eye prospect. Nor was it long before we again ascended, and regained our former view, with some heightening additions: and now, once more, we descended through a deep slope, fertile and well coppiced, to a little hamlet, called

The Green; and thence, under luxuriant hedgerows and across fields, no less inviting, to

Upham, Upton, or *Upon* (for so variously it is called). This is a pretty village of stone, retired and tranquil. But its beauty is all without: and perhaps the advantages of stone-built cottages are more to the beholder than the occupant. In one of these, where we went to inquire our farther way, of a poor double-bent woman, who was seated at her wheel, we saw perhaps as much wretchedness as we could well have encountered in the mud-cottages of the fenns of Lincolnshire.

Our way was still cross-road—wild, neglected, unspoiled, cross-road--unfit indeed for chaises of all kinds, curricles, gigs, or tandems—But then it was variegated—it was wild—it was unfrequented—just such as suited the taste of two excentric pedestrians who abjured "towered cities," and were sick of "the busy haunts of men;" and away we thridded down pleasant lanes, over stiles, and along faint foot-tracks, by the side of another part of that fine range of hills, whose more commanding views had this day so often delighted us. My companion fell into deep musing and pursued the path undeviating; but my spirits were alert. I bounded to the summit, and pursued my way along its sharp ridge, for more than a mile, to its termination.

The principal scene commanded from this ridge, was the same in which we had twice before luxuriated—but it appeared here with increased advantages of extent, variety and beauty; and as this part of the ridge over-peers the neighbouring hills,

it

it has the additional advantage of commanding the whole circle of horizon. Alfred's tower again obtrudes itſelf upon obſervation from this new point of viſion.

Weſt Knoyle, to which I immediately deſcended, (to join my companion) from the extremity of this ridge, is an extenſive though ſcattered village; but offered no particular food for our obſervation.

From hence the road winds, over a chain of hills, through narrow lanes, ſhady and delightful to the eye, with now and then a cottage or two, a farm-houſe, or a blackſmith's ſhop, till coming to a place where the road divides point-blank to right and left. Here we were at ſome loſs which path to purſue; till luckily catching a glimpſe of the church over a ſtile, we fixed our eyes upon this as our north-ſtar, and directed our courſe accordingly, over fields and quags, till at laſt weary and hungry we arrived at

Mere; where the circumſtance of our being on foot, and perhaps the *additions* made to our appearance by the laſt part of our journey, procured us but a cold reception. At the firſt inn we applied to *the houſe was full*; and at the ſecond (the Angel) the good landlady eyed us with ſome evident ſigns of jealouſly, before ſhe yielded her reluctant aſſent to our inquiries. Some cold leg of lamb, however, ſome lamb-chops, and a ſallad, ſoon ſatisfied the cravings of the inward man, and reſtored us and ultimately mine hoſteſs of the *Angel* to good humour; and we were ſumptuouſly lodged in an apartment, hung not indeed with modern chintz—nor with ancient tapiſtry—no; but with cloths, daubed with a profane hunting-match, and a ſacred legend in imitation of that once famous cloth of Arras. But as Balaam's aſs only brayed and the hounds only yelped on canvas, we contrived to ſleep very ſoundly till nine o'clock

Thurſday, July 6. Mere is but a ſtraggling ſort of town, indifferently built. The little croſs, or market-houſe, is a mean edifice; and the greateſt curioſity we remarked was a publick-houſe ſign, which exhibits a ſorry black dog, with a coronet round his neck, and a chain; over which is written "The Old George!"

A manufactory of ticks is carried on here, at which women earn upon an average from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per week—though there are ſome who get 7s. and even 7s. 6d. Men from 8s. to 9s. 6d. It furniſhes no employment for children. Labourers in huſbandry receive 7s. per week. The farms are moſtly large, from 3 to 7 or 800l. a year. Scarcely any from 50 to 100l. None of the cottagers (as might be expected) have any cows.

Having taken our morning repaſt and our morning lounge, we quitted Mere; and having paſſed the houſe of Mrs. Groſe (widow of the famous Antiquary), we turned off to the right, to

Stour-head, the juſtly celebrated ſeat of Sir Richard Hoare. Having paſſed ſome time in admiring the paintings, (ſeveral of which—particularly "The Wiſe-men's Offerings," and "The Death of Dido," though a copy, deſerve more particular notice) our attention was next directed to the gardens, the leaſt intereſting object in which (becauſe ſo theatrically artificial—for it only performs by command of the turn-cock) is the caſcade. Barring this foppery, the grounds are in good taſte; and the decorations (the Doric temple on the lake, the Chineſe bridge, the fine hanging plantations, the arch leading to the grotto, the grotto itſelf, and the nymph ſleeping there, the antique Gothic croſs (formerly an ornament to the city of Briſtol), the urn, emboſſed with Bachanalian revels, the temple of the ſun, and the pantheon, all deſerve their ſeparate portions of attention. In this laſt in particular, are ſome very fine ſtatues. They are as follows "Peace" and a "Diana," two caſts in metal; a "Flora," charming from the beautiful ſimplicity of its drapery; a "Hercules," truly Herculean; ſublime in ſtrength, without bombaſtic diſtortion of muſcle—(ſome of our *ſublime* painters of the *new* ſchool would do well to ſtudy it.) a "Livia Auguſta, as Ceres," equally captivating from the beauty of the features and fine repreſentation of the ſimplicity of ancient drapery. Theſe are in marble by Ryſbach. "Meleager," and the "Egyptian Iſis," are in plaſter of Paris.

The terrace, an extenſive ride, commanding a rich variety of proſpect; and Alfred's tower, a modern triangular building of brick, and of very great height, were the next objects of our attention. From the top of this we commanded one of thoſe extenſive proſpects, which fill the eye with preſent wonder, but from the indiſtinctneſs of their objects leave but few traces on the remembrance.

After theſe birds-eye proſpects we would gladly have repoſed ourſelves in ſome ſcene of humble ſequeſtration; and Arthur's vale, of which we had heard talk, as one of the beautiful objects of theſe extenſive grounds, ſeemed by its name to promiſe what we wiſhed; but in our ſearch for this, we only loſt ourſelves in entan-

gling and pathless mazes, and at last were obliged to give over the pursuit.

We now crossed a common to Norton Ferris; whence, through a narrow defile, we passed to

Maiden Bradley; where we refreshed ourselves with some tea and rashers of bacon: our repast being accompanied with a concert of vocal music, which though not performed in the same room where we sat, effectually prevented us from hearing the sound of our own voices. This delectable performance was no other than a Cornish song, giving the French and all Revolutionists to the devil, and exalting "George the Great," with all due veneration, to the skies. The performers were a company of colliers (not very angelic indeed in their appearance), but they joined in the apotheosis with such Stentorian force of lungs, that I think it may be safely affirmed that never conqueror or mighty potentate had his praise more loudly celebrated.

The sortie from Maiden Bradley, as we directed our course towards the Bath road, presented a pleasing picture, terminating in blue distant hills; but whose principal beauty was undoubtedly derived from the brightness and serenity of the evening. The road continued to be very interesting for the first three miles, and through the twisted branches of some fine romantic trees afforded several beautiful views. The beauty of the evening however was over before we arrived at Frome (the place of our destination) which we entered at about half past nine, and where we were hospitably entertained by the relations and friends of my fellow-traveller.

(To be continued).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE spirit of true poesy has been so long laid among the tombs of our literary fathers, that even the apparition of Genius is and ought to be considered, in our days, highly miraculous. The little volume containing the poetical works of the late T. Little, esq. is a phenomenon of this kind. The editor, in a very ingenious preface, abounding with classical remark and polite criticism, gives a brief account of the author, who, as it appears, was his particular friend, and a young man of the most ardent sensibility and refined passion. His eulogium on CATULLUS is elegant and accurate; but I do not coincide in the too favourable opinion he seems to entertain of the "sentimental levity, the '*grata protervitas*' of a Rochester or a Sedly." The amatory writers of an *earlier* date were certainly more fanciful, and, at the same time, more natural; I shall only instance the names of a RANDOLPH, or a DRAYTON, poets, with whose works I doubt not that MR. LITTLE himself was particularly intimate. To those I do not scruple to add SUCKLING, as much superior in delicate simplicity to his more famous contemporaries. In describing the warmer emotions of the heart, there is a chastity of expression required, which can alone give a durability of colouring to performances of a nature generally evanescent, or at least liable to decay with their subject. Who, at this period of comparative purity, is delighted with the mythological extravagance of WALLER, or the polished pedantry of LANSDOWN? Their admirers are departed with our grandames, or only exist in maiden-aunts, and antiquated beauties, who, happily, know very little of the matter. As for the so much celebrated elegies of HAMMOND, they are, though modern, even less sufferable; the stiff, affected exercises of a school-boy, not the spontaneous and animated effusions of a lover; and I can hardly determine, whether even the mad flights of the DELLA-CRUSCA tribe, wild and inconsistent as they are, may not be *more* appropriate to the delineation of those sentiments which owe their very birth to the temporary frenzy of an overheated heart, and, sometimes, of an overheated head. Though some may style this apathy, it is certainly the apathy of reason; and cannot be refuted by the chymerical enthusiasm of any metaphysical inamorato, from the time of PETRARCH himself to the present. After this short digression, I shall enter more minutely into a detail of the pieces which so forcibly demand our attention, first pointing out their peculiar characteristics.

Although they may, casually, betray the inconsiderate levity and effervescence of youth, they are, generally, correct and finished; there is much versatility of measure, but the diction and style are uniformly splendid. The playful archness of MATT. PRIOR has been, in some places, happily imitated, as in the lines, beginning "Yes, I think I once heard of an amorous youth, &c. in the SONG, p. 39; in the "Kiss;" and in "FANNY of TIMMOL." Many poems, of a more sublime or affecting order, remind us of that simple sweetness which LANGHORNE once so frequently evinced. The "SHIELD" is nothing in-

ferior to the beſt of GRAY's minor odes, and, conſequently, will admit of no ſort of compariſon with the monſtrous productions of the day, for which the editor expreſſes a commendable diſtaſte. "It ſcreams for the guilt of days that are paſt," is awefully fine, and worthy of a poet, as is, likewiſe,

"While the damp boughs creak, and the
ſwinging ſhield
Sings to the raving ſpirit of night."

The SONG, p. 115. is infinitely beautiful, and contains much real wit, blended with exquiſite tenderneſs. I ſhall preſent it as a ſpecimen.

If I ſwear by that eye, you'll allow
Its look is ſo ſhifting and new,
That the oath I might take on it now,
The very next glance would undo!
Thoſe babies that neſtle ſo fly,
Such different arrows have got,
That an oath on the glance of an eye
Such as your's, may be off in a ſhot!
Should I ſwear by the dew on your lip,
Though each moment the treaſure re-
news,
If my conſtancy wiſhes to trip,
I may kiſs off the oath when I chooſe!
Or a ſigh may diſperſe from that flow'r
The dew and the oath that are there,
And I'd make a new vow ev'ry hour,
To loſe them ſo ſweetly in air!
But clear up the heav'n of your brow,
Nor fancy my faith is a feather;
On my heart I will pledge you my vow,
And they muſt be both broken together!

It would be eaſy to produce ſpecimens of ſimilar excellence, but I forbear to treſpaſs upon the limits of your miſcellany, and remain,

Yours, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to requeſt, through the medium of your Magazine, ſome or one of thoſe *who can*, to publiſh, by ſubſcription, or otherwiſe, an engraving of the Hon. Thomas Erſkine; thereby giving thoſe an opportunity of ſitting under his auſpicious repreſentation, who revere his profeſſional character and abilities, his humane diſpoſition and goodneſs of heart, and his diſintereſtedneſs, and you will oblige, Sir,

Your conſtant Reader,
IMIC.

Colcheſter, Aug. 6, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* JOURNEY *from* COPENHAGEN *to* HAMBURG, *&c.*

(Continued from Page 24.)

NYEBORG is an ancient town, ſituated on a bay where none but ſmall veſſels can enter, as the depth of water is not great. It is about three miles from the point of the promontory which extends itſelf into the Great Belt. It has been, what was called in former times, well fortified; but the fortifications, as well as the caſtle, are at preſent in a ſtate of dilapidation; and a palace, which was formerly the reſidence of the Kings of Denmark, is now alſo in ruins. In 1659, a victory was obtained over the Swedes under the guns of the caſtle. This town, like many others in Zealand and Fünen, is falling faſt to decay: it has but little commerce, and perhaps it would have none, if it were not that the revenue is collected here from the veſſels which pay toll as they paſs through the Great Belt. We were detained at Nyeborg ſeveral hours, until the commandant thought proper to riſe, and counterſign our papers: we were much mortified by our detention, as the accommodations of the inn were very indifferent; for we could only procure a cup of bad coffee, which we found but a ſorry ſubſtitute for a breakfaſt, after travelling all night in an open boat. It would be ſuppoſed, that Nyeborg, though but a very ſmall town, contained many poor, as in two inns which we entered, we ſaw boxes fixed in a conſpicuous place in each, to receive charitable donations from travellers; ſimilar lines were written on them; which were to the following effect:—"*Les Aumones ſont agréable à Dieu.—Donnez en, ſans Diſtinction de Nation, ni de Religion.—Nous ſommes tous Frères.—Donnez à l'humanité.*" This energetic demand we complied with, by dropping our "mite;" but we afterwards felt alarmed, when, on enquiry, we learned that a prieſt came every Saturday and unlocked the box, the contents of which he depoſited in his pocket, and we could not find that any account was rendered of its application.

The road from Nyeborg to Odenſee, the capital of Fünen, is through a flat, well-cultivated country. Indeed this iſland is ſaid to be better cultivated than Zealand: in the latter, corn-land chiefly abounds, but in Fünen there is more cattle than in Zealand, and of courſe more

ground ſet apart for meadow and paſture. Zealand is leſs populous in proportion than Fünen, which contains about 150,000 inhabitants. We arrived at Odenſee, which is ſeventeen miles from Nyeborg, in four hours, and were glad to find good accommodations at the poſt-houſe, where we ſtopped to refreſh ourſelves, and change horſes.

We ran through *Odenſee*, which is a large and populous town, and has much more appearance of trade than any we had paſſed through ſince we left Copenhagen. It lies on a river, which diſcharges itſelf into a bay in the Cattegat: its chief commerce conſiſts in a leather manufactory of army accoutrements; there are alſo ſeveral mills for grinding corn, and three or four large breweries. The beer which is brewed here is as good as any in Denmark; indeed the Daniſh ſtrong-beer is ſometimes excellent, and when bottled and kept, it is nearly equal to London porter*. It is exported to the Daniſh ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and theſe hot climates greatly improve its flavour. Odenſee has three churches, and a town-houſe, where the ſtates of the kingdom formerly met to chuſe a king, before the crown was made hereditary. In 1658, the Swedes poſſeſſed the iſland of Fünen, which they evacuated at the treaty of Roſkild. King Charles Guſtavus had his head quarters here. There are ſeveral printing-houſes in this town, and two newſpapers are publiſhed during the week†.

The next ſtage is Aſſens, which is twenty-two miles from Odenſee. The beginning of the road of this ſtage is good, and the country is well cultivated: many gentlemen of reſpectability have country-ſeats about this part of the iſland, which have a pleaſing effect on the ſurrounding ſcenery. We had not proceeded far on this road, before we were ſurpriſed and gratified, in ſeeing the fields for ſeveral miles round us covered with poultry, particularly with geeſe, and an innumerable quantity of goſlings. About ſeven miles from Odenſee is the ſmall village of Dalem; here the roads begin to loſe their ſmoothneſs and conſiſtency, and for the laſt nine or ten miles they are very heavy. We drove into Aſſens in the evening, almoſt as weary as our horſes, which had run all the way from Odenſee.

Aſſens is a ſmall town lying on the Little Belt, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. We ordered our boat, and immediately as we had drank our coffee, we ſtepped into it, and in two hours landed on the continent, in the province of South Jutland, or duchy of Sleſwick, at a ſmall place called Aaresünd, the diſtance of which from Aſſens is ten miles.

We found it would be difficult to procure poſt-horſes this evening, and therefore, at the ſolicitation of our landlord, we took up our lodging here for the night; he promiſed that our ſupper and accommodations ſhould repay us for our time, and he was as good as his word. We afterwards learned, that it was cuſtomary for the boats to go up to Hadersleben; but it being night, our boatmen wiſhing to ſave themſelves trouble, landed us here, not perhaps without the concurrence of our inn-keeper.

We had now taken our leave of the Daniſh iſlands, and we found that Daniſh money would no longer paſs current, except at this place, which has a direct communication with Fünen: we were prepared for this, and had accordingly ſupplied ourſelves at Copenhagen with dollars, called Sleſwick and Holſtein ſpecie-dollars; a ſilver-coin, with much alloy, which paſſes for about 4s. 6d. ſterling. This coin has a general circulation all over Sleſwick and Holſtein, even including Hamburg itſelf. The ſpecie-dollar is divided into halves, quarters, &c. On the journey from Copenhagen to this place, the regular charge for a waggon and two horſes is three marks, eight ſkillings Daniſh currency (i. e. 2s. 4d. ſterling), per Daniſh mile: for the paſſage of the Great Belt, we paid ſix rix-dollars, four marks (i. e. 26s. 8d. ſterling); and for the paſſage of the Little Belt two rix-dollars: making in the whole, for a journey of 144 miles, 4l. 11s. ſterling, not reckoning the expences on the road, at the inns, &c. which are in general very moderate.

Aaresünd is not laid down on the maps which I have ſeen of this country; it lies at the mouth of a ſmall river, and contains only about half a dozen houſes, of which the inn makes by far the moſt reſpectable appearance. The maſter of it, a very civil man, informed us he had been in England, and that he had cultivated his garden

* I ſpeak of London porter *in former times*, I do not mean to degrade the Daniſh ſtrong-beer, by a compariſon with the execrable traſh that is now (1801) retailed under the name of porter in London.

† For a good account of the Daniſh newſpapers, ſee the Monthly Magazine for April, 1800.

garden in the Engliſh ſtyle, which he wiſhed us to ſee. We found it perfectly neat, but that it had more the appearance of a Dutch or a Flemiſh garden than of an Engliſh one. Thoſe who have travelled in Holland and Flanders will know to what I allude, which I cannot illuſtrate better than by uſing the words of the poet:

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has its brother;
And half the platform juſt reflects the other."

The Daniſh gardens have generally a kind of wild fertility, and not that unnatural regularity and ſameneſs which our landlord erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be the characteriſtic of an Engliſh garden*.

Early in the morning of the 26th of April, we left Aaresünd for Haderſleben, diſtant about nine miles. On each ſide of this road, the fields are divided by fine luxuriant hedges of black-thorn, which are alſo the boundaries of the road. Theſe had to us a new and pleaſing appearance, as we had been accuſtomed for ſome time paſt to ſee clay or large ſtones uſed for theſe purpoſes, except in ſome parts of Fünen, where there are low-kept hedges. The morning was ſo fine, that we got out of our vehicle, and walked the greater part of this poſt. We had occaſion to remark, that the vegetation was much forwarder here than in England, though the latitude of the place is 55° north. In theſe countries, there is ſcarcely any ſpring or autumn; the tranſition from cold to heat is quick; there will ſometimes be a hard froſt, and a few days afterwards every thing will burſt forth into vegetation, as if from the boſom of the ſnow. In the country which we were now travelling through, the graſs was cut, and on the ground.

We arrived at Haderſleben in excellent ſpirits, prepared to enjoy a good breakfaſt, in the Daniſh meaning of the word. It is the cuſtom in theſe countries to take a cup of coffee at ſeven o'clock, and at nine or ten breakfaſt is ſerved, which conſiſts of cold ſavoury meat, dried fiſh, eggs, bread, butter, and cheeſe, with Daniſh ſtrong-beer, and French brandy, which of courſe cannot be diſpenſed with. *Haderſleben* is a ſmall pleaſant town, lying at the bottom of a hill. The moſt conſpicuous object in it is a high pillar, with the figure of a man, with a large rod in his hand, on the top; this is the whipping-poſt, and from the ſituation in which it is placed, it would ſeem as if the rod was held in *terrorem* over the heads of travellers, who cannot avoid being ſtruck with this object immediately on entering the town. While we were at breakfaſt, we heard pſalm-ſinging in the ſtreet, which we found proceeded from a prieſt in canonicals, walking before four boys (paupers); the people informed us, that this was the cuſtom morning and evening. The poſt-maſter here obliged us to take four horſes, thinking, or pretending to think, that two were not ſufficient to draw us and our baggage, though one ſtrong Engliſh or German horſe would actually have run away with the waggon (which is very light) and its contents: however, as theſe gentlemen are abſolute in their way, we were obliged to ſubmit to the impoſition for the remainder of our journey.

From Haderſleben to Apenrâde is twenty miles; the country is rather flat the greater part of this poſt, but on approaching the latter town, it has a more bold and mountainous appearance than any we had yet ſeen.

Apenrâde is ſituated on a ſmall bay, called Apenrâde-fiörd; the houſes are built of a light-coloured brick, which has a ſingular neat appearance, and the ſtreets are kept very clean. Ships of 300 tons come up to this port from the Baltic, as it carries on a conſiderable trade with the iſlands in that ſea. Its exports are chiefly corn, timber, and naval ſtores. It is a pleaſant mercantile town; and the hilarity which we obſerved in the countenances of the inhabitants, beſpoke that kind of contentment which is generally produced by honeſt induſtry. Apenrâde reminded me of an Engliſh ſea port town, but the compariſon was greatly in its favour; for the people here are neater and cleaner, and have more the appearance of honeſty and ſobriety than is to be ſeen in the ſame kind of towns in England, where dirt and ſqualid wretchedneſs appear in every corner, and where the lower claſs of people are certainly as debauched as they are in any part of the world*. On leaving Apenrâde, we have a view of the ſea, and a ſmall promontory, covered with a fine

* The beſt garden I ſaw in Denmark was at the country-houſe of Mr. de Coninck (a merchant of great reſpectability), about fifteen miles from Copenhagen. The houſe and grounds lie upon one of the fine lakes with which Zealand abounds; the gardens are laid out with great taſte, which does credit to the hoſpitable owner of the manſion, who is a Dutchman.

* I allude to Plymouth, Plymouth-dock, Portſmouth, and latterly Yarmouth, &c.

wood,

wood, to the left: the *coup d'œil* brought to my recollection the south-east end of the Island of Fayal, one of the Azores, of which it struck me as an almost exact resemblance.

From Apenrade, the road, for about a mile, runs along the sea-shore, when it turns off to the right into the country, which is fertile and well-cultivated. Near the road, we saw a small church, with the steeple about twenty yards from it; I wished to try the quickness of our driver, and accordingly I told him, that I supposed it had been blown off in a gale of wind, as it stood rather awry: to this, after taking his pipe from his mouth, and looking attentively at the church, he assented with a solemn nod. The ignorance and stupidity of the drivers of these vehicles is remarkable; we could never get a satisfactory answer to even the most plain question: they are like that class of people in Ireland, and in some parts of England (particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk), where it is extremely difficult for travellers to get a direct answer to any enquiry.

The next stage is Flensburg (distant from Apenrade twenty miles) which we reached in the evening. It is nearly surrounded with mountains on the land side, and lies on a gulph which runs up from the Baltic, and is a good harbour for small vessels, being completely sheltered from the wind. The town is well built, containing many substantial houses, chiefly of red brick; the principal street is broad and straight, and, upon the whole, it has the appearance of having been formerly a town of some consequence, but it has now nothing remarkable or worthy the attention of a traveller. We slept here, and in the morning proceeded on our journey.

From Flensburg to Sleswick is twenty-two miles: the roads are in general sandy and very heavy, and gave us a *presentiment* of what we were to expect for nearly the remainder of our journey. The village of *Angelen* lies between these towns, in the district of that name, from whence came the East Angles, who, it is said, gave the name to our country*. This village, as well as most of the villages in this country, consists of a few straggling houses†, or rather barns, which make a poor appearance on the outside, but are in general very comfortable and cleanly within.

We arrived at Sleswick about noon; but were previously obliged to go through the degrading ceremony (which fortunately but seldom occurs in this country) of being examined by the guard at the Castle of Gottorp. This was the first place at which we had been interrogated by a centinel, who, seeing us in an extra post waggon, gave himself all the airs of a man of consequence; and after making a number of enquiries, which could answer no other end than to shew his self-importance, but which we were obliged to answer, he discharged us with a supercilious look, saying, in a surly tone (in German) "*You may pass.*" From Gottorp to Sleswick, the road is planted with a fine row of high trees, which have really a magnificent appearance.

Sleswick (Dytch *Schleswig*), which has the honour of giving the name to this province, is a very well built town, about a mile and a half in length, lying in a semi-circle on the Gulph of Sley. It is a completely aristocratic, German city, which we were not long in discovering. Old-fashioned carriages, with tall men in tarnished liveries, behind them, were driving up and down the streets: the inhabitants were stiff in their dress, and formal and ceremonious in their behaviour; in fact, pomp and parade appear here to take place of that industry and commercial independence which we had with pleasure observed in the other towns of this province. The people of the inn were disgustingly inattentive to us because we had not an equipage and the appearance of noblemen; and on this account we found it hardly possible to procure accommodations even for the short time which we staid here. In this city they boast that the German language is spoken with as great accuracy as at Vienna; but it was perhaps fortunate for them, as it might save their credit, that we could not criticise on the purity of their diction. This city has very little trade, as none but small boats can come up to it, the passage of the Sley being long since choaked up with mud and sand; before this event it was a flourishing and populous place. It is now chiefly inhabited by the officers of the castle, and the poorer class, i. e. the attendants

* The Britons asked their aid against the Scots and Picts, in consequence of which they came over in great numbers to this country, which now bears their name, e.g. *Angle-terre*, i. e. Angle-land, or England.

† Those who have been in Holland, and remarked the villages there, are apt to be fastidious, as perhaps none in the world can equal them for neatness, and, I may say, elegance; yet these have not that rural appearance which the villages in England have, but look rather like towns in miniature.

attendants on the court, and the attendants on them. It contains about 5000 inhabitants.

Proceeding on our journey, we went back to the Caſtle of Gottorp, the grounds about which are extremely well laid out; our driver, being perhaps connected with ſome of the domeſtics, wiſhed us to ſee the Caſtle; but this we declined. It is ſurrounded with a ditch, and is a large, gloomy, proud-looking manſion, which appearance well ſuits with the character of the preſent poſſeſſor—the Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, who is Governor of Sleſwick and Holſteïn, and Commander in Chief of his Daniſh Majeſty's Troops in theſe Provinces. He is, I am informed, almoſt univerſally diſliked, for his proud, overbearing deportment, and the contempt in which he holds perſons who are in inferior ſituations, particularly the lower orders of ſociety*. From Gottorp to Rendſburg is ſeventeen miles, through a country abounding with heavy ſands, where, if land-marks were not ſet up in the waſte to direct the traveller, the half-formed roads would not have enabled our driver to diſcover the route, and we might probably have wandered about for many hours. This extenſive tract is covered with ſand (except here and there a ſmall ſpot of rank graſs) for many miles; and we ſought in vain for the agreeable and enlivening proſpect of agricultural induſtry, with which we had hitherto been much delighted. At length, after a moſt diſagreeable and weariſome journey, we reached Rendſburg, and paſſed through the gates without being moleſted by the centinel, which we accounted for by its being garriſoned by Daniſh troops; indeed the commandant behaved with much attention and politeneſs, as he not only ordered the gates to be kept open two hours later than uſual to accommodate us, but on our ſending him our names, with thanks for his civility, he requeſted, if we remained in the town till the morning, that we would favour him with our company to breakfaſt.

Rendſburg is the frontier town in Holſteïn; it is regularly built, and its fortifications are the beſt of any in the Daniſh dominions. It lies on a canal, which runs from the Baltic. This is a work of great commercial importance, and deſerves particular notice. It commences three miles north of Kiel, and forms the preſent boundary of Holſteïn and Sleſwick. The diſtance, from its commencement to the laſt ſluice, at Rendſburg, is 27 miles; by it ſhips of 120 to 140 tons can come up to this town from the Baltic. It is intended that this canal, which was begun in 1777, ſhall extend acroſs the whole peninſula; the utility of which will be fully eſtimated by thoſe who are acquainted with the great importance of inland navigation, in facilitating mercantile intercourſe, which *ſometimes* tends to civiliſe thoſe countries through which its influence extends*. Rendſburg is a place of ſome trade, and contains about 2300 inhabitants, including the garriſon.

The direct road from hence to Hamburg, which is diſtant eighty miles, is through the towns of Neüminſter and Bramſtede; but, as buſineſs called me to Glückſtadt, we took the road to that place. We intended to proceed on to Remmels, a ſmall village about fifteen miles from Rendſburg, the ſame night, but the rain diſconcerted our plan, and we were glad to procure beds at the firſt place we reached on the road, which was a farm-houſe. We drove into the middle of the houſe, or rather barn, for ſo it appeared, as it contained the hay and corn; and, as the weather was unfavourable, was alſo occupied by the cattle and all the live ſtock which the farmer poſſeſſed. Theſe barns are very ſpacious; the rooms for domeſtic purpoſes are on each ſide. We found this to be a good ſpecimen of the farm houſes in Holſteïn: the rooms and beds were remarkably neat and clean, and the whole of the family, which conſiſted of the farmer, his wife, and ſeven or eight grown-up ſons and daughters, appeared to be honeſt, induſtrious, good-humoured, attentive to each other, and particularly ſo to ſtrangers.

Sylveſter-row, ROBERT STEVENS.
Hackney.

(To be continued.)

* An anecdote is told of this Prince, which, if true, is highly illuſtrative of his pride and ignorance. His daughter, who is very amiable in her manners is (as formerly mentioned) married to the Crown-prince of Denmark; previous to which event, during her reſidence at Gottorp, ſhe was kept almoſt in ſtrict confinement by her father, who never ſuffered her to move out, except in a carriage, as he ſaid "*the ground was not good enough for her to walk upon.*" This would hardly be believed but by thoſe who are acquainted with the characters of petty German princes. The ludicrous ſtory of "*the Old Grey Aſs,*" as lately related (July, 1801) in the London newſpapers, is particularly applicable.

* I am ſorry to obſerve, that daily obſervation teaches us that this is not *always* the caſe.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS in the obſervations which I wiſh to offer on ſome of Mr. Horne Tooke's etymologies, I have not the leaſt deſign of controverting the general principles of his excellent ſyſtem, for which I entertain as warm a reſpect as the moſt obſequious of his diſciples; there is no occaſion for me to preface them with explanations or apologies. Whatever improvements or whatever corrections may be made in the detail of the Diverſions of Purley, the entire and undiſputed merit muſt for ever remain with its author, of having alone conferred that importance on the ſcience of etymology, from which all future diſcoveries muſt derive their value.

I proceed to ſtate a few miſcellaneous remarks on ſome points of his work, which I conceive to ſtand moſt in need of further inveſtigation.

BY.—Mr. Tooke calls this prepoſition the imperative of *beon*, to be; and explains its uſe in moſt caſes by the ellipſis of ſome ſuch word as *cauſe*, *inſtrument*, &c. That ſuch an explanation can be worthy of the author of Επεα πτεροεντα I am unable to reconcile with the following conſiderations.

1. The ſuppoſition of ſuch an ellipſis is itſelf entirely gratuitous. Mr. Tooke does not, and, I will venture to ſay, cannot, give a ſingle inſtance of *by*, in its ſenſe of inſtrumentality, having been ever expreſſed by a compound of the verb *be* with ſuch a word as he imagines.

2. The fundamental principle of the Diverſions of Purley is, that the ſignification of every particle is to be ſought in the diſtinct meaning which originally belonged to it, as either a noun or a verb. And it is implied in every ſtep of this ſyſtem that, for any verb or noun to be qualified to exerciſe the functions of a prepoſition, it muſt have a meaning expreſſive not of abſtract but of ſome ſpecific exiſtence or action. To refer the prepoſition *by* to ſuch a word as *beon* is to call it a word of no meaning. To refer its meaning to a word formerly aſſociated with *beon*, but of which no remnant now remains, appears to me little better. The ſuppoſition is without the leaſt authority of fact, and the allowance of it muſt be at the expence of the moſt important principles of Mr. Tooke's ſyſtem. It muſt be to ſuppoſe that of ſuch two words by which the meaning of *by* was originally expreſſed, the only one which could denote any ſpecific relation has been dropped and forgotten, and nothing retained but a word which can have no title to rank as a prepoſition, but among thoſe *unmeaning particles* for which Mr. Tooke ſo juſtly ridicules the author of Hermes. But,

3. Mr. Tooke has miſrepreſented the meaning of *by* in his attempts to trace it to its primitive form. The expreſſions of agency and inſtrumentality to which it is now principally appropriated, and which he chiefly labours to illuſtrate, were entirely foreign to its original ſignification. The Anglo-Saxons employed for the former of theſe ꝑpom and of; for the latter ꝑuph and mið (middle, thence denoting by *means* of): and it was only along with the diſuſe of mið that *by* became inveſted with ſo great a ſhare of the offices which it at preſent holds. The Germans, who retain their *mit*, ſtill confine their *bey* within the bounds of its original import. To "ſupport himſelf *by* labour," is, "ſich nähren *mit* ſeiner arbeit." The original import of *be* or *bi* chiefly comprehended thoſe of the latin, *ſecundum*, *juxta*, *verſus*.

4. Mr. Tooke ſeems to conſider his etymology of *by* ſupported by the frequent correſpondence of its meaning with that of the prepoſition *with*; to which, when ſo uſed, he aſſigns a ſimilar derivation, viz. from þýþþan, to be. In anſwer to this, I ſhall only obſerve that this confuſion in the uſe of *with* and *by* never occurred in the Anglo-Saxon—that it took place only in conſequence of theſe two ſharing between them the functions of mið—that Mr. Tooke's introduction of þýþþan to explain the ſignification of *with* appears, as I ſhall further notice hereafter, without either uſe or foundation, and is moreover liable to the ſame general objection I have already urged againſt his derivation of *by*. To this ſame objection I ſhall have further occaſion to recur. In the meantime, let any one take any of Mr. Tooke's examples of the uſe of *by* or of *with*, where he profeſſes to explain them by ſubſtituting the ſimple imperative *be*, and ſay whether ſuch explanation conveys to him a ſingle idea of their uſe.

It may be thought that I ſhould not have thus contraverted Mr. Tooke's etymology of *by*, without having one of my own to offer in its room.

I may truly ſay, however, that the defects of the one had ſtruck me long before I thought of their removal by the other. And though this, which I offer merely

as

as a conjecture, ſhould be rejected, the objections to Mr. Tooke's etymology will ſtill remain.

I have already mentioned the Latin pre-prepoſitions which expreſs the meaning of *be* or *bi* in the original Anglo-Saxon. In a more general way it may be ſaid always to ſpecify *direction*. And to this ſenſe the following inſtances (from the Saxon Chronicle), which may ſerve to illuſtrate its ordinary employment, are eaſily referred. Unꝑꝑiþ ꝼcipa lægen *be* Veꝛtan, hoſtile ſhips lay *towards* the weſt; þa ꝼcipu ꝼopan *be* ſuþan eaſt, the ſhips went ſouth-eaſt; ſume men ſæꝺon *be* Hapolꝺe, ſome men ſaid by *(reſpecting)* Harold; ealla þa þing *be* Loꝺeꝛ mynꝛtepan, þa pæꝼon ꝺeꝼetꝺ *be* Vihtgapeꝛ ꝺæge, all thoſe things *reſpecting* God's churches, that were appointed *in* the days of W.; *be* hiꝛ bꝺoꝺꝺa pæꝺ, *according to* his brother's advice. I think it probable that it derives this ſignification from the verb beꝺan, biꝺan, buꝺan, Goth. ƀᚢᚱᚪᚾ to bow

1. By uſing the intranſitive verb *turn or incline* in the above paſſages we obtain a very ſatisfactory interpretation of the meaning of *be*. And it is in this ſenſe that the Anglo-Saxon verb was employed: him to beah Mælcolm, Malcolm turned to him (Chron. An. 1031); Eaꝺgap—beah þa ꝼpam him, Edgar turned from him (An. 1085) Lpiꝛtina beah into mynꝛtpe (Do.), Chriſtina turned into (entered) the monaſtery.

2. The Latin prepoſitions *ſecus*, *ſecundum*, from *ſequor*, and *verſus*, from *verto*, by which the import of *be* is moſt nearly expreſſed, ſupport ſuch an etymology, eſpecially the latter, by the analogy of their own.

3. The original orthography of this prepoſition ſeems to have been biȝ, which would correſpond with the imperative of biȝan.—Our old noun *bye*, I may remark, ſignifying a turning, digreſſion, (by-the-*bye*, *bye-road*, &c.) is a derivative of the ſame origin.

To follow up this derivation of *be* through the very numerous train of its combinations, eſpecially with verbs, would require more dilatation than can here be allowed; and, inasmuch as regards the examination of Mr. Tooke's etymology, is perfectly unneceſſary. There is only one compound of *be* therefore which I ſhall here notice.

The uſual derivation of the word *becauſe* is thought ſo obvious that it may be deemed captious to call it in queſtion. What I have already ſaid, however, may explain on what grounds I would ſubſtitute the word *by*, as above interpreted, for the verb *be* in the reſolution of this as of other ſimilar compounds. I have ſelected this in particular for the ſake of offering a remark on the latter member of the word.

The etymology of *cauſe* has puzzled philologiſts as much as its ſignification has exerciſed metaphyſicians: and probably both would have derived advantage from purſuing their inveſtigations in concert. Even without the aſſiſtance of Hume, however, the analogies of common language might, one would imagine, have ſuggeſted a much more plauſible etymology of the word than any hitherto offered. There can be little doubt, I think, that it is originally the ſame with *caſe*, and has a ſimilar origin as well as import with the word *occaſion*, viz. from the Latin *cado*. The word *caſe* denotes the *be-falling*, the connected occurence of events: and let the ſcholaſtic metaphyſician tell us what more he can underſtand by *cauſe*. This explanation might be illuſtrated by obſerving the analogous origin of the words *reaſon*, *account*, &c.: but I ſhall only add that the identity of *caſe* and *cauſe*, is exemplified as matter of fact both in the French *cauſe*, which is frequently employed to expreſs the former as well as the latter, and in our Engliſh law courts, where the word *cauſe* is daily uſed in the acceptation which in common diſcourſe we appropriate to *caſe*.

July 11, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* PORTSMOUTH.

(Continued from p. 402 *of Vol.* II.)

IN getting behind my ſpectacles to reſume my account of Portſmouth, I fear that I have fallen into a ſort of reverie on the ſubject.

With all the improvements Portſmouth has recently undergone, and notwithſtanding its increaſed population, the various advantages that have accrued to it, and the progreſs it has made in refinement, it ſeems to me, that, if theſe things are properly appreciated, the place has much leſs reaſon to pique itſelf on acquirements than one is generally apt to ſuppoſe.

It is true that both Portſmouth and Portſea are better paved than formerly: they are no longer disfigured by obtruding ſigns, ſhew-boards, and barbers'-poles; and many other obſtructions equally unſightly and improper have been removed. Our ſtreets have, in many parts, been widened: ſharp and awkward corners have

rounded off: crooked lanes and alleys have been made ſtraight: many other nuiſances and annoyances have been done away: and our ambling nymphs may now fairly venture abroad without the antiquated lumber of pattens and clogs. And it is a fact, that this is chiefly owing, in Portſea, to the indefatigable induſtry and unbending perſeverance of one individual. As to commerce, our caſe is certainly mended. As numbers have ſwoln our population, our trade has increaſed beyond all bounds, and we have made rapid ſtrides towards eſtabliſhing our name as a great commercial people. We have ſeveral merchants who may now rank as importers, if not as exporters; and we have already a manufactory for pipes, and another, very near a-kin to it, and of equal moment, for herb-tobacco. Beſides this, we dreſs more *à-la-mode*: the faſhions are not much above a month travelling down to us from the weſt end of the Town, and even ſome of our tradesfolk and the very rear ranks of our publicans make no ſmall figure. They ſport their horſes and equipages; and of theſe Portſmouth-point has its ſhare; and on the ſkirts of the town they boaſt their fine gravel-walk, gardens, and variegated parterres. Here they have their chateaus, their villas, and bowers, and in theſe they diſplay more than Attic taſte and Arcadian ſimplicity. The ornaments they have laviſhed on them are of the chaſteſt order; vaſes, golden balls, lions' heads, Venuſes, dolphins, and floating banners, are highly appropriate and emblematical; and their *fêtes-champêtres* on fine-weather Sundays, their principal *dies feſtæ*, are truly paſtoral and amuſing. But to turn to more general objects—our theatre, which is an improved one, and not ſmall, is fitted up decently. The performers do not complain of playing to empty benches. Modeſty and immodeſty have for ſome time been diſtributed ſeparately into upper and lower boxes. The riotous ſons of Neptune and of Mars are at length overawed by the ſtrengthened and uplifted arm of civil authority. We have the new pieces played to us as ſoon as the managers find it neceſſary to their intereſt. And our company is not without *ſome* performers of dramatic merit. We have balls and aſſemblies of the firſt order, notified at our corners, in crown-folios, at ſo cheap a rate as "2s. 6d. tea included." We have concerts, without much inclination for them, and now and then a ſumptuous Jew's wedding. We make dull viſits, play at cards to keep ourſelves awake, and have a few jovial dinner-parties. We have elections and ſwearings-in of mayors, chooſings of parliament-men, ſeſſions, grand juries, clubs, charities, and armed aſſociations of *royaliſts*, *loyaliſts*, and *loyal-independents*, and obſerve great anniverſaries, and conſequently have ſome feaſting. We have ſeveral general evening rendezvous, where we take our pipes and our porter, liſten to our oracles of inſtruction, regularly diſſect the news of the day, and get our cues for the next; and a few of us paſs our ſummer-afternoons very innocently and playfully at the bowling-green. We fill our fifteen or ſixteen churches on Sundays pretty fairly, and keep the Sabbath otherwiſe as ſtrict as the fourth commandment can be legally enforced upon us. Our play-folk are conſtrained to keep good hours: nine-pins, ſkittle-alleys, and whirligigs, have been lately proſcribed: *hops* are denounced as contraband, the language of our ſtreets muſt bear judicial criticiſm: diſorderly vagabonds muſt fly to covert; and the wild excurſions of our Jack tars, on their jaded hacks, and with their drunken doxies and fidlers, on the wrecks of foundered coaches, are, to the great triumph of decency, no longer permiſſible. This is certainly conſoling. It is equally true, that, though we have made conceſſions, we are yet unſold to the Mammon of unrighteouſneſs—that our borough is repreſented in the Senate by the Cicero of the age, and Lord Hugh Seymour—that we have ſome goodly preachers and worthy paſtors who labour to inſtruct us—that many of us, *incog.* have a *penchant* for the *belles-lettres*—that the Purſuits of Literature is a puny, though a malicious libel againſt our charter, and our incorporated wiſdom—that ſome of our citizens have arrived at great and enviable civic and military honours—that by conſpicuous loyalty and meritorious conduct others have been elevated to the rank and dignity of high ſheriffs of the county—and, to crown the whole, that more than once (twice, or thrice, ſince my remembrance) the King and Royal Family have deigned, for days together, to honour us with their reſidence within this their loyal and *independent* burgh! Yet, Mr. Editor, methinks, after all, we are not one jot the better off than we were formerly. Though many of our boaſted improvements have been made by virtue of Acts of Parliament, and various annoyances have been put an end to under the ſame high authority, I do not know that we live longer on account of it. Death certainly viſits us at the ſame period as heretofore. His ravages

ravages are not leſs frequent or conſiderable. Our old church-yards almoſt yearn from reflection, and our gardens have been curtailed of their fair proportion to make more room for the dead. Diſeaſe and the doctors are ſtill in co-partnerſhip. The trade of phyſic flouriſhes *ſupremely*; and phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, and quacks, are in abundance. Beſides this, our poor houſes are crammed and grown larger. Our brothel-houſes are become numerous; and our alehouſes, and gin-ſhops, and pawn-ſhops, now almoſt defy calculation. Lawyers have multiplied upon us exceedingly. Malefactors are more numerous. We have greater need of conſtables and bumbailiffs. Our county ſeſſions and aſſizes are chiefly occupied by our ſuits and litigations, and the miſdeeds done amongſt us. Our town-ſeſſions are intolerably long.—Our county-gaol has been rebuilt on an enlarged plan, partly, I ſuppoſe, on account of our ſupplies to it; and our borough-gaol has for ſome time paſt been voted inſufficient to accommodate the number of its tenants; and, upon the whole, Mr. Editor, I verily believe, there is more irreligion, more feuds, and political animoſities, and conſequently leſs urbanity, to be found amongſt us.

From what I have heard of the ſtate of the place about a century ago, and of the character of many of its then inhabitants, and of the manners of thoſe times, it really appears to me that we are a much-altered people. From the relations that have been given to me of thoſe days of yore, and from what I have ſeen of their manners in the laſt ſtage of their declenſion, I am become as much enamoured of them as the Abbé de Marolles was of the golden days of his youth, under Henry IV. of France; and in recollecting the beautiful manner in which the Abbé deſcribes them, I cannot avoid the influence of his ſentiments on my own as to the days of our good anceſtors. I will not pretend that his delightful picture is ſuited to their more recent times; yet the tone of its colouring accords with my preſent temper on the ſubject, and there may be ſome parts that may bear an analogy to the period I have mentioned. Be that as it may, I cannot help thinking that we are neither ſo happy nor contented as we were formerly. If our manners are not of ſo rude a caſt as they were, they are more factitious. Our morals, from being once ſound and ſturdy, are become lax and ſlimſy. There is not the ſame ſtrength of character about us as heretofore, nor ſo much of originality in our compoſition, nor, with all the advances we have made in this age of reaſon and refinement, am I able to diſcover that we poſſeſs a larger ſtock of ſterling ſenſe than exiſted in the days of our predeceſſors and progenitors, when there was no boaſt or parade of learning or acquirements. But this, perhaps, is not the greateſt evil. The faſhionable vices of the day have laid hold of us. Our young men are rakes or *petit-maitres*, and our females do little elſe than dreſs, flirt about, club round the card-table, and read novels. Our high ſtreet, our walls, and our parades, are infeſted by courtezans. Six days out of ſeven are inſufficient to prepare the engines of human deſtruction. Sunday is no day of reſt in our naval arſenal. Its ſanctity is broken up by martial ſounds and military arrangements. Thus a day, peculiarly dedicated to a God of Peace, is groſsly violated; its ſerenity is diſturbed by tumultuous amuſements, and the ſobriety and decorum that ought, at leaſt, to characteriſe it, are deſtroyed by vulgar and unſeaſonable revelries. I wiſh I could ſuppoſe that theſe obſervations, and ſeveral others here made, were peculiar to the place I have been deſcribing; but I fear they are equally applicable to other towns, where there may be leſs to approve, and more to condemn, than at Portſmouth. Notwithſtanding all the imperfections that belong to it, I have yet to ſpeak of it in ſeveral points that will by no means diſcredit it; but as I have already reached my limits, I muſt ſatisfy myſelf with requeſting the indulgence of continuing my account to a concluſion, in your next Number.

Portſmouth, W. N.
July 4, 1801.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be greatly obliged to you for inſerting in your valuable Magazine, and to any of your Correſpondents for anſwering the following queries.

I am Sir,
A CONSTANT READER.

Cornwall, July 13, 1801.

Is the forfeit of ten pounds, which the law of the 8th and 9th W. orders to be levied for refuſing to take a pariſh apprentice, to be conſidered as a fine for refuſing to take only at that time, or as a legal pecuniary compenſation for not providing for it?

In the former caſe, it is apprehended the pariſh has a right to put another appren-

tice on such person, as soon as the fine is levied; but in the latter, it is thought such person cannot be required to take another till it comes regularly to his turn; i. e. till all persons liable to take, have been supplied with one.

It is thought the letter of the law will admit of either; if so, does not the consideration of the *equity* of allowing a *pecuniary compensation* in such case, and the *extent* of the penalty, determine in favor of the latter?

If a parish has been in the custom, for time immemorial, of taking ten pounds as a compensation for refusing to take an apprentice, can it, consistently with justice, though agreeably to the civil law, adopt a different mode, by immediately putting another apprentice in the case where the penalty had been levied?

It may not be amiss to remark that the person on whom such an apprentice is put, is a real sufferer by the former proceedings of the parish, as it thereby falls to his lot to take an apprentice much sooner than it otherwise would have done; and hence it seems but reasonable that the parish should in honor allow such a person all the relief in its power.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A READER of your Magazine from its earliest publication, presumes to hope for information from some of the numerous correspondents of your justly celebrated Miscellany.

A few years ago, I was presented to a crown living under 50l. per ann. Upon it was a small parsonage in a most shattered condition, and some glebe land in a very neglected state. The late incumbent left no representatives from whom I could demand dilapidations. I have expended near two years income in clearing the glebe, repairing a barn, stable, cow-house, and fitting up the only room that could by any means be made habitable in the parsonage; in the ruins of which I am in imminent peril of being buried every time I occupy it. By the act which impowers me to raise money for rebuilding the parsonage, I am directed to procure leave from the patron. To whom, and in what manner will it be most adviseable to apply for such leave? The Governors or Directors of Queen Anne's Bounty are also empowered to lend 100l. free of interest for repairs on such small livings. In what manner, to whom, or through whom, is this application to be made, with most probability of success? Survey, estimates, certificate, plan, elevation, &c. are all prepared as the act directs, and the concurrence of my Diocesan can readily be procured.

Clear, explicit answers to these questions, and any other directions which may tend to forward or facilitate this business, may be of essential service to others, as well as Your humble Servant,

A WELCH PARSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lived a considerable time in the city of Cork, and have long studied the manners of its inhabitants: but to make use of an expression of Mr. Burke's, they exhibit "so variegated a piece of Mosaic," that I believe it will be a difficult task to delineate their portrait.

One hundred thousand souls constitute, very nearly, the population of this city, which is built without any attention to order or regularity, some of the best edifices in it being often contiguous to the meanest hovels, and a row of well-built houses succeeded by salting-sheds and merchants' cellars. As commerce is the principal support of Cork, this last inconvenience cannot be done away without material injury to the trade of the place. The merchants form the richest and most powerful class of men here; they are generally engaged either in the West India and Lisbon trades, or in supplying government with provisions for the navy and army. In their manners they much resemble those of Hamburg: they have the same taste for expence and wasteful profusion, the same love of society, the same passion for shew; nay, the same rapid succession of riches and poverty may be observed here as in the above-mentioned place; and in some measure arises from the neglect of convoys and insuring, which, although fatal to some considerable houses, has given immediate affluence to others.

The Corkonians, as I remarked before, love society. Dinner-parties take place every day. Their entertainments are in the first style of expensive elegance; and owing to the intimate connection they have with Portugal, and the lowness of the duties, their wines are always excellent. The ladies remain in company after dinner longer than they are accustomed to do in this country; and then they take leave of the gentlemen, whom they see no more for the day: for the pleasures of the bottle are here considered in higher estimation than the conversation of the fair sex. However

However, cards make the latter ſome amends for the abſence of the men, and the miſtreſs of the houſe always takes care to provide a female party above ſtairs when her huſband is engaged below. Whiſt is the principal game played, though of late caſino has had ſome influence. Large ſums are not often loſt, for they moſtly play low, and but very ſeldom. Dancing is the next principal amuſement; and I muſt ſay, that the ladies of Cork dance gracefully and well: they are in general handſome and accompliſhed, for female education is, in ſome particulars, carefully attended to, and you find few who are not informed in the modern polite languages, and ſkilled in the ſcience of muſic. But morality and philoſophy are neglected. Eaſy freedom and gaiety are the characteriſtics of the women; they are open and unſuſpicious: a ſtranger, if any way reſpectable, finds himſelf agreeably ſurpriſed at being intimately acquainted with thoſe whom he has only known a few days. This good fortune invariably attends gentlemen who wear red coats.

The ſhopkeepers and tradeſpeople who form the middling order are a well informed induſtrious ſet of men; generous, ſpirited and brave—for they are all ſoldiers, and on many occaſions, during the late troubles, ſignalized themſelves for loyalty and cool intrepidity; like moſt of their countrymen, they love the bottle, and indulge themſelves in the delirium of happineſs which it beſtows after the hour of buſineſs, that is, after five o'clock, for nothing is tranſacted poſterior to this hour; and as they do not dine until it arrives, this indulgence is the more excuſeable. Beggars are here innumerable, though there are ſeveral charitable inſtitutions; but (as in other places) by having too many officers and overſeers, and too many good regulations, it happens that theſe inſtitutions are not regulated at all; and the moſt diſguſting objects of human miſery are ſuffered to implore charity in every ſtreet. You often meet a young man in rags, with a few books in his ſatchel thrown over his ſhoulder, and a pen in his hat, who aſks charity, for the purpoſe of proſecuting his ſtudies. This is a deſcription of mendicant no where elſe, I believe, to be met with, but which, in Ireland, is common; and I underſtand that ſeveral of the lights of the Romiſh Church have originated from hence.

It was not until very lately that lunatics were conſidered as being worthy of the public care; they were permitted to wander about the city, to the terror of the weak, and to the horror of the humane. But by the advice and authority of the preſent Sir S. Rowland (then Mayor), a receptacle for them was built, and they are now properly confined and attended to.

It is during the aſſizes, which are held twice a-year, that Cork appears in all its ſplendour. Then the country is deſerted, and all the people of conſequence in the neighbourhood haſten to town, for the purpoſe of diſplaying their equipages, and partaking of the theatrical ſpectacles exhibited. The theatre, ſituated in George-ſtreet, is ſomething larger than that in the Hay-market (London). It is handſomely decorated; the internal part forms a ſemicircle. The ſecond tier of boxes are denominated *lattices* (I do not know for what reaſon); the third, pigeon-holes.—Theſe laſt places are the reſort of the Cyprian corps—compoſed of the moſt horrid and the ugliеſt wretches that ever offered their perſons for ſale.

Every one in Cork pretends to taſte in theatricals, and you ſometimes do meet with people of judgment in theſe matters; but the general pretenſion ill accords with the facts of empty bottles being flung at Madam Mara on her firſt appearance, and of Miſs Farren being pelted with apples at her own benefit; whilſt any of the London performers remain, the play houſe is crowded, but as ſoon as they withdraw, it is univerſally deſerted. Aſtley very lately opened a theatre here for his exhibition, but he is not ſupported, and will very ſhortly be obliged to give it up.

At this period (the aſſizes) the public ball-rooms are open, and filled twice a week with dancers and card-players. But etiquette is ſo much regarded, that merchants, merchants' wives, and people of independent property, are only admitted. I have known many inſtances when the diſapprobation of the company obliged ſeveral reſpectable ſhopkeepers to quit the room, who wiſhed to break through the barrier that pride had raiſed between them and pleaſure. For although wholeſale dealing is the moſt honourable profeſſion in this city, yet the retail buſineſs is thought to attach vulgarity to the conductors of it. It is for this reaſon, alſo, that the lower boxes at the theatre are ſet apart for the ſame haughty claſs.

A broad ſtreet, paved with ſmall ſharp ſtones (no flagged way), forms the faſhionable promenade of Cork; every evening when the weather permits, this is crowded with young and old, handſome and ugly, of all deſcriptions. Here the buſineſſes of love, of ſcandal, and of trade, are tranſacted

acted—here compliments are paid and returned, invitations given and received, and all the little *et cetera* of faſhion performed. As I have mentioned ſcandal, I cannot help obſerving, that, owing to the great number of maidens who have felt the pangs of ſlighted love, and have been "unbroken in upon by kiſſes," this vice is too common, and often uſurps the place of attic ſalt at their *converſations*. And few are found charitable enough to correct its venom, and turn its ſhaft from innocence and beauty; which, fragile in their natures, ſoon feel its fatal effects.

The fine arts are here in a moſt deplorable ſituation. There is one miniature-painter, who gives ſomething like a human head for a guinea; and although ſeveral artiſts of merit have attempted to ſettle in this city, yet the want of being ſupported, the neceſſary conſequence of want of taſte, obliged them to fly to more genial climes.

Five ſtatues (I recollect no more) ornament Cork—one of William the Third, in the Manſion-houſe, of lead, on a wooden pedeſtal, painted in colours to reſemble life—An equeſtrian one of his late Majeſty, on the Grand Parade, alſo of lead, emphatically denominated, King George on Horſeback—A moſt famous repreſentation of that celebrated patriot, Alderman Lawton (who kept the city very clean) in his robes, adorns the Exchange. The upper part of this laſt elegant building, when I was in Cork, was painted yellow, the lower part black.

In the church of St. Nicholas is a very fine monument, by Bacon, erected in memory of the late Lord Tracton, which was refuſed admittance into the Cathedral by the Dean, leſt it ſhould revive Popiſh ideas; and behind the Court-houſe is a headleſs figure of James the Second, which loyalty once erected, and which loyalty, ever varying, pulled down again.

Although the fine arts are thus neglected, yet Cork has produced ſome artiſts who honour their profeſſion—For inſtance, Mr. Barry, late profeſſor of painting at the Royal Academy, whoſe pictures in the Adelphi immortaliſe his name, as they ſtigmatiſe the Society for which they were painted: Mr. Burk, one of the moſt elegant and correct drawers we have at preſent, and who, in my opinion, is the only modern painter who ſeems to poſſeſs clear notions of the beautiful ideal. The late Mr. Butt, the Claude of Ireland, was alſo a native of this place, as is the preſent Mr. Grogan, excellent in depicting ſcenes in low life. I have ſeen ſeveral of his pictures no way inferior to the productions of *Hemſkirk*.

Poetry is much indebted to the late learned Dr. de la Cour, of this place, whoſe Proſpect of Poetry is admirable. This gentleman had the honour of his works ſo much at heart, that having two of his lines parodied, he became inſane, and continued ſo till his death.

The lines were parodied thus:—

The northern blaſt envelopes the ſchologue,
And whiſtles through his leathern malevogue.

Your's, &c.
A. C. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of RAVENSTONEDALE, *in* WESTMORLAND.

(Concluded from page 31 of our laſt.)

THE church, though ſmall, and not ſufficiently capacious for containing a greater number than ſix hundred people, is nevertheleſs a very neat and beautiful ſtructure, fully adequate to the population of the place, and capable of receiving a much larger congregation than almoſt ever aſſembles here for divine worſhip. This church was rebuilt in 1744, is very light, and admits a good circulation of air. The chancel meaſures four paces in length, and two and one-half in breadth. The whole length of the nave is thirteen paces, and its width eight. There are eight windows to the ſouth, eight to the north, and two to the eaſt. There is only one aiſle, which is ſeven feet wide. The pulpit is erected againſt the north ſide of the church, and exactly at the half length of the nave. The ſeats are made of oak, and riſe regularly and beautifully one above another. At the weſt end of the church is a gallery. The ſteeple is in the form of a ſquare tower, and has three bells. It is ſaid, that the church here was formerly dedicated to St. Oſwald. Although a pariſh church, it is only a perpetual curacy; and is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonſdale as lord of the manor. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Bowneſs. The ſtipend appertaining to the curate, and ariſing from the ancient ſalary paid out of the rectory, from lands given to the church or purchaſed with money left for that purpoſe, and from certain ſums bequeathed to it as annuities, was eſtimated by Dr. Burn, in 1777, at 35l. per ann. Since that time, two augmentations, of 400l. each, have been obtained from queen Ann's and a private bounty in London, and lands purchaſed therewith; inſomuch that

that the yearly value of the curacy muſt at this time be upwards of 70l. The dwelling-houſe belonging to the curate, which is but a ſmall edifice, was built in 1781.

Here is alſo a handſome meeting-houſe for diſſenters of calviniſtic principles. And it is not more than juſtice to obſerve, that this meeting-houſe is pretty well attended, that the people in general who frequent it, are ſtudious reſpecting the doctrines of religion, and that the miniſter is a zealous and laborious preacher. The miniſter has lately eſtabliſhed a ſunday ſchool for the education of youth in the principles of chriſtianity, at which fifty or ſixty ſcholars frequently attend; and he regularly ſuperintends their inſtruction during the intervals of preaching. The revenue of this meeting-houſe is ſomething more than 40l. per ann. a ſum certainly inadequate to the maintenance of a clergyman's family, and which, eſpecially during the preſent exorbitant prices of the neceſſaries of life, it is the indiſpenſable duty of the congregation properly to conſider.

The grammar-ſchool at Ravenſtonedale was founded and endowed about the year 1688; and in 1758, a very good new ſchool-houſe was built; adjoining to which a dwelling-houſe for the maſter was alſo erected. Board and education being here reaſonable, and, as yet, not exceeding together eighteen guineas a year, there are at preſent ſeveral boys from other counties, who lodge in the village, and are inſtructed at this ſchool in the different branches of literature. The boys belonging to the pariſh, who learn the Latin and Greek languages, are in conſideration of the ſtipend of the ſchool, which at this time amounts to nearly 35l. per ann. taught free of expence, but for inſtruction in any other department they pay accordingly. This ſchool might have been of much more value than at preſent, and its revenue would ſcarcely (if at all) have been leſs than that of any other ſeminary in the county, had not the truſtees imprudently, and perhaps illegally, converted two eſtates, purchaſed with the bequeſts of the founders, into rent-charges or annuities. This was done almoſt a century ago. One of the eſtates is now worth 70l. a year, or upwards; whereas the annuity is only 6l. and the other rent charge is, no doubt, proportionably inadequate to the real value of the eſtate. The continual decreaſe in the value of money, and conſequently increaſe in the value of land, render all fixed ſums, in proceſs of time, very defective. It is greatly to be regretted, that no public-ſpirited individuals ſhould have attempted the recovery of theſe eſtates; ſince, beſides other illegalities attending actions of this nature, there is a ſpecial clauſe in the deed of ſettlement, that the truſtees ſhall apply the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtates to the uſe of the ſchoolmaſter, and ſhall not make any leaſe thereof for a longer term than twenty-one years*. The number of ſcholars, upon an average, is about thirty-ſix. There are very few of the inhabitants, that are natives of this pariſh, who cannot read; and the greateſt part of them are able to write, and underſtand the common rules of arithmetic; and in many inſtances, the more ſubſtantial landholders procure their children a very good education. Inſtruction is ſo cheap, that it is not placed beyond the reach of the pooreſt; and the anxiety expreſſed by the people for the inſtruction of their children, proves that they are impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the importance and utility of education, in almoſt every department and tranſaction of life: nay, they have often been known voluntarily to undergo hardſhip and fatigue, that they might procure their children uſeful and virtuous inſtruction; and many have been ſufficiently requited for ſuch care and attention by their ſons thereby riſing to affluence and eminence, and acquiring the reſpect and eſteem of mankind.

Ravenſtonedale, though divided into what are here denominated *angles*, is nevertheleſs all one conſtablewick: it provides for its poor conjointly, and has no ſubordinate or independent townſhips. The number of poor upon the roll for laſt year, amounted to 156; and the ſum expended for their relief was upwards of 500l. which, at an average, might probably be 1s. 3d. for each perſon, per week. No one received more than 4s. 6d. per week, and none had leſs than 1s. 6d. a month; and diſtribution was made according to the nature and circumſtances of the caſe. Stock to the amount of 583l. 6s. 8d. was ſometime ago purchaſed in the three per cent. conſol. annuities, for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh; and the intereſt of this ſum is regularly applied to their relief. At the time of Biſhop Nicolſon's parochial viſitation in 1703, he was informed by the church-wardens of Ravenſtonedale, they had not had a beggar in the pariſh within the memory of man;

* Dr. Burn.

and

and between thirty and forty years ago, the poor-rates did not amount to 20l. per annum.

The price of labour, as perhaps in all other places, is very unequal to the preſent prices of proviſions. Men ſervants with victuals have from 6l. to 10l.; and maid ſervants from 3l. to 4l. a year. Common labourers have in ſummer 12d. and in winter 8d. a day and their victuals. Carpenters and maſons have 2s. per day, without victuals. Taylors have 1s a day, and victuals. During the hay-harveſt, which for the moſt part commences here towards the end of June or beginning of July, men have 2s. or 2s. 6d.; women 1s.; boys 1s. per day, and their victuals. Men, who hire for a month in the hay-harveſt, have from 2l. to 3l.; women, from 16s. to 1l. 7s.; boys, from 12s. to 1l. 4s.; and they are alſo allowed victuals and drink. After the hay harveſt is finiſhed, the greateſt part of the men, women, and children betake themſelves to the knitting of worſted ſtockings for Kendal, and ſome of them will earn by this buſineſs five or ſix ſhillings a week. The number of ſtockings knit in Ravenſtonedale has been computed at upwards of one thouſand pairs per week, one week with another through the year. Oatmeal is at preſent 2s. 6d. the Wincheſter peck. Flour is 5s. 9d. a ſtone. During the laſt winter and ſpring, beef ſold at 7d.; mutton at 7d.; veal at 6d.; and pork at 8d per pound. The oatmeal is chiefly ſupplied from the market of Kirkby-Stephen.

To the north and north-eaſt of the church is a pretty large park, the wall of which appears to have been ten feet high, or upwards; but there is no remembrance, that deer were ever kept in it: it was fenced about by Philip Lord Wharton, in the year 1660. Of the land taken for the formation of this park, tradition ſays (and we muſt alſo confeſs, there are ſome facts, which ſeem ſtrongly to favour a report of this nature), that it was the property of the inhabitants, and the then lord of the manor deprived them of it; but as a ſmall compenſation for the injury thereby ſuſtained, he allowed them to incloſe and cultivate part of the adjacent common. In this park, it is ſaid, formerly ſtood the village of Ravenſtonedale.

Anciently this pariſh had very great and extenſive privileges conferred upon it, by ſome of the popes, and the kings of this realm. Theſe privileges appear to have been granted, in conſideration of the manor and advowſon being annexed to the priory of Walton in Yorkſhire, which was of the order of Sempringham in Lincolnſhire. By theſe grants the inhabitants had not only a freedom from toll and other perſonal or pecuniary charges, but they had alſo the privilege of ſanctuary, throughout the whole of their poſſeſſions; inſomuch that the ſheriff, or any other of the king's officers, could not enter to apprehend offenders, but the criminals were to be tried before the ſteward of the manor, by a jury of the tenants, and puniſhed or acquitted according to the ſentence of that court. Exceptions were however made in caſes of life and member, when the culprits were to be tried within the manor, by commiſſioners appointed by the crown; and the priory was entitled to the goods and effects of the felons attainted. In purſuance of theſe grants and privileges, a manuſcript of Mr. Anthony Fothergill of Trannahill in this pariſh, written in the year 1645, ſets forth, that if a murderer fled to the church or ſanctuary, and tolled the holy bell (as it was called), he was free; and that if a ſtranger, who had offended, came within the precincts of the manor, he was ſafe from any purſuer. And he alſo adds, "Of our own knowledge, and within our own memory, no felon (though a murderer) was to be carried out of the pariſh for trial." And at this time, there is a place within the lord's park, in ſight of the ancient highway leading from Kirkby-Stephen to Kendal, commonly called and known by the name of the gallows-hill, which was undoubtedly the ſpot allotted for the execution of criminals. Amercements for bloodſhed and other crimes, not felony, were frequent not very many years ago; and the juriſdiction relative to offences of this nature indiſputably ſtill exiſts, for no act of parliament hath ever aboliſhed it. But the privilege of ſanctuary, in this and all other places, was annulled in the reign of James I. and the other privileges have become extinct. The lord of the manor, however, ſtill exerciſes the juriſdiction of proving of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, which is a privilege of prior origin to any of the aforeſaid ancient grants; and the ſteward of the lord's court adminiſters the oath of office to the churchwardens of the pariſh; but in all other particulars, this place hath no peculiar exemption. All the land here is held of the lord of the manor by cuſtomary tenure; and what may be reckoned a remnant of ancient vaſſalage, the tenements cannot be broken or divided without the previous conſent of the lord.

At a place called Raſate (the word *raſe*

probably denoting a hill or riſing ground), not far from Sunbiggin tarn, are two *tumuli*, which were opened, and many human bodies found in them. It was obſerved, that the bodies were placed in ſuch a manner that all the heads extended to the ſummit of the hill, and that the hands were ſtretched over their breaſts. At Newbiggin, a village, in this pariſh, there was formerly a chapel, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to St. Helen; and at the north end of the village, is a field called chapel garth, and a ſpring known by the name of St. Helen's well. On the high-way from Kirkby-ſtephen to Sedberg, and near Rawthey bridge, is a circle of large ſtones, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. Mr. Fawcett Hunter had a houſe lately, remarkable for its ſituation, which was very deſcriptive of the nature and elevation of the country. The water that fell off one ſide of this houſe, ran into a brook that joins the river Eden, which empties itſelf into the ſea below Carliſle; whilſt the water that deſcended from the other ſide of the houſe, flowed into the rivers Rawthey and Lune, which fall into the ſea below Lancaſter.

Of perſons that deſerve to be particularly mentioned, and who were once eminent and diſtinguiſhed characters, and natives of this pariſh, we may perhaps properly reckon the following. 1. Sir William Fothergill, who lived in the reign of king Henry VIII. and was ſtandard-bearer to Sir Thomas Wharton, at the famous rencounter at Sollom Moſs, where a very few Engliſh routed a Scotch army of fifteen thouſand men. 2. George Fothergill, eſq. of Tarn-houſe, who lived in the time of Charles II. and was clerk of the peace for the county of Weſtmoreland. 3. Thomas Fothergill, B. D. maſter of St. John's College in Cambridge, and founder of the grammar-ſchool in Ravenſtonedale. 4. Mr. Anthony Fothergill of Brounber, who, without any aſſiſtance from a liberal education, and by the mere force of natural endowments, was the author of ſeveral conſiderable tracts, religious and controverſial. 5. George Fothergill, D. D. late principal of St. Edmund-hall in Oxford, who favoured the public during his life with ſeveral ſermons preached before the univerſity on particular occaſions, and left behind him two volumes of ſermons for publication, which exactly pourtray the life and manners of the author. He was a perſon of the greateſt piety and virtue; and whilſt fellow of Queen's College, in the ſame univerſity, was univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt learned and eminent tutors of his time*. He died in 1760, aged fifty-four. 6. Thomas Fothergill, D. D. late provoſt of Queen's college in Oxford, prebendary of Durham, and a younger brother of the above-mentioned Dr. George Fothergill. He ſucceeded his brother as tutor in the college, and in every reſpect imitated his amiable and laudable example. He was author of ſeveral ſermons; and died in 1796, in the eighty-third year of his age. Both brothers were great benefactors to the public inſtitutions here; and their memories will be long held in reverence and eſteem.

The public roads in this pariſh, and indeed throughout the whole county, have been conſiderably improved of late years. In Ravenſtonedale three pence per pound, according to valuation, is paid annually out of all landed property, as a modus or preſcription for the making and repairing of roads; and as excellent materials are near at hand, they are not only well made, but kept in good repair. There are two large turnpikes, with ſeveral croſs roads, in the pariſh; and ſome others are at preſent under contemplation. It is to be hoped, that no prejudices ſhall operate to counteract any improvements that may be deemed neceſſary, and which, however conſidered in the mean time, muſt ultimately conduce to the comfort and the advantage of the people.

A book-ſociety was ſet on foot here, about ſeven or eight years ago; but in the ſpace of two or three years, it was found neceſſary to be diſſolved. The ſubſcription money, which was only five ſhillings per ann. was certainly very inadequate to an undertaking of this nature. But independent of this, the genius and circumſtances of the people, who from their occupation cannot be ſuppoſed greatly inclined to purſuits of a literary tendency, were perhaps the moſt ſerious difficulties, with which this inſtitution had to contend. In giving a general character of the inhabitants, however, it is only juſt to ſay, that they are a ſenſible, ſober, and induſtrious people; and though poſſeſſing a competent ſhare of the comforts and conveniences of life, they have not arrived at ſuch a ſtate of civilization and refinement, as to depart from that pleaſing ſimplicity which characterizes and adorns rural ſcenes.

In this pariſh are about 180 horſes of all deſcriptions; and 10170 ſheep upon

*"See Public Characters of 1799 and 1800," in the life (I think) of Dr. Harrington.

the commons. In the river Lon or Lune, which has its rise here, and in the rivulet that runs through the parish, are very good trouts. In a tarn also, at the head of the village of Ravenstonedale, are trouts and a great number of eels. The wild quadrupeds here are foxes, otters, hares, wild cats, pole-cats, ermines and weasels. The birds are partridges, plovers, wild ducks, teals, snipes, and a great number of moor game. Of migratory birds there are the cuckow, the goatsucker, the swift, the house and window swallow, the sand martin or river swallow, the curlew, the lapwing, the tewit, and the sandpiper. There is also great plenty of the rarer species of birds, as the land and water rail. the missel thrush, the goldfinch and bullfinch, the willow-wren, the redstart, the fly-catcher; with the dun, the grey, and the barn owls.

The cuckoo usually appears here about the 20th of April, and departs about the 5th of July; the house and window-swallows about the 20th of April, and depart from the 4th to the 30th of September; the sand-martin from the 15th to the 31st of March, and departs about the 1st. of September; the curlew and lapwing about the middle of March and depart about the middle of August; the swift and goatsucker arrive at the commencement of continued daylight, which is about the 9th of May, and depart at the end of it, which is about the 2d of August; the sandpiper visits and stays through the whole of the breeding season; and the tewit is often found here in winter, when the weather is mild.

On the top of Wildboar-fell, the highest mountain in the parish, and perhaps not much inferior to any in the county, is frequently a very remarkable phenomenon, called a helm-wind, which probably nowhere exists in the kingdom, but in the north-east part of Westmoreland, and on the confines of the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire. A rolling cloud, for three or four days incessantly floats on the summit of this mountain, when the sky is clear in every other part. This cloud is called by the country people the *helm*, which is said to be an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying a covering for the head, and from whence comes the diminutive *helmet*. This helm is not dispersed or blown away by the wind, but remains in its station, although a violent and roaring hurricane issues with incredible fury down the sides of the mountain, and threatens to destroy all before it. On a sudden ensues a profound calm; and then again alternately the tempest; which seldom extends into the country, more than a mile or two from the foot of the mountain.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number, published last month, I observe a detailed account of the National Debt, and a terrifying view of our Financial Situation. If I can make it appear to the writer, who has subscribed himself M. N. that, through haste, or inadvertence, he has fallen into any mistake, I venture to presume that he will hold himself under an obligation to me; but this is far from being my strongest motive for requesting you to insert this letter in your valuable Repository. I shall endeavour to supply the public with a more correct statement of its present debt, than has appeared in any former publication. Should I fail in the undertaking, you will find me, Sir, most willing to acknowledge, and rectify my error.

"It is to be observed (says M. N.) that the stock charged upon the income-tax, and the Imperial-loan, which are properly included in Mr. Tierney's and Mr. Morgan's statements, has, in this very concise account (Mr. Addington's) been entirely omitted." But a reference to the resolutions submitted to the House of Commons, will clearly shew, that Mr. Tierney, as well as Mr. Addington, deducts the advances to the Emperor. Mr. Tierney states (as M. N. has justly observed) "that the total amount of the public funded debt was, on the 1st of February, 1801, 484,365,464l. of which sum 27,211,383l.* is on account of Ireland and the Emperor of Germany;" but what are the remaining words of the resolution? They are, as follows—"*leaving a funded debt charged upon Great Britain of* 457,154,081l. including 56,445,000l. the interest of which is to be defrayed, and the capital redeemed, by the tax on income."

484,365,464l.	
27,211,383l.	to be deducted on account of Ireland, and the Emperor of Germany.
457,154,081l.	

* 7,502,633l. Three per cent. stock created by advances to the Emperor.
19,708,750l. Capital stock on account of Ireland.
27,211,383l.

Thus

Thus it appears that Mr. Tierney concurs with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in excluding the Imperial-loans, and the loans to Ireland from his computation of the funded debt of *Great Britain*; but does not agree with him in omitting the ſtock charged upon the income-tax. Whether the Imperial-loans ought to be deducted, will, before I conclude, be made the ſubject of conſideration.

Having noticed this overſight in M. N. I proceed briefly to give the reſpective ſtatements of Mr. Addington, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, annexing a particular reference to the votes of the Houſe of Commons, and to Mr. Morgan's "Comparative View, &c." all of which are now ſpread upon the table before me.

Public Funded Debt.

Mr. Addington, 400,709,832l. as it ſtood Feb. 1, 1801. Reſolution 3d, carried—Vide votes.

Mr. Tierney, 457,154,081l. as it ſtood Feb. 1, 1801. Reſolution 3d, not carried—Vide votes.

Mr. Morgan, 558,418,628l. as it ſtood April 5, 1801—"Comparative View, &c." p. 71.

By this ſtatement you perceive, Sir, that there is a wide difference between theſe three gentlemen; Mr. Tierney's account exceeding Mr. Addington's more than 56,000,000l.; Mr. Morgan's exceeding Mr. Tierney's more than 101,000,000l. and outſtripping Mr. Addington's more than 157,000,000l. The difference between Mr. Addington and Mr. Tierney is thus explained—the latter avowedly includes 56,445,000l. the intereſt of which is to be defrayed, and the capital redeemed, by the tax on income—the former avowedly excludes it—vide votes. It will be ſeen that the following ſtatement makes the figures nearly the ſame.

457,154,081l. Mr. Tierney's ſtatement.
400,709,832l. Mr. Addington's ditto.

56,444,249l. Exceſs of Mr. Tierney's.

56,445,000l. Charge upon income-tax.

The difference between Mr. Tierney and Mr. Morgan can have no reference to the ſmall variation in the dates of their reſpective ſtatements; neither does it conſiſt in the charge upon the income-tax, for both gentlemen have included it, but in the following particulars, making a part of Mr. Morgan's, but not of Mr. Tierney's computation.

52,281,656l. Redeemed by Commiſſioners for reducing the National Debt.
16,083,802l. Redeemed land-tax.
21,592,956l. Preſent value of life and temporary annuities.
1,002,099l. Borrowed upon tontine in 1789.
10,368,893l. Imperial-loans—3 per cent. - - 7,502,635l.
Ditto, 230,000l. per ann. for 29 years - 2,866,260l. Preſent value.
101,329,406l.
10,368,893l.

558,418,628l. Mr. Morgan's ſtatement.
457,154,081l. Mr. Tierney's ditto.

101,264,547l. Exceſs of Mr. Morgan's.

The difference between Mr. Addington, and Mr. Morgan conſiſts in Mr. Morgan's including the charge on the income-tax, which Mr. Tierney has, likewiſe, included, but which Mr. Addington has excluded, and in all thoſe items, which occaſion the variation between the ſtatements of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Tierney.

56,445,000l. Charge upon income-tax.
101,329,406l. Variation between the ſtatements of Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Tierney—*Vide ſupra.*
157,774,406l.

558,418,628l. Mr. Morgan's ſtatement.
400,709,832l. Mr. Addington's ditto.

157,708,796l. Exceſs of Mr. Morgan's.

Thus, Sir, have I endeavoured to ſhew, by an examination of the votes of the Houſe of Commons, and of Mr. Morgan's laſt pamphlet, not only the difference in the amount of the ſeveral computations of the funded debt by Mr. Addington, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, but from what cauſes that difference proceeds.

The next queſtion, which naturally follows, is—whoſe mode of calculation ought to be preferred? This is the moſt intereſting, as well as the moſt difficult part of the inquiry. It appears, if my repreſentation be correct, that Mr. Morgan has not, after the example of the two ſenators, deducted the 52,281,656l. purchaſed by the Commiſſioners. I am aware that he has taken ſlight notice of that ſum in a *note*, in which he ſays, that "of this ſtock (the

558,418,628l.) 52,281,656l. have been redeemed by the Commiſſioners," &c. Certainly, this word *redeemed* ſeems to imply, that Mr. Morgan allows the deduction of that ſum; but why, therefore, has he not deducted it from his total, or omitted, in drawing up his account, capital ſtock to that amount, in the ſame manner as he has omitted the debt incurred by loans to Ireland? Nay, in p. 71 he affirms, that "the capital of the public debt, which, at the commencement of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, amounted to 232,000,000l. has been accumulated to the enormous maſs of 558,000,000l. and the peace eſtabliſhment," &c. &c. Here, Sir, is a poſitive aſſertion, that 558,000,000l. is the amount of the funded debt, without making any deduction whatever. Since, therefore, Mr. Morgan has only mentioned, in a ſhort note, the ſtock bought by the Commiſſioners, and does not ſubſtract it from his ſtatement, as he has done in other inſtances, when he makes any allowance; and ſince, in the paſſage I have quoted, he has, in ſo unqualified a manner declared the funded debt to be 558,000,000l.; am I not warranted in ſuppoſing that he wiſhes it ſo to be conſidered by the public, and in having ſet down his ſtatement at that ſum? Let me now ſubmit one queſtion, Sir, to your conſideration. As Mr. Morgan's title-page profeſſes to be a "Comparative View of the Public Finances, from the Beginning to the Cloſe of Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration," ought he not, agreeably to his general character for fairneſs and candour, qualities for which he deſerves to be admired, no leſs than for his eminent talents, to have deducted all the ſavings made by that miniſter? Will it be contended, for an inſtant, that the 52,000,000l. thus redeemed, ought not to be placed to the credit of the nation? I cannot conceive that any perſon will venture to ſupport ſuch a poſition. If the public were, at this moment, to apply that ſtock to the reduction of the debt, would it not, by cancelling a portion to the ſame amount, diminiſh the claim of the national creditor? It cannot, ſurely be denied.

With reſpect to the 16,000,000l. of land-tax redeemed, I muſt confeſs that here, alſo, I agree with the two former gentlemen. True it is, as M. N. has remarked, that the Miniſter ought not to calculate, in his Ways and Means, upon 2,000,000l. as the annual produce of the land tax, and, at the ſame time, deduct that part of it, which has been redeemed, from the public debt; but it is only in over-rating his Ways and Means, that he has erred. He ſells an eſtate, and appropriates the purchaſe-money to the payment of debts; and then reckons upon the rents of the eſtate as a reſource for future debts, which he may incur. In eſtimating the means of diſcharging the ſervices of an enſuing year, he ſhould only calculate the unredeemed reſidue of the land-tax; but in eſtimating the public debt, he has ſurely a right to deduct the ſtock, created by that portion of the land tax, which has been redeemed, and purchaſed. It is deſtined for the reduction of the debt, and is capable of being inſtantly applied to that purpoſe.

As to the 56,445,000l. charged upon the income-tax, I cannot but obſerve that this ſum properly makes a part of the national debt. If the nation were in the ſituation of an individual, called upon to ſatisfy the demands againſt him, the 56,000,000l. muſt immediately be diſcharged. Vain would it be to ſay that the Exchequer poſſeſſes ſuch, and ſuch reſources, which, if not interrupted by the courſe of events, would, after a certain number of years, gradually liquidate the debt. This conſideration would deſerve attention, if the queſtion were, what are the means of cancelling the debt, and not what is its preſent amount. Mr. Morgan has moſt judiciouſly obſerved that, "if the mortgage upon the income-tax be not reckoned, becauſe in 10 or 11 years after peace the 56,000,000l. would be diſcharged, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought, upon the ſame principle, to inſiſt, that there is no national debt, becauſe the ſinking fund would, in proceſs of time, accompliſh its complete redemption. This obſervation is ſtrong, and concluſive. It does not belong to the preſent inquiry to calculate whether it be probable that, in 10, or 11 years after the concluſion of the war, this burthen upon the country will be removed by the protracted operation of the income-tax; otherwiſe I would expreſs all my reaſons for thinking that no event is more unlikely. When it is conſidered that the number of years of war, during the laſt century, has been in an almoſt equal proportion to the years of peace; and that, provided Europe were, at this moment, to put an end to the exiſting war, a ſettled, and durable calm, in times ſo troublous, and revolutionary, could not reaſonably be expected, what chance is there, let me aſk, of a continued application of the income-tax for 10 years to the liquidation of the ſtock, with which it is charged. Or may it not, if unhappily the

conteſt ſhould be prolonged, be loaded with additional burthens?" &c. &c. &c.

It appears that Mr. Morgan, in his eſtimate of the funded debt, has given the preſent value of the life and temporary annuities, and alſo of the Tontine in 1789, which is of the ſame nature. Mr. Addington and Mr. Tierney have merely ſtated theſe ſeveral annuities, without computing the price of their redemption. In this ſtep, Mr. Morgan ſeems to have judged rightly. Suppoſe the national debt were now to be diſcharged, the annuities muſt be valued, and the coſt of them, in principal money, be paid by the Government. Moſt ſtrange would it be in an individual, who owed various ſums upon mortgage, bond, &c. and had, alſo, granted many annuities, to overlook, in an eſtimate of his debts, the ſeveral annuities, and to conſider them as no part of the demands againſt him, becauſe they were one day to expire. This would be thought a ridiculous proceeding: while, on the contrary, it would be deemed wiſe, and fair, when he employed himſelf to aſcertain the actual amount of his debts, to calculate what ſum of money would induce another perſon to take the annuities upon himſelf. Government, like an intelligent individual, ſhould purſue the ſame line of conduct. On this ground, I give, without ſcruple, the preference to Mr. Morgan's ſtatement, in this particular article.

The laſt item, which calls for examination, is the money advanced, by way of loan, to the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Addington, and Mr. Tierney have deducted theſe loans, but Mr. Morgan has included them in the debt of Great Britain. True it is that we are only guarantees in this caſe; but is it not equally true, that this country has, hitherto, paid all the dividends. Is it probable that Auſtria will ever ſatisfy the debt ſhe has contracted to Great Britain? She engaged to pay the intereſt regularly upon the ſums which were advanced, and to inveſt annually a certain ſum, in our funds, for the replacement of the capital, which was created by our loans in her behalf. Has ſhe performed either part of this contract? Certainly not. It may be ſaid that the Treaſury of the Emperor has been exhauſted by a long, and ruinous war, but that when his finances are recovered, he will not fail to obſerve his engagements. It may be ſo; he is not doubted. He never imitated the conduct of that European Potentate, who detained a ſubſidy, without performing the ſtipulated ſervices; neither did he ever attempt to evade the acknowledgement of a juſt debt by contending, in oppoſition to the plain, and unambiguous terms of a poſitive Convention, that the money he had received was not a loan, but a ſubſidy. But though the preſent Emperor be ſtrict in the fulfilment of his treaties, yet his reign may cloſe 'ere he become able to ſatisfy our demands againſt him, and another Prince, leſs honourable, and leſs conſcientious, may aſcend the throne of Germany. The queſtion therefore is—what, under all the circumſtances, would any prudent man give to Government for the purchaſe of this debt? Nothing I fear: and, therefore, the advances, which have been made by this country for the ſake of aſſiſting the Emperor in the *common* cauſe, as it is *uſually* called, ought not to be deducted from the amount of our national debt.

I have now, Sir, reviewed the ſtatements of Mr. Addington, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, and given my humble opinion upon the articles which conſtitute the difference in their reſpective accounts. If then the reaſoning, which I have adopted, be juſt, the funded debt is different from what it is made by either of the three gentlemen, and, to attain correctneſs, two ſums only ſhould be deducted from Mr. Morgan's computation, namely, the ſtock redeemed by the Commiſſioners, and the redeemed land tax.

52,281,656l. Stock redeemed by Commiſſioners.
16,083,802l. Redeemed land-tax.

68,365,458l.

558,418,628l. Mr. Morgan's ſtatement.
68,365,458l.

490,053,170l. Preſent amount of funded debt, as far as the ſame can be made out.

But I ought not, Sir, to ſtop here. My object is to furniſh the public with the amount of its debt, upon a ſuppoſition that it is, at this moment, to be diſcharged. I ought, therefore, to add to the funded debt the total of the unfunded debt, and demands outſtanding, for which no proviſion has been made, amounting, according to Mr. Addington, to 17,946,186l. according to Mr. Tierney, to 20,946,186l. and, according to Mr. Morgan, to 25,407,203l. The difference between Mr. Addington, and Mr. Tierney, ſeems to

to admit an eaſy explanation—the former excludes the ſum "advanced by the Bank, without intereſt, for the renewal of their Charter, and to be repaid in 1806"—the latter includes it.

20,946,186l.—Vide Mr. Tierney's Motion in June, 1801—not carried.
17,946,186l.—Vide Mr. Addington's Motion at the ſame time—carried.

3,000,000l.

The difference between Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, can have no relation to the different periods of their ſtatements, the account of the latter being made up to April laſt, that of the former to the June following, as far as it was then known: nor can it have any relation to the 3,000,000l. lent by the Bank, for both thoſe gentlemen have included it. In what the difference actually conſiſts I have, in vain, endeavoured to diſcover, as Mr. Tierney's Reſolution, though not given in a way quite ſo general as Mr. Addington's, does not enumerate the ſpecific arrears of each ſervice. Let it, however, be recollected, that it is far more difficult to calculate outſtanding demands, which are unprovided for, than to make a ſtatement of the funded debt; and hence a conſiderable variation, in the eſtimates of different gentlemen, is more likely to happen. Let it, alſo, be recollected, that the difference between Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Morgan, is ſcarcely 4,500,000l. a ſum which, I grant, is not trifling in itſelf, but which weighs lightly in the ſcale, when a debt exceeds 500,000,000l. That I may not be accuſed of a wiſh to ſwell the national debt beyond its actual amount, I will ſuppoſe that this ſum of 4,500,000l. ought to be deducted. It is my intention, alſo, to omit, as my ſtatement is formed entirely upon the hypotheſis of immediate payment, the 3,000,000l. advanced by the Bank of England. If I were called upon in 1806 to give a ſtatement of the public debt, I certainly ſhould not overlook that article. For theſe reaſons I ſhall adopt Mr. Addington's computation of the unfunded debt, and then the account will be as follows:—

490,053,170l. Funded debt.
17,946,186l. Unfunded debt.

507,999,356l. *Preſent Amount of the National Debt as far as the ſame can be made out.*

I imagine, Sir, that you think this ſtatement ſcarcely leſs deplorable, than the repreſentation of M. N. It is moſt true, I agree with him, that the national debt, however I may differ with him as to its amount, has, in the courſe of a very few years, accumulated to a very alarming degree. Like him I tremble, when I perceive that it has increaſed in a proportion infinitely beyond the produce of all the boaſted means for its reduction; like him, when I advert to the annual expenditure of Great Britain, amounting, in the eſtimates both of Mr. Addington, and Mr. Tierney, to 68,923,970l. (a ſum, which according to the income-tax returns, far exceeds the whole income of the country, with an exception to ſuch, as is under 60l. per annum) I dare not form the hope of any favourable change in our financial proſpects. Many former writers on political economy predicted the very time, when the nation was to fall into a ſtate of inſolvency; but, happily, their prophecies have been falſified by the event. I will not be ſo abſurd as to tread in their ſteps; but I will be bold enough to affirm, that perſeverance in ſuch a ſyſtem of expence leads, ſooner, or later, to ruin. When the maximum of taxation is arrived, the Exchequer will be no longer able to borrow, and bankruptcy muſt enſue. Will not the rapid, and continued increaſe of our enormous public debt finally plunge us into this horrid abyſs? To avoid this fatal calamity, one change only is left. War muſt be exchanged for peace, and profuſion for a rigid and invariable courſe of economy in every department of the ſtate.

O. P.

Alnwick, Northumberland,
Auguſt 8, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former Monthly Magazine, page 320, an enquiry is inſtituted about the *Life-boat* at Shields.—A perfect model of that boat is ſaid to be kept at Northumberland Houſe in the Strand, near Charing Croſs, for the inſpection of the curious; the Duke of that name, having been at the expence of a ſimilar boat, on a larger ſcale, which has ſaved the lives of many valuable ſeamen. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. S. R.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CRUEL USAGE *of the* JEWS *in* FORMER TIMES.

THE ſituation of the Jews from the time of their diſperſion, after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, about the year of Chriſt 70, was truly deplorable. Of thoſe who ſurvived the ſiege of that city, ſome were ſold for ſlaves and carried to different countries; yet their numbers increaſed, and by their addreſs and application to traffic they acquired wealth, and, conſequently, had always money to ſupply the neceſſities of the ſovereigns of the country wherein they reſided. In France they were impriſoned, accuſed of magic, of crucifying children, and of poiſoning the public wells, in order to extort money from them. Their wealth was at one time confiſcated if they embraced Chriſtianity; and their bodies at another committed to the flames, if they perſiſted to follow the religion of their fathers. In England our king John impriſoned the rich Jews to poſſeſs himſelf of their riches. The ſtory is well known of the ſeven teeth which he cauſed to be plucked out of a Jew's head, to make him give up his wealth. His ſon, Henry the third, followed his example, and laid an impoſition upon the Jews for their *redemption*, and received at times from Aaron, a Jew of York, thirty thouſand marks of ſilver, an immenſe ſum in thoſe days! Yet not contented with *fleecing* the Jews himſelf, he "let them out to farm (ſo Daniel the hiſtorian terms it) to his brother, the rich earl of Cornwall." According to Mathew of Paris, *(ut quos rex excoriaverat comes eviſceraret,)* "that he *might cut them up altogether*." In an ancient manuſcript of laws and cuſtoms eſtabliſhed in the reign of Richard the firſt, for the government of the dominions belonging to the crown of England in France, I find the following inſtruction reſpecting Jews coming into the Iſle of *Oleron*. It is contained in theſe words: "Ceu eſt lou peage des Jues. Chaſcuns Jues et Juere non eſtant en Oleron par chaſcune fois quil venent en oleiron devent de lor chef iüj d' do paage au rey. E ſi la Jueve eſt prainz ele endeit vüj por ſey et por lenffant dau ventre. Et dit hom que guarners chaſteaus quant il fut feneſchaus doleyron juja quant li Jues ou la Jueve ſen aloit ob lo dit peaage il ſereit qualez en la mer une foyz por legage dau dit peage et la Jueve prainz iſeit qualce does fez por ſey et por lenffant. Quar por ceu que tout laver aus Jues ſont aus grans ſeignors daus terres ſor cuy il eſtont et ne ſereit pas corteiſie quon en priſt lor deners por gage, mas au meiſme cors dau Jue quit fait la malefaite en tort lo demage." Which may be thus tranſlated: "This is the toll for the Jews—Every Jew and Jeweſs, not ſettled in Oleron, muſt pay each a tax of four deniers to the king, for every time he or ſhe comes to Oleron. And if the Jeweſs be pregnant, ſhe muſt pay eight for herſelf and the child in her womb. And it is ſaid that when Guarners Chaſteaus was feneſchal in Oleron, he adjudged that a Jew or Jeweſs, not paying the ſaid toll, ſhould be once ducked in the ſea, as a fine for non-payment; and the Jeweſs that was pregnant ſhould be ducked twice; once for herſelf, and once for her child. For, inaſmuch as all the poſſeſſions of Jews, belong to the chief lords of the places where they dwell, it were not juſtice that money be taken from them, by way of fine for their offences; but that they ſhould receive corporal puniſhment for them." Thus far this extract from this ancient manuſcript. Péage is a word ſtill in uſe in France, if not now, at leaſt under the old government; it is defined, "*Droit pour un paſſage*," "A toll for paſſing through a place." The Jews, in the age of Richard the firſt, or Cœur de Lion, and before and ſince, were conſidered as ſerfs, or conſtituting, like villains and cattle, part or parcel of the eſtates of the great lords whereon they were ſettled, and poſſeſſing no property but what was ſubject to their arbitrary will and pleaſure. Hence was derived the right theſe lords exerciſed of calling upon the Jews for whatever monies they thought proper. On this ground the property of Jews was confiſcated upon their converſion to Chriſtianity; becauſe, as Monteſquieu has obſerved, the lord had no right to continue his exactions after a Jew was converted, as he was no longer ſerf main mortable; that is to ſay, "a vaſſal commuting with money the ſervices he owed and could not render in perſon."—This confiſcation therefore was in the nature of an alienation-fine, or purchaſe of thoſe rights. On the like ground our kings laid thoſe heavy fines beforementioned on the rich Jews; that is to ſay, by way of redemption of the taxes due from the whole of the nation within their dominions; which redemption, however,

was of no longer continuance than suited the necessities of their treasury, or the caprices of their will. In aftertimes the eyes of princes were opened to their true interests, and the Jews began to be treated with more moderation. The sovereigns of Europe from north to south, found them a useful body of people, whom they could not well do without. To say nothing of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, England and Holland granted them the protection of their government, with the free exercise of their religion. Spain has found the bad policy of driving them out of that country, as France has done of the persecution of the Protestants. Thus the Jews are at present spread over all Europe, living in ease and security; and are become the instruments, by means of which nations at the greatest distance communicate with each other, and thereby become connected; in which respect, the Jews resemble the nails and wooden pegs whereby a vast edifice is held together: and this toleration is certainly agreeable to the principles and doctrine of Christianity, which inculcates love and charity towards all mankind.

ORIGINAL LETTER *relative to* CHARLES *the* 12*th.*

The following authentic documents relating to the Swedish hero, Charles the XII. were found some years ago in the castle of Blarney in Ireland, which at present belongs to the descendant of the Mr. Jefferies mentioned in them, and of whom Voltaire speaks (in his Life of Charles the 12th.) in very high terms. In the official note from M. de Mullern may be perceived that implacability against Peter the Great, which marked every action of Charles; and although reduced to the utmost extremity, and a royal beggar, yet he still holds his accustomed dictatorial style, and speaks as if in the plenitude of power. The letter to my lord ambassador Sutton is a copy of that which was sent to him. In one corner of it are some Turkish words, of which I do not know the meaning.

"MY LORD,

"Though I have not much to add to the trouble I gave your Lordship the 27th past; yet I would not omitt so favourable an opportunity as this, of assuring your Lordship of my most humble respects, and at the same time begging your excuse for having sent a copy of the late conditions of peace between the Turks and the Muscovites, which I find is deficient in some particulars; but the fault is rather the interpreters than mine, who, not understanding the Turkish language, must take every thing translated from thence on trust: the enclos'd copy, I hope, will make some amends for the faults of the other, it being a translation from the original Turkish treaty, and communicated to me by some of the Swedish Chancery."

My Lord Ambassador Sutton.

"The Swedes begin now to abate somewhat of their great expectation of a new rupture between the Port and the Czar of Muscovy; but still flatter themselves that they will be powerfully assisted against king August: what ground they have for such hopes I can't comprehend, especially since the Turks have declar'd they will not engage in any warr against Poland; and, since they so much neglected the interest of the Swedes, when they might with one word have procur'd them all the advantages they reasonably could have desir'd: As to the 10m Spahis and some thousand Tartars, which 'tis said the Grand Vizier has offered the king of Sweden, I do not hear 'tis with any other design than to conduct him to some place of safety, whence he may with ease come to his own dominions. In short, had the king of Sweden a summ of money to throw away among these people, somewhat might be hop'd for from them; but I assure your lordship that *nervus rerum ger.* fails us to such a degree, the Swedes are themselves so miserably poor that unless the Swedes gett supplys from the Port they will not be able to stirr one stepp from Bender. I have taken occasion, from the ill usage the king has mett with here, to insinuate to these Ministers how much more it would be for his Majesty's advantage to rely upon his Christian allys, and to give them assurances not to invade Saxony, then to spend his time in courting the 168, by whom he may be sure to be xywycox at last; but having no orders from England to advance any such proposition, and finding the Swedes still insist on obligations and treatys without giving us any hopes of the desir'd assurance, I have desisted to urge it farther.

"Yesterday a letter from the Grand Vizir to the king of Sweden was communicated to me, which was conceiv'd in very unbecoming terms, viz. That his Majesty must now prepare to gett himself hence out of the country; that he had rather repair to his own dominions, where his presence is necessary, than by his cabals endeavour to embroil affaires here; that this is the last offer that will be made him, and that he will have reason to repent

pent of his willfulneſs in caſe he ſhould refuſe it.

"Eight or tenn days ago the Nieſter overflowed its banks to that degree, that the king with all his followers were oblig'd to quit their houſes (which are now entirely ruin'd) and encamp under a village, which lyes half an Engliſh mile from Bender, by which it appears that the very Turkiſh elements *are tired of us and will have us from hence.*"

"Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis reſponſum ad libellum memorialem Armigeri et Miniſtri ſereniſſimæ reginæ Magnæ Britanniæ de Jefferyes, literis fiduciariis et mandatis pariter inſtructi a ſereniſſimo Romanorum Imperatore et celſis ac præpotentibus Ordinibus Generalibus Uniti Belgii, die 28 Aprilis, A° 1711, in caſtris ad urbem Benderam oblatum.

i.—Quod altè memoratæ ſummæ poteſtates ſibi curæ eſſe oſtendant pacem in Septemtrione inter partes belligerantes reconciliari, lubens percipit Sac[a] : Reg[a] : Majeſtas, earumque officia ad eam rem perficiendam perquam grata ſibi futura eſſe declarat : ſed et juxta deſiderat, ut in tam arduo negotio ultra verba procedatur ab ipſis ſponſionum pactorum religione obligatis ad opem ferendam hoſtesque, præter Czarum Moſcoviæ (: cum quo nulla amicitia reſtitui poteſt, niſi quæ nexu ſuo Portum Ottomanicum ſimul comprehendat:) ad æquas pacis conditiones adigendos.

Quantacumque enim fuerint amica ipſorum officia in reconciliandâ pace, longe tamen efficacior futura erit eorum opera, ſi ex fœderum legibus vim repræſentare velint cæteris hoſtibus.

ii.—Quæ ad conſervandam tuendamque Germaniæ tranquillitatem Hagæ-comitum anno ſuperiore a confederatis poteſtatibus ſancita ſunt, nullo quidem ſibi nocendi propoſito facta eſſe credit Sacra Regia Majeſtas : Quoniam autem decretum iſtud mala (ipſo inſcio et invito initum) ipſi multa, hoſtibus vero plurima commoda, adfert : per Miniſtros ſuos bis, et tertia demum vice, ſcripto Regio ſua manu ſignato declaravit, ſe illius legibus nequaquam teneri poſſe aut velle. In qua ſententia Sacra Regia Majeſtas perſiſtit.

iii.—Quæ juſſu et mandato Majeſtatis Britanniæ Dominæ ſuæ clementiſſimæ et Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Uniti Belgii propoſuerat Armiger Jeffereyes, de inoffenſa libertate navigandi et commercandi in portubus ad Mare Balticum a Czaro occupatis, talia eſſe judicat Sacra Regia Majeſtas ut cum tenore Tractatus Commerciorum ac recepto apud amicas gentes uſu haud quaquam conſiſtere poſſunt ; atque proinde confidit ſereniſſimam Magnæ Britanniæ Reginam atque celſos et præpotentes Ordines Generales uniti Belgii, amicos et confederatos ſuos, non amplius deſideraturos rem tam noxiam ſibi tamque fructuoſam hoſtibus ſuis quam utique Sacra Regia Majeſtas neutiquam concedere poteſt, præſertim poſtquam per Miniſtros ſuos ad aulas ipſorum reſidentes notum fecerat, mandata abs ſe dudum data eſſe collegio ammiralitatis ut claſſem ad omnes iſtos portus ab hoſte captos claudendos, arcteque obſidendos mittat.

Quam benevolam Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis mentem Armiger de Jeffereyes decenter renunciandam habet ; cui de tero ipſa ſemper manet faventiſſima.

Dat : ad Urbem Benderam die 2 Menſis Maij An° 1711. Admandatum,

H. G. DE MULLERN.

ACADEMIC FLATTERY.

Clermont Tonnere, biſhop of Noyon, a man ridiculous for his attachment to high birth, gave an annual prize to the French Academy, to be beſtowed on the beſt poetical compoſition ; but the only ſubject to be treated of was the praiſe of Louis XIV. After all the ordinary topics of adulation had been exhauſted, the Academy propoſed, for the year 1700, the following text for the prize-poem : "That the king poſſeſſes all the virtues in ſo eminent a degree, that it is impoſſible to judge by which of them he is principally characteriſed." When this topic was ſhewn to the king for his approbation, (for this was always done previouſly to its being given out ; and his Majeſty, moreover, ſat to hear the piece recited) enured as he was to flattery, he felt that it was *rather too much*, and put his negative upon it. The Academy then, by advice of the biſhop, let it down a little in the following manner : "That the king unites in his perſon ſo many great qualities, that it is difficult to judge which forms his principal character." Even this qualified doſe of incenſe proved too ſtrong for his Majeſty's reliſh. The Academy and biſhop, almoſt reduced to deſpair, tremblingly propoſed their third edition : "That the king is not leſs diſtinguiſhed by the virtues of a man of worth, than by thoſe of a great prince." This luckily did not offend the monarch's modeſty, and he ſuffered it to paſs without further alteration.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL ACTON.

JOHN ACTON was born at Beſançon, in Franche Comté. His father was an Iriſh gentleman, in the ſervice of the French. He was ſent to Toulon at an early age, to ſerve in the navy, where, having made an apprenticeſhip, he entered into the ſervice of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. He at firſt obtained the command of a frigate, and was afterwards preferred to that of a ſhip of the line. This was his condition, when early in the year 1779 he was appointed Miniſter of Marine to his Sicilian Majeſty. Two things only are to be noticed of him before this period, which prevented his name from ſinking into obſcurity. A foreign power, of the firſt rank, had, ever ſince a remarkable event in 1769, projected the idea of acquiring, in the Councils of his Sicilian Majeſty, as well as in the internal adminiſtration of the two kingdoms, a preponderance which might be a counterpoiſe to the inveterate influence of other courts connected by the family compact. This ſcheme was always ſyſtematically conducted, and the firſt ſteps towards it were an attempt to take into the Council of State a young perſon, who by his age was unqualified to partake in ſtate affairs. The attempt was baffled, whilſt the venerable old Miniſter Tanucci held the reins of government. The intereſted parties were ſenſible of the neceſſity of his diſmiſſal in order to attain their object; this reſpectable man was actually, by their influence, removed from the Miniſtry, at the end of the year 1776. He was replaced by the Marquis of Sambuca, a Sicilian Nobleman, formerly Ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna, and wholly dependent upon the foreign Court which was the promoter of the changes. This done, the young perſon obtained a ſhare in the State Council. The next ſteps towards the deſired objects were, ſome changes in the organization of the Councils of State. This venerable body, conſiſting of men who had paſſed through the moſt eminent places in the civil and military departments, uſually attended his Majeſty on ſtated days, in every week, to aſſiſt at the ſeveral reports of the Miniſters, and to give their votes occaſionally. It was reſolved, under the appearance of ſaving thoſe reſpectable men the trouble of aſſiduous attendance, that their aſſiſtance ſhould be required only when the Court might be in the metropolis; and that the Miniſters only ſhould attend to the ſtate affairs, in the country-ſeats and in the hunting-matches. Soon after another reſolution was taken, that the attendance even of the Miniſters ſhould be diſpenſed with, and they promiſed to ſend their reſpective budgets to the firſt Miniſter, who uſually and indiſpenſably accompanied their Majeſties wherever they choſe to live. This was evidently calculated to render the Marquis Sambuca ſole organ of ſovereignty, ſole adminiſtrator of public affairs, and the ſole diſpenſer of every favour and bounty. It is a juſtice due to this miniſter to ſay, that, although he was entirely devoted to the perſon who had been, and ſtill was, his protector, and howſoever great may have been his ambition and cupidity, he never appeared to loſe ſight of his own dignity, and of a proper patriotic ſpirit. He was obſequious to the will of the above perſon to a certain degree; beyond it he never expoſed himſelf to cenſure. It was obvious that no one could ſo well anſwer the artful purpoſe as a foreigner bereft of the feelings of country, and who might treat the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies as conquered countries; and as it would have been improper to diſmiſs the Marquis of Sambuca too ſoon, as well as others of his colleagues, who were ſupported by the unanimous voice of public opinion, a new miniſterial department was created. The Miniſtry of War and Navy was previouſly one only, but it was reſolved that they ſhould now be ſeparated, and that, in order to render the Two Sicilies a naval power, a Flag-officer of diſtinction, Mr. Acton, ſhould be called from abroad.

The appointment took place in January 1779, and was the ſubject of converſation all over the two kingdoms. The lower claſſes flattered themſelves that the new eſtabliſhment would tend to create a powerful navy, and give to the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies a due degree of aſcendancy in European politics; ſome threw out the moſt violent cenſures on the Cabinet for having taken an obſcure perſon, as they ſaid, from the ſervice of a petty Prince, rather than ſome diſtinguiſhed Engliſh or French Admiral; others ſcoffed at the incongruity of Government, in thinking of a navy before endeavouring to create and ſettle a commerce, and eſtabliſhing ſome colonies to protect it.

It was, however, not long before that the Chevalier Ottero had been the Miniſter of

War and Navy, before the late separation of the two departments. He continued in that of war, at the appointment of Mr. Acton. Towards the end of 1779, under pretence that the Chevalier's old age did not allow him to bear the toils of office, and that dignified repose ought to be the reward of his past services, he was removed from the Ministry, and appointed Superintendant of the Royal Seat at Caserta. Mr. Acton succeeded to his place.

In the year 1780, a captain of infantry living in the district of *Le Virgini*, in Naples, having been noted for his free sentiments on religion, and being on his death bed, the rector and vicar of the parish waited on him, for the sake of reminding him of his *Christian duties*. The officer ordered them to be turned out of doors, and uttered several invectives against religion in general. The clergymen, presuming he was in a fit of delirium at that time, did not fail to call on him again and again. The officer would not hear their admonitions, and died in his sentiments. According to the canon-laws of the kingdom of Naples, and of other *Catholic* countries, persons who wilingly and conscientiously choose to die *out of the bosom of the church*, are deprived of ecclesiastical sepulture. This was actually the case with this officer, who was buried in the open fields, *by the consent and direction of the clergy of the parish*, and with the authority of the Archiepiscopal Court of Naples. Mr. Acton, at the request of the Captain's family, and upon an information from the Judge of the district, ordered the corpse to be taken up again, and it was carried in pomp to a large church, and the expences ordered to be defrayed by the rector and his vicar, who were also to be banished from the royal dominions. This was by the clergy deemed a piece of Vandalism.

The other instance was this:—One of the docks designed by Mr. Acton for the construction of ships, was that of Castelamare, a small town on the Neapolitan gulf, 18 miles from Naples. The town was not capable of affording great conveniences to the military and naval officers, to the architects and other persons who directed the works. Mr Acton ordered that they should be lodged, with all their families, in the several convents of the city. This resolution was hardly credited at first; as besides the violation of the canon laws, and of the constitution of monastic orders, forbidding the introduction of women into cloysters of monks, they were shocked that the officers, in so considerable a number, carrying with them their wives, sisters, and daughters, should live in a religious community. The chiefs of the several orders, of course, made the strongest remonstrances to Mr. Acton on this indecent resolution. His answer to them was, "*You must be obliged to me, Reverend Fathers, that I give you the company of so many ladies! Their friends may, if they like, take care of their conduct. As for you, I dare say you will be merry, and in no case losers by their society.*" These two facts rendered Mr. Acton odious to the ecclesiastical dignitaries, and to the Neapolitan clergy.

During the years 1780 and 1781, Mr. Acton occupied himself with a plan of the reform of the army, which was calculated to awaken the kingdom of Naples. That plan was never made public, nor did any tidings of it transpire. It was commonly ascribed to General Acton's natural taciturnity and reserve. The time, however, soon arrived, in which he gave his Majesty to understand that it was absurd that the army and the navy should depend upon the general treasury and on the pay-orders from the Minister of Finance, as they, and as other branches of public expenditure, had done hitherto. This system, he added, was still more objectionable, with respect to season and schemes of reform, as these operations required occasional and extraordinary expences not to be ranked among the established disbursements of government. He concluded, that it was better to enact a law, purporting, that the Minister of Finance should convey to the Minister of War and Marine a certain number of millions every year, for providing every thing required in that department, of which the latter Minister only should be administrator, and be considered responsible. The King, however, was dissuaded by the Marquis Guizueta, Minister of Finance. This old man made his Majesty sensible of the dangers likely to be brought on the royal treasury by such an innovation, as also of the perfect humiliation to himself were he to submit to such invasions upon his department. The project was, therefore, postponed, but only while the Marquis of Guizueta continued alive. The Marquis died in August 1782, and General Acton conceived another *plan*, tending to appoint a permanent Committee of Finance, whose President might be the organ of the royal will, with regard to the dispatches directed to the inferior administrators, but without the power of assisting at a Council of State, or having a right to make any verbal report to his

Majesty. This, as his enemies said, was evidently calculated to destroy the Minister of Finance, and to throw the Committee which exalted him entirely upon the dependence of so powerful a Minister. This Committee was honoured with the title of *The Great Council of Finance*. The chief Members of it were M. *Corradini*, whose stupidity, although concealed under the mask of Jesuitical taciturnity, had already become proverbial—M. *Mazzocchi*, whose revelling mind and manners had gotten him the name of *Capuchin of Magistracy*—and the President, the Prince of *Cimiti*, who, some years before, had been displaced from the Roman Embassy for want of capacity. The organization of that Council was a compound of Ministry and Magistracy; a combination of many unfettred and irregular jurisdictions; a repartition of business among the several members and inferior clerks and agents, acting and counteracting in so confused a manner, as to make us believe Mr. Acton had done all that in order to have the army, the navy, and the finances, at his sole disposal. We do not mean to cast any reflections on the defects of a government, much less are we inclined to give any unfavourable prepossession of this Minister, whom we believe as untainted as any person in his line. We shall only relate the reports of that time. The funds allotted to the support of the army and navy were, if we recollect rightly, four millions and a half of ducats (about 800,000l. sterling). The arrangements prescribed, that the navy should have a stated number of ships built every year, and the army consist of 30,000 troops of the line, and 46,000 militia. It is a fact fully established, that this number of men did not exist, *except in the pay-tables*, and as if this had not been sufficient, it is also an incontrovertible truth, that from the year 1782 to 1786, very few, if any, promotions took place in the army, owing, as the Minister said, to the near approaching promulgation of the new plan; and when some preferments among the superior officers were unavoidable, for preventing the total failure of military service, the commission was sent to the candidate six or seven months after his Majesty's appointment; in the mean while such officer received pay according to the old rank, whereas in the accounts his pay was charged as that to which he was about to succeed. It was supposed that more than two millions (nearly 400,000l. sterling) were saved every year, and the public voice had already pronounced a sentence which it is unnecessary to relate in this place. These proceedings are said to have cast an unfavourable opinion on General Acton in the eyes both of the army and navy; the individuals of which (generally very poor) had consecrated the prime of their life to the royal service, under the prospect of enjoying some comfort in their advanced age, but which they were thus disappointed of. Meantime another scene was opened to flatter further his ambition. He would attempt an usurpation of power on his two colleagues, the Ministers of Justice and that of Ecclesiastical Affairs, the only Ministers who still preserved their authority undiminished. By an ancient law of the kingdom of Naples (as well as in many other countries) some persons, and especially the officers of the army and navy, and of the King's Household, enjoyed the *privilegium fori*. For each of these orders there was a magistrate distinct from the body of the law, and all those three were independent of the Minister of Justice. Mr. Acton resolved to convert these individual Magistracies into Collegial Tribunals, dependent on his office, so as to give himself a further influence over the magistrates and lawyers of the kingdom. Had the matter stopped here, he would, they say, have gratified his ambition with little inconvenience to the public, except the additional expenditure for the support of these newly-established colleges of judicature. They were, however, it is said, productive of three signal inconveniences. —1. The Minister and his subaltern agents found, every day, new classes of people, to whom the *privilegium fori* ought to be extended, and thus they gradually divested the national magistracy of their jurisdiction.—2. As the judicial proceedings of the ancient courts of justice in Naples moved with great regularity, owing to a long practice and experience of past ages, and as such judicial customs were not easily to be grafted on a newly raised tribunal, consisting of people influenced by a Minister and his officers, unacquainted with civil and common law, there never passed a single day without blunders, which disgraced common sense, and sometimes excited laughter——3. What was worse than all, certain crafty and ambitious lawyers, without merit, intrigued in Mr. Acton's office for the purpose of getting a footing in the newly-raised tribunals, and under pretence of merit and reward, obtained, through, him, a passage, or rather an intrusion, into the great courts. By this means the venerable body of the ordinary magistracy was insulted by the intrusion of a considerable number of unworthy persons

ſons, and thereby the profeſſion was rendered contemptible in the eyes of the nation.

The Nobility had not yet ſufficient reaſons to proclaim their diſlike to this Miniſter, from any glaring injuries done them, either individually or collectively. The Neapolitans, more than any other people, are renowned for hoſpitality, and their attachment to foreigners. They are, perhaps, the only nation in Europe who have, in leſs than ſixty years, ſuffered nine foreigners to be Miniſters of State. In return they think themſelves entitled to ſome degree of reſpect, and require that a foreigner exalted above them in their own country ſhould be a perſon of merit. General Acton's new military *plan* was brought to an iſſue in the year 1786: but as it was deemed proper to effect the deſtruction of the army, and its execution would have given the higheſt offence to the nobility, it was reſolved that a foreign officer ſhould be invited to Naples to carry the plan into execution, and upon whom, in caſe of need, the whole odium of the innovation might be thrown. A German officer would certainly have been employed in this taſk, had it not been for fear of giving farther umbrage to the Bourbon Courts, already diſguſted with the Neapolitan Government. Baron de *Salis*, a Swiſs officer of diſtinction in the ſervice of the French army, was the perſon appointed for the reform, and accordingly he repaired to Naples in December, 1786. Here again we are obliged to caſt a veil over many diſagreeable occurrences, which took place at the arrival of this officer in Naples, as well as on his operations, and confine ourſelves to the nature of the diſguſt excited in the nobility.

Baron de *Salis* brought with him to Naples about fifty French officers of different rank, who were to co-operate under him in the great work of reform. Theſe were men of little conſideration, and what was worſe, of ſtill leſs ability. Intoxicated, however, with the character of reformers, and not reflecting whether the intended reform was a ſerious undertaking or a pantomime, to draw attention from other intereſted deſigns, they gave themſelves a domineering air, and began to treat the Neapolitan officers belonging to the Nobility with indifference and contempt. Many inſtances could be given of their inſolence, but we ſhall only remark, that one of the *ſoi-diſant* reformers addreſſed, with improper language, one of the youngeſt ſons of Prince Stigliano, of the illuſtrious Houſe of Colonna. Baron de *Salis* himſelf, one day, arrogantly ſummoned to his preſence the Marquis Mauri, Governor of Capua, a venerable man, 84 years old; and Prince de Sangro (ſon of the celebrated General of this name, and one of the Noblemen moſt devoted to the reigning Houſe) after having been deprived of his prerogatives, as Colonel of a regiment, and having given in his reſignation, was, by a diſpatch from Mr. Acton, confined in the Caſtle of St. Elmo! This laſt event is ſaid to have rendered the Miniſter not a little odious to the Nobility.

From the year 1787 to 1789 new attempts were made upon the banks of the metropolis, upon public credit, and the charitable foundations.—1. The ſeven banks of Naples, founded about two centuries ago, had always been the depoſitory of a conſiderable part of the national money, and delivered their notes to their reſpective creditors. It was natural that many of theſe notes ſhould be left in the hands of the poſſeſſors, eſpecially by expatriation, ſudden deaths, or neglect in the heirs of the poſſeſſors. In the courſe of two centuries, theſe notes, never claimed, had made a conſiderable ſum, and were deemed a natural acquiſition to the banks. But General Acton, according to the maxim in the Roman laws—*Bona vacantia Fiſcus occupat*, confiſcated the money.—2. From the very foundation of the banks, it was a cuſtom conſtantly obſerved, that each perſon, on exchanging their notes, ſhould pay a penny to the banks. This was, perhaps, originally intended to defray the expenditure of the adminiſtration. But as the banks had, in proceſs of time, grown rich, theſe pence ſo accumulated during two centuries, (being never touched) that they amounted to ſome millions. *Bona vacantia Fiſcus occupat!*—3. A conſiderable addition had been made to the national debt in the courſe of this century, and the ſtate creditors of this deſcription had lent their money at 4 per cent. The preſent rate of money in the miniſterial financial aids, was much inferior. An order was iſſued, that the creditors and their heirs ſhould declare, within one month, whether they would be paid the capital, or conſent to receive 3 per cent. This order, which, in the ſuppoſition of a neceſſary execution, would have required upwards of 8,000,000 in ready caſh, was iſſued at a time when not a ſingle farthing was to be found in the

the treasury. The consequence was obvious. The better informed among the capitalists being inclined to believe that this financial manœuvre was little better than a fraud, declared that they stood in need of their capital. The timid and credulous part consented to the abatement; and thus in a debt of the same origin, nature, condition, and stipulation, some parts were paid in the proportion of four and some of three!—4. No pawn-brokers being in Naples, pious foundations, endowed with an immense wealth, receive pledges without interest. As their wealth was much above the public wants in this line, secret orders were given to the governors of these *Monti di Pietà* to convey to court the superfluous money!—5. Numberless other pious foundations, all over the kingdom, were intrusted with charitable distributions, such as dowries, subsidies, alms, &c. These wealthy masses had been, perhaps, ill governed for so many centuries—The time of philosophical and political reforms was come, and it was thought better to amalgamate all these heterogeneous elements into one homogeneous body, to be administered by the court under the direction of the Minister. This attempt, however, was not carried into execution, as they were afraid that such an unjustifiable spoliation would unavoidably lead to a rebellion in the metropolis, and perhaps throughout the whole kingdom. The only result was, that all these fiscal operations rendered the name of the Minister odious to bankers and merchants, as it already was to some other classes of the people.

The more, however, General Acton seemed guilty of misconduct, the more the Sovereign favoured him. In June, 1789, after the death of Marquis Caracciolo, he attached to his other appointments the vacant Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is the date of his meridian grandeur, unrivalled in any period of the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies, even without excepting Admiral Majone and Ser Gianni Caracciolo. The French Revolution extended its effects—no one's mind was occupied on inferior objects, and much less towards a Minister governing an insignificant state. His operations are, therefore, buried under a mass of those events which have afflicted Europe. We cannot, however, help noticing, that in the year 1794, he was near exposing his Sovereign to an aggression from the Court of Sweden. Baron d'Armfeld, one of the chief conspirators against the Regent, Duke of Sudermania, had taken refuge in Naples. The Regent sent his agents there in order to claim him, and to seize him, with the permission of the Government. Mr. Acton not only denied the request, but helped the Baron to effect his flight through Apulia for Manfredonia, and from the latter place to Trieste. This behaviour exposed him to the Philippics of M. Piranesi, the Swedish Consul at Rome; however, in the end it proved favourable to him. For the matters between the two Courts being arranged, on condition that he should be displaced from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he was created First Minister and Counsellor of State, in which station he held all the other Ministers under the same dependence as before.

If we should give credit to certain public papers, his Sicilian Majesty, on his arrival at Palermo, had removed Mr. Acton from his Councils, into which he had taken the most eminent persons from among the Sicilian clergy, nobility, and magistracy.

Yet we are happy to state, that General Acton has never been convicted of rapacity; satisfied with the immense emoluments of his places, and with the generous and extraordinary bounties and pensions of his Master, he has never been suspected of enriching himself in an unlawful way!

General Acton is upwards of 60 years of age, tall, and thin, of a pale complexion, a forbidding look, a piercing eye, and remarkably serious and reserved in his conversation.

London, March 20, 1801.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ANACREONTIC.

CARE, caitiff wretch! begone from me,
And let me gaily quaff my bowl;
Haste from my presence, quickly flee,
To joy alone I yield my soul.

My hours I dedicate to mirth,
Then "let the liquid ruby flow,"
Which gives to new ideas birth,
And bids the soul with rapture glow.

Supremely

Supremely bleſt while thus I quaff,
My mind in airy regions roves,
I ſport the ſong, the toaſt, the laugh,
And think of Venus and the Loves.

A. P.

THE following Eſſay is from the claſſical pen of Dr. Geddes; and the Tranſlation which accompanies it, from that of his friend Mr. Good.

IN OBITUM

HONESTISSIMI, INTEGERRIMI, MEIQUE AMICISSIMI VIRI,

DOMINI DE PETRE.

ERGONE abripuit mihi mors crudelis Amicum,
Dulce decus, columen præſidiumque meum!
Abripuit, medio vix lapſo temporis ævo
Quod dare terrigenis fata benigna ſolent.
Heu! heu! quam ſubitò mortalis labitur ætas;
Quam celeri greſſu Nex inopina venit!
Nex atrox! nulli parcens, et neſcia flecti!
Sic mihi delicias tu, truculenta! rapis?
Non PETRI pietas, nec fervida vota ſuorum
Lethalem poterant jam cohibere manum!
Duræ adſunt Parcæ, truncantes ſtamina vitæ;
Nobilis ac animus corpus inane fugit.
QUAM tibi tum fuerat, quam vivus, JULIA, ſenſus;
Tali, tam juvenis, væ! viduata VIRO?
Sed tibi ſunt caſti cariſſima pignora amoris:
Hæc tibi triſtitiæ dulce levamen erunt.
QUI dolor excrucians invaſit pectora NATI,
Cum PATER, ante oculos, jam moriturus erat!
Sed Nato eſt ſuavis conjux, ſuaviſſima proles:
Proles et conjux dulce levamen erunt.
AST mihi mœroris non ullum eſt dulce levamen;
Fomento nullo plaga levanda mea!
Non mihi ſubridens *ſoboles*, ſon blanda *ſodalis*,
Quæ queat ærumnas extenuare meas.
Pro ſponſa, ſobole et, defuncto proque parente,
Inſtar cunctorum, ſolus AMICUS erat:
Solus amicus erat—ſed qualis?—non mihi FRATER
Germanus tam, quam PETRUS amatus erat!
Scilicet, Is, princeps, eſt me dignatus amare;
Et locuples, inopem me cumulare bonis.
Bis decies Phœbus cœleſtia ſigna peregit;
Ex quo permiſſum eſt ejus amore frui:
Sum ſemper fruitus, dum fallax vita manebat:
Noluit, ac moriens, non meminiſſe mei.
Illius alma manus, ſtudiorum fida meorum
Fautrix—his ſtudiis otia grata dedit.
Plangite, Pierides! et longos ducite planctus:
Muſarum conſtans PETRUS amicus erat.
Tu, tu, præcipuè, quæ carmina ſacra Zionis
Pangis, tu gemitus ingeminato meos.
Quis tua, nunc, memet veſtigia, Diva, legentem
Per vepres, feſſum quis relevare velit?
Me prope cum piguit tantos tolerare labores,
Dejectos animos ſuſtulit ille meos.
Me cum mordaci lacerarent dente maligni,
Et contrà fremeret cæca ſuperſtitio;
"Putida tu ſperne illorum convicia (dixit)
"Cura tibi tantùm, perficiatur opus."
Ah! ſi, TE vivo, melior Fortuna dediſſet
Huic operi ſummo ſummam adhibere manum;
Et TIBI poſtremos, ut primos, PETRE, labores
Sors mea donaſſet poſſe dicare meos:
Gaudia quæ? quanta ac eſſet mea pura voluptas?
Hoc deſiderii ſumma, caputque mei!
Aſt aliter viſum Superis—ſortemque ſubire
Convenit—at fletus quis prohibere poteſt?
Omnibus es flendus, queis notus, PETRE, fuiſti:
Mî flendi finem non feret ulla dies.
Ah! quotiens ſubiit DILECTI dulcis imago.
Rugoſas tingunt flumina ſalſa genas!
Singultus tremuli ſpirantia viſcera pulſant;
Rodit et occultus mollia corda dolor!
Sed ſecura quies tua ſors! ſedeſque beatæ
Te capiunt—Fruere O! ſorte, BEATE! tuâ.
Et, ſi res liceat quondoque agnoſcere noſtras,
Sis bonus—et nobis, qua pote, PETRE, fave!

A. G.

Scribebam in lectulo, dolens et infirmus;
Prid. Non. Jul. 1801.

ELEGY,

ON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD PETRE,

Tranſlated from the Original Latin of

DR. GEDDES.

HAS cruel Death, then, robbed me of my friend!
My guide, my guard, my firſt and deareſt boaſt!
Robbed—ere he ſcarce had half-way reached his end,
Had Heaven allowed the days allowed to moſt.

How ſwift, alas! this mortal being flies;
How eager Death his heedleſs prey to gain!
Dread Death! remorſeleſs! deaf to human ſighs!
Thou, barbarous! thou! who all my ſweets haſt ſlain.

Vain Petre's wiſhes; vain the holy ſtrife
Of prayers profuſe, to ſave him from the dead;
The preſent fates, relentleſs, claimed his life,
And from the fleſh his generous ſpirit fled.

How

How, how ſevere, O Julia, then thy grief,
Widowed ſo young, ſo vaſt the loſs ſuſtained!
But in thy children ſhalt thou find relief;
Theſe are thy balm, the pledge of love unfeigned.

What felt the ſon! how deep his filial groan
When the laſt pang he ſaw his father ſeize!
Yet wife beloved, yet offspring are his own;
And wife and offspring ſhall his wound appeaſe.

But nought of balm does Heaven to me aſſign;
No ſolace ſweet, with healing influence, flows:
No ſmiling infants, bland companion, mine,
With deeds of love to mitigate my woes.

Spouſe, ſire, companion—he was all to me;
Though but a friend:—a friend? yet, ah, how dear!
E'en with leſs joy my brother's face I ſee,
Leſs feels my heart affinity ſo near.

And well my utmoſt love did Petre claim,
Who, rich himſelf, my poverty endowed;
Twice ten times traced the Sun th' etherial frame,
While Heaven to me his tender love allowed:

'Twas mine perpetual—long as life remained;
Mine, e'en in death, till ceaſed his heart to beat;
His foſtering hand, my ſtudies that ſuſtained,
Gave to thoſe ſtudies recreation ſweet.

Weep, Muſes! weep—long ſighs your boſoms fill!
Patron of verſe was Petre ever found:
But chiefly thou, O Muſe of Zion-hill,
Groan with my groans, and loud our griefs reſound.

Who now ſhall ſoothe me as my path I wind,
Thy footſteps following, through entangling briars?
When, faint, at times the taſk I half reſigned,
He cheered my ſoul, and roufed my latent fires.

When malice grinned, with fang ſo oft that daunts,
When bigots, blind, o'erflowed with frantic foam,
"Spurn, ſpurn," ſaid he, "theſe vile opprobrious taunts,
"Care but for this—to cloſe th' important tome."

Oh that, while Heaven allowed thee yet to be,
This utmoſt work my utmoſt hand had paſt;
That fate had given to dedicate to thee,
As my firſt labours, ſo alike my laſt:

What joy, what rapture had I then revealed!
This my chief wiſh, the ſummit of my prayer!
But Heaven denied:—to Heaven our hearts ſhould yield,—
But who, meantime, from weeping can forbear?

All muſt bewail thee, Petre! all who knew;
For me, my ſorrows never ſhall ſubſide;
As the loved image of my friend I view,
Down my ploughed cheeks how flows the briny tide!

Deep, trembling ſobs convulſe my labouring breaſt,
And ſecret anguiſh every nerve corrodes,
But reſt is thine—ſecure, unſullied reſt,
The ſongs of angels, and their bright abodes,

Enjoy, bleſt ſaint! enjoy the ſweets that flow!
Unmingled ſweets, whoſe fountain ne'er ſhall fail!
And, if thy powers can reach to man below,
O ſtoop, benign—let friendſhip ſtill prevail.

SONNET, TO HOPE,

(Suggeſted by the Peruſal of HUGH TREVOR, *vol.* iii, *chap.* 12 *)*

SWEET Hope! that ſtill with fond deluſive dreams
Cheer'ſt the ſad heart, ſurcharg'd with grief and care,
My anguiſh'd mind longs for thoſe healing ſtreams
Which flow from thee, and charm beyond compare.

Oh deign to viſit then my lonely cell,
And breathe thy influence on my wearied ſoul;
Come, pleaſing flatterer, and ſmiling tell,
That yet my hours in happineſs ſhall roll:

That Fortune's copious tide again ſhall flow;
That friends ſhall ſmile, and enemies repent;
That as in years I ſhall in wiſdom grow,
And find each moment crown'd with ſweet content;

Tell me that yet OLIVIA ſhall be mine,
And let the bleſt illuſion be divine.

A. P.

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

AH! what avails it that the face of day
Wears the bright verdure of returning ſpring?
On me, alas! it ſheds no genial ray—
No ſoft ſenſations its approaches bring.

My cheriſh'd hopes are wither'd in their bloom,
And expectation is for ever ſeal'd;
My faireſt joys have met an early tomb,
And all my proſpects are alike repeal'd.

O! why fond memory didſt thou ever dwell
On ſcenes more fickle than the ſhowery bow?
Or why did hope my anxious boſom ſwell
With bliſs I never was ordained to know?

Imagi-

Imagination to my fancy drew
A proſpect happy in its every ſhade,
Illum'd with gaiety was every hue,
And every beauty was unknown to fade.

But 'twas an imbecility of mind
That gave admiſſion to a vain deſire,
That painted human happineſs combin'd
With the pure eſſence of celeſtial fire.

Had caution ſtrove to limit the deſign,
And fram'd it, ſubject to a cloudy ſky,
Serenity, at leaſt, had then been mine,
'Till taught by reaſon ſorrow to defy.

Perhaps, Eliza, thy ſuperior aid,
Thy ready counſel and thy precepts wiſe,
Thy valued friendſhip in its truth array'd,
And void of every ſpecies of diſguiſe—

Perhaps by theſe I may be taught to know,
The calm ceſſation that from virtue flows,
Perhaps thy dictates may relieve my woe,
And guide my ruffled ſpirits to repoſe.

SONNET,

Tranſlated from the Italian of SANNAZARIUS.

FALSE fleeting hopes and vain deſires fare-
well;
Fond anxious wiſhes that within my breaſt
With ſighs and unavailing anguiſh dwell,
Leave me, O leave me, to my wonted reſt.

O, if oblivion on my troubled mind
His gently ſoothing balm will ne'er beſtow,
In death, at leaſt, a refuge let me find,
And with my being loſe the ſenſe of woe.

Now let the fates their utmoſt vengeance
pour,
Secure, their utmoſt vengeance I defy;
Nor can affliction's darkeſt gloomieſt hour
E'er from my boſom force another ſigh:

Nor Love himſelf another pang impart,
To deepen the deſpair that rends my tortured
heart.

J. B.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MATHEMATICAL *and* PHYSICAL SCIENCES *during the ſecond Quarterly Sitting of the* YEAR 9.

MATHEMATICAL PART.

CITIZEN LALANDE has read a notice *on the longitude of Alexandria in Egypt*; which he has determined by an emerſion of the ſtar Antares, compared with the complete obſervation of the ſame eclipſe, made at Marſeilles, by Citizen THULIS, aſſociate member of the Inſtitute. It reſults from this datum that the difference of the meridians is 1° 50′ 26″; which differs very little from that which Citizens NOUET and QUENOT had eſtabliſhed; thus, therefore, the poſition of this point appears to be now well known.

Citizen PRONY has read a notice on *large trigonometrical decimal tables*, calculated on the cadaſtre or regiſter, under his direction, by a method entirely new, and which had this advantage, that an indefinite number of calculators might be employed by it at once, from the moſt of whom no other knowledge could be required than that of addition and ſubtraction. The claſs having nominated commiſſaries to render a detailed account of this extremely important work, important from its extent as well as from the care which has been applied in the execution, has heard with much intereſt a report on the ſubject, which it adopted, and which it ordered to be printed, in the notice of its labours, during the quarter juſt finiſhed.

Citizen DESFONTAINES has communicated to the claſs ſome intereſting details on the culture of the bread-fruit-tree.—This valuable tree, *Artocarpus inciſa*, belongs to the family of *urtica*, and has much affinity with the genus of mulberry-tree. Its organs of fructification are well known, and have been accurately deſcribed by FORSTER and other botaniſts. It is to Citizens LABILLARDIERE and LAHAYE, in the colonies, that France is indebted for them. On their return from the voyage in ſearch of La Peyrouſe, they depoſited ſeveral live ſhoots of it in the Iſle of France, which they had brought from the Friendly Iſlands; and we have lately learned, by a letter from Citizen MARTIN, director of the colonial nurſeries in French Guiana, that the plant ſent thither from France three years ago, ſucceeds perfectly well, that it has multiplied, and is on the point of flowering, and that, in all probability, it will produce fruit in the courſe of this year. We muſt not confound the bread-tree of the Friendly Iſlands with the wild ſpecies that grows in the Moluccas, and which we have already poſſeſſed for ſome time in many of our colonies, although the one be only a variety of the other. Every full grown plant of the wild bread-fruit-tree ſeldom bears above thirty or forty fruits, which

are, at the same time, much smaller, less succulent, filled with large kernels, and difficult to digest. The variety in the Friendly Islands produces from three to four hundred, which succeed one another on the same tree during eight months of the year. They are of an oval form, and are about three decimetres in length, by two in breadth. The seeds, which all prove abortive, are replaced by a savory and very nourishing pulp. This abortion is, doubtless, owing to the practice which they have had from time immemorial, in the Friendly Islands, of multiplying these trees by shoots, which equally happens to many other plants, such as the ananas, the banana tree, &c. which they propagate in the same manner. The fruit of the bread-tree is the principal food of the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, and of many other tribes in the South Sea Islands. It is eaten, baked under the ashes, and in water. According to Citizen Labillardière, it is much preferable to the *ignames*, or yams, and this naturalist assures us that the crews of the two vessels sent in search of La Peyrouse, voluntarily gave up the biscuit, and a small portion of good fresh bread, which was distributed to them every day, to live on the apples of the bread-fruit-tree, during a month of their stopping at the Friendly Islands. The English government has so well known the importance of this tree, that it has ordered two successive expeditions for the sole purpose of procuring it to enrich their colonies with it. The bread-fruit-tree might be cultivated to advantage in Egypt, and perhaps it would be possible to naturalize it in Corsica and in our southern departments; it grows under the same latitude as the paper mulberry-tree *(murier à paper)* which resists the rigour of our winter.

Citizen Tessier has presented an account of the condition of the flock of Choisi, purchased by our late fellow member, Gilbert, in Spain, and now established in a national *bergerie*, at Perpignan. From the comparison he has made of the animals of this flock with that of Rambouillet, the original flock of which was brought into France, in 1786, it results that sheep of the same age and same sex, of the flock of Rambouillet, are larger sized, better shaped, and have a longer and a better furnished wool, although as fine as that of the flock of Perpignan, or, which is the same thing, as that of the flocks of Spain. Citizen Tessier concludes, from hence, that the race, far from having degenerated in our climate, has acquired perfection in it, an important truth, since it assures to us a means of prosperity for our agriculture and our manufactures.

The use of the tubercles or those kinds of calluses, vulgarly called *chataigne* and *ergots* in horses, has been hitherto unknown: Citizen Lafosse, an associate member, is convinced, from the anatomical researches he has made on this subject, that they serve to give attachment to the aponeuroses of the portion of the muscle which covers the cuticular limbs. He has likewise discovered that there exsudes from it a fat and strong-scented humour; and as he has found calluses, nearly similar, in different parts of the legs of other animals, he thinks it probable that the scent of the humour which they produce is that which directs dogs and other carnivorous animals in pursuit of their prey.

For a long time is has been admitted that the class of worms established by Linnæus, comprehended beings very dissimilar, and that his subdivision was not conformable to the analogy of the organization of the different species. The author of the present notice having long laboured on this object, proposed a general distribution of white-blooded animals, founded on their anatomy; he divided them into five classes, the molluscæ, crustaceous, insects, worms, and zoophites, which he reduced afterwards to three, and subdivided them into many orders: but it was yet far from being a compleat system of those animals which ought to comprehend their genera and species. Citizen Lamark has been lately occupied with a part of this labour, that which concerns the genera. After having discriminated two new classes, the *arachnides* and the *radiarii*, of the five first established, he subdivides one part of these classes in a particular manner, and afterwards forms genera so numerous and so well determined, that there no longer remains any ambiguity in their characters; this valuable labour leaves us only to desire the determination of the species, Citizen Lamarck only citing under each of his genera a part of those which are related to it. This work is the best proof that no one is more capable than he of successfully employing himself in what remains to be done, in order to terminate the methodical arrangement of this important part of the animal kingdom.

The memoir of Citizen Boucher, an associate member, which has for its object a marine bird, called *Grand Fou*, is not susceptible of extract. It is sufficient to

to say that it describes, in detail, all that concerns the forms and the habits of that species.

The history of minerals by Buffon is one of those works which the discoveries of late years rendered antique, in spite of the immortal charms of his style. Citizen PATRIN, charged with this part for one of the editions now publishing of the Natural history, has been obliged to make an entire new book of it; he there examines minerals principally with relation to the place which they occupy in the great edifice of the globe, to their order, in respect of antiquity, to the materials which compose them, and to those which accompany them: he gives the analysis and the description of each species, and indicate its uses in the arts and me icine.—What give a merit quite particular to this work, are the new and interesting facts, with which the extensive travels of the author have enabled him to enrich it.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

WE in a former Retrospect noticed that Bromley's engraving, from Loutherbourg's very fine picture of the Siege of Valenciennes, was in a forward state. It is now finished, and every subscriber who is a judge of the arts, will think the time he has waited for the completion of the work, amply compensated in the uncommonly masterly and spirited style in which it is executed; for, without at all derogating from the merit of other works, it is indisputably superior to any engraving, on a similar subject, that has hitherto appeared in this country. To take off the necessary number of impressions will be a work of some months; that done, it will be published for Cribb, Holborn, *&c.* Price to subscribers, common impressions, 3l. 3s. proofs, 5l. 5s.

Mr. Loutherbourg went to Valenciennes a short time after it was in the possession of the combined forces, to take a view of the ruins, the entrenchments, *&c.* so that this may be considered as a very faithful representation of the place. Mr. Gillray accompanied him in his tour, and took the portraits of the most distinguished officers, Austrian, &c. that were engaged in the siege, and thus there is every probability of the portraits being resemblances.

In subjects where force and spirit are requisite, where action and energy are the leading features in the merit of a picture, and where the scenery is diversified by a number of figures combined in one great action, and busily aiming at one great end, Mr. Loutherbourg is unrivalled. In the picture from which this is engraved he has exerted all his powers; and it is highly to the honour of Mr. Bromley, that he has transferred the spirit of the master from the canvas to his copper.

The group on the dexter side of the picture, composed of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the English officers, is well balanced by a party of German officers on the opposite side; among the latter, several Hungarians, and three or four Pandours, with fierce and savage visages, and *bearded like the pard*, form a striking contrast to the rest of the troops. One of these ferocious personages has a pair of pistols and a dagger stuck in his girdle. This, we are informed, is the portrait of an officer whose conversation was wholly made up of a narrative of the bloody battles in which he had been engaged, and of the multitudes whom he had slain with *his red right-hand.*

Two or three bearded soldiers reclining on the foreground in the front, have an admirable effect: one of them has a short pipe in his mouth, and, it seems, belongs to an Austrian regiment, who never go to battle without this appendage; and who, except when eating, drinking, or sleeping, are always smoking.

The horses are admirably drawn and properly discriminated; from the spirited chargers of the Duke of York and his Royal Brother, and the German general officers, to the strong-built animals that draw the artillery. The foreground is extremely rich, and admirably broken, and the view of the blazing ruins of the city has a more awful and impressive effect than we have often witnessed in a print. As far as we recollect, a large portion of the merit of the original picture was comprised in the colouring; and though that seems a branch of excellence which cannot be transferred to the copper, yet the brilliancy and spirit with which this is engraved, gives an idea, and a very strong idea, of Mr. Loutherbourg's peculiarly splendid tints. In this, and other particulars, Mr. Bromley has evinced uncommon skill and knowledge of his profession;

session; and taken as a whole, it may be fairly classed as one of the finest specimens of the graphic art, that has ever been produced. It brought to our recollection some of the very best views of sea-ports, engraved after the fine designs by Vernet, —but the figures in this are upon a much larger scale, and the style of engraving is infinitely more forcible. Admitting that the proofs of the Death of General Wolfe are worth the immense sums for which they have been repeatedly sold, it is not easy to say what sum a proof of this very fine piece of art will produce, after the lapse of a few years. A key-plate will be engraved and delivered to the purchasers, and subscribers, or in a future Retrospect the portraits shall be enumerated.

His Majesty Reviewing the Volunteer Corps assembled in Hyde Park in honour of the Birth-day, June 4, 1799. Drawn and etched by R. Smirke, jun. Aqua tinta, by R. Earlom. Published by Messrs. Boydell, Shakespeare Gallery, and Cheapside. Size, 36 by 26. Price, plain, 1l. 11s. 6d. In colours, 4l. 4s.

This is a very accurate and pleasing representation of the different corps that were assembled on this occasion; the companies are distinguished by various colours, which are explained in a key-plate, and the innumerable little figures with which the print is peopled, are drawn with a vigour and effect that does great honour to the young artist who designed and etched it. They have a large portion of the spirit and fire of Callot. The part which has been allotted to Mr. Earlom, is executed with a judgment that marks all his productions, and greatly adds to the general effect, which, in the coloured impressions, is equal to a drawing.

The Battle of Copenhagen. N. Pocock, Esq. del. Stadler, sculpt. Published by R. Ackermann, No. 101, Strand. Drawn from a Sketch, made by R. Kittors, Esq. Secretary to the Admiral. Prints, 1l. 6s. Proofs, 2l. 2s. In colours, 2l. 12s. 6d.

The drawing from which this print is copied, was, previous to its being engraved, submitted to the inspection of Admiral Graves, R. Kittors, esq. and the principal officers who were in the engagement, and they all concurred in acknowledging it to be a perfectly correct representation of the places, the order of the ships, and the line of battle. It has, during its progress, been honoured by a most respectable list of subscribers, among whom we mark Lord Nelson, Admiral Graves, Earl Spencer, Earl of Liverpool, and most of the officers that were in the action.

In an island whose naval superiority is its pride, glory, and best defence, a representation of such scenes as tend to the honour of those gallant spirits, whose prowess has obtained, and still preserves, that superiority, is a very proper subject for the pencil. Marine-painting, by this means becomes, in a degree, historical and biographical, and at the same time that it commemorates our victories, is an honourable monument to the memory of those heroes who have fallen for their country. Much of the merit of such representations depends upon the fidelity with which they are executed; and in point of accuracy, this print is, by all who have seen it, acknowledged to have every claim to praise. Size of the print, 30½ inches, by 20½.

The Milk-maid. W. Pearce, pinx. Charles Turner, sculpt. Published January 1st, 1801, by S. Morgan, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

This print is well engraved in mezzotinto, but the very essence of designs of this description, lies in their simplicity, and proper selection of nature; and in those particulars we cannot say much in its favour. The girl has a vulgar character, and the cattle are not well drawn.

Lord Keith. Painted by Danloux, and engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Published by Danloux, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. Price, 1l. 1s.

Previous to the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the portraits of our Statesmen, Generals, or Admirals, were, with few exceptions, drawn in attitudes so similar, and with countenances so little appropriate to their characters, that though we had a tolerable correct *map of the face*, yet, unless we knew the points by which the man was distinguished, little was found to denote his employment, except the truncheon, the flowing periwig, or the long robe.

It was the glory of our late lamented President, (in his latter portraits especially), to take the peculiar turn of feature which was most favourable to the leading circumstances that had marked the character of the man he delineated; and by adding to this some little accompaniment, he frequently rendered his picture, in a degree, historical. This is strongly exemplified in his portrait of the late Lord Heathfield, firmly grasping the key of the

the fortress he so long, and so ably defended.

Since the death of this great Artist, Sir William Beechey, and some of our first-rate painters have displayed a portion of his spirit; but the mass of them have invariably drawn figures that seem *fitting for their pictures*. In this portrait that common and glaring error is avoided, for the figure is put in action, and in an action very naturally and well-chosen; it represents him in the engagement at the Cape of Good Hope, and is intended as a companion to that of Admiral Lord Duncan, and is extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

A Series of highly-finished Engravings from Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man, by Mr. W. Bromley, from Designs, by Mr. Stothard, R. A. accompanied with Descriptions, Historical, Moral, and Entertaining. By an eminent Literary Character. Published in Four Numbers, Price 7s. 6d. each, by H. D. Symonds, Paternoster-row.

This very beautiful work, which we ought to have noticed in a former Number, consists of seven exquisitely fine engravings, eleven and half inches, by eight, characteristic of the Seven Ages of Man, and a highly finished vignette, evidently taken from Pope's Essay. Without entering, at large, into the merits of each plate, all of which are done in a very superior style, we cannot help recommending, to public notice, the *School boy*, in the first Number; and the picture of *Second Childishness*, in the last, as two of the finest pieces of composition we have seen; the tardiness of the former, in his road to school, and the debility of the latter, "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing," cannot fail of leaving deep impressions in the mind of every spectator of the taste and execution of the artists. The illustrations are well adapted to the different subjects: as an introduction, the commentator has traced the different authors of Antiquity, as well as those of more modern times, who have divided the round of human existence into separate ages.

The other plates are illustrated by historical observations and by quotations from ancient and modern Poets. In contemplating the second period of life, the author has, we think, successfully combated the common notion, that childhood is the happiest part of mortal existence, and has thrown out hints for the improvement of that part of education which is devoted to the attainment of the dead languages. The *lover* is illustrated principally by references to Anacreon, Horace, and our own Poet, Thomson. In the two next scenes he has made Shakespeare his commentator, and has shewn that the description of the soldier was evidently taken from the character of Hotspur. The observations on *old-age* and *childishness*, are highly appropriate to the impressions naturally excited in every feeling breast by Mr. Bromley's plates. They are such as tend to awaken the tenderest emotions of the human heart; to inculcate filial piety in the young towards those in declining years, and to excite and encourage patience and chearfulness, and at that period of life when old-age and infirmities disqualify a man for the active scenes of the world. The whole work is executed in a manner that is highly creditable to the present improved state of the Fine Arts in this country.

Four Prints, engraved from Designs, by Mrs. Cosway, from the Ballad in Indiscretion, which was sung by Mrs. Jordan. The Words by Mrs. Plowden. Published by Ackermann, No. 101, Strand. Price, 3s. 6d. each. Coloured, 7s. each.

This must be considered as exhibiting a sort of *trio* of female genius. The designs are from the following verses, divided into four parts, two lines to each.

"I rise with the morn, I gaze on the sun,
Aurora's bright lustre I see;
But I sigh with regret when day-light is gone,
For night brings no comfort to me.

I wander at night where the nightingales sing;
I traverse the sands of the sea;
They hear not my sighs, so no comfort they bring,
For what can bring comfort to me."

These prints are neatly engraved; the first, by *Mirian*, represents a female figure, recumbent on the ground and gazing on the rising sun, while a figure of Aurora, of Guido's family, is flying and scattering flowers in the air. The second is by *Cardon*, and represents a female leaning on a rock, with the ocean in the distance, and a figure of night throwing out her sable-robe. The third, engraved by *Delatre* is a moonlight scene; on the sands of the sea, beaten by the surge, an elegant female is represented as flying from the tempestuous scene. The fourth, and last is by *Cardon*, and exhibits a female in apparent grief, leaning upon a rock, and wringing her hands. The attitude of this figure is expressive, but borders on the extravagant, and though it may, on the whole,

whole, be correct in the drawing, the quantity of hair, and disposition of the drapery, give the head an appearance of being too large for the body. The prints, considered as a whole, are poetically conceived, and by the admirers of Ossian, will be considered as *chef d'œuvres* of art: by the admirers of easy and flowing versification, they may possibly be thought rather overcharged.

On the first of September Mr. RIEBAU proposes to publish, at 10s. 6d. No. I. of *Views on the Paddington Canal*, containing two plates, in *aqua tinta*, and handsomely coloured. The 1st View is from the Entrance at the Bason, with the Warehouses now erecting, and the Passengers Setting-off in the Packet-boat. The 2d plate is a View of the Grand Procession at the Opening, on the 10th of July.

Mr. VANDENBERGHE has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, two prints, from a much-admired picture from Lisse's Collection at Antwerp, painted by Dietricy, and mentioned by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his works; the subject of which represents Diana and the Shepherdess. The companion, (painted by the same Master), represents Nymphs Bathing; which will be ready for delivery in the month of February, 1802. The size of the prints, 29 inches in length, by 22 inches in height; and the price to subscribers, 5l. 5s.; of proof-impressions, 10l. 10s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BEDDOES has announced for publication, on Monday, November the second, the first number of *a Series of Essays on Health*. A number to appear on the first day of every month, till the work is compleated; the price of each number not to be below *One Shilling*, nor above *Two Shillings*; the number of Essays not to fall short of *Twelve*, nor to exceed *Sixteen*.

Mr. PRATT's pen is at this time employed on a subject the most interesting to the community. It is on a poem, intitled BREAD; or, the POOR; addressed to the RICH; a theme worthy the Muse of "Sympathy." It is expected to make its appearance at the close of the month.

The second volume of Miss EDGEWORTH's Moral Tales for Young People is just finished.

Mr. BOYD, the translator of DANTE's INFERNO, is now employed upon a translation of the ARAUCANA, in which he has made considerable progress.

The third and fourth volumes of the Scientific Dialogues are now in the press, and will be published in the course of the next month. These volumes will contain complete, but very familiar, introductions to the sciences of hydrostatics and pneumatics, illustrated by a great variety of experiments, and eight plates by Mr. LOWRY. The whole work will be finished in the course of a few months, and will comprise a complete system of natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry, adapted to the use of young people.

A second edition of Mr. HENRY's Epitome of Chemistry is now ready: the first was sold off in a few days.

Dr. WILLAN has just completed the second order of his Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases. This order contains scaly diseases of the skin, and is illustrated with thirteen coloured plates.

Mr. T. CLIO RICKMAN has in the press two volumes of Poems, which he intends to publish at a subscription of half a guinea.

Dr. R. HALL has completed a translation of MORVEAU's recent Treatise upon the Means of Purifying Infected Air, Preventing Contagion, &c. &c.

The proprietors of the libraries at BATH have, with great justice and propriety, advanced their terms to half a crown per week, a crown per month, half a guinea per quarter, and one guinea per annum. An advance in the terms of subscription to circulating-libraries, book-societies, and public-libraries, is rendered indispensible by the new duty upon paper, and the consequent advance in the price of new publications. To keep pace with the price of paper and that of books, the subscriptions ought universally to be increased

creased one half, and we are confident lovers of literature are too liberal not to acquiesce in a measure so reasonable.

The Winter Course of Lectures at the MEDICAL SCHOOL of ST. THOMAS's and GUY's HOSPITALS will commence in the following order:—*Anatomy and Surgery*, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Thursday, October 1, at one o'clock—*Practice of Medicine*, by Dr. BABINGTON, on Friday, October 2, at ten o'clock in the morning—*Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children*, by Dr. LOWDER and Dr. HAIGHTON, on Saturday, October 3, at eight in the morning—*Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy*, by Dr. BABINGTON and the Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, on the same morning, at ten—*Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy*, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 5, at a quarter before seven in the evening—*Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica*, by Dr. CURRY, on Tuesday, October 6, at seven in the evening—*Principles and Practice of Surgery*, (illustrated by select cases, under his care, in the hospital) by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Monday, October 12, at eight in the evening—In addition to these, Dr. SAUNDERS will, early in October, begin *A Course of Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases*, under his care, in the hospital.——N. B. The Lectures given at these hospitals are so arranged, that no two of them interfere with each other in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete circle of Medical Instruction. Terms, and other particulars, to be had at the hospitals, or of Mr. Cox, bookseller, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.

At the Medical Theatre, LONDON HOSPITAL, the Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Practical Anatomy, as usual, will commence on the 1st of October, by Mr. BLIZARD, Mr. J. BLIZARD, and Mr. HEADINGTON, Surgeons of the hospital.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, ST. BARTHOLOMEW's HOSPITAL, during the ensuing season: on the *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, by Dr. ROBERTS—*On Anatomy and Physiology*, by Mr. ABERNETHY—*On Comparative Anatomy*, by Mr. MACARTNEY—*On the Theory and Practice of Surgery*, by Mr. ABERNETHY—*On Chemistry and the Materia Medica*, by Dr. POWELL—*On Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children*, by Dr. THYNNE.

Dr. DENNISON and Dr. SQUIRE, Physicians and Men-midwives to the Lying-in Charity for delivering Poor Women at their own Habitations, early in the month of October, will begin a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children. In addition to a constant supply of labours, for practical improvement, gentlemen will have frequent opportunities of visiting patients in disorders during pregnancy, and the advantages of seeing the treatment of diseases incident to the state of child-birth and early infancy.

Dr. BATTY's Lectures on Midwifery will commence, at his house, in Marlborough-street, on Monday, October 5, at eleven in the morning.

Dr. BRADLEY will commence his Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday, October the 5th, at the Lecture-room, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, at six in the afternoon. The Course will consist of about seventy Lectures. Terms, three guineas. Private Courses, for the accommodation of young Surgeons in the Navy or Army, are continued every morning at Dr. Bradley's, Delahay-street, Westminster.

M. CHEVALIER, Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, will commence his Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, on Monday, the 5th of October, at seven o'clock in the evening, at his house, No. 20, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, where a printed plan of the Course may be had, or at the Dispensary, in Gerrard-street, Soho.

Mr. PEARSON, Surgeon of the Lock Hospital and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary, will begin his Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, on Monday, October the 5th, at seven o'clock in the evening. In this Course he will deliver an extensive Account of the History and Treatment of Scrofula and Lues Venerea.

Dr. OSBORN's and Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will begin on Friday, October 2, at half past ten in the morning, and they will be given in future only at Dr. Clarke's house, New Burlington-street.

On the 5th day of October, Mr. T. POLE will commence his Course of Lectures

tures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, at his houſe, No. 102, Leadenhall-ſtreet, near the Royal Exchange, where printed particulars may be had.

At the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-ſtreet, two Courſes of Lectures are read by Mr. WILSON during the Winter and Spring Seaſons; one Courſe beginning on the 1ſt day of October, and terminating on the 18th Day of January; the other Courſe beginning on the 19th Day of January, and terminating towards the Middle of May. In each Courſe is explained the Structure of every Part of the Human Body, ſo as to exhibit a Complete View of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto inveſtigated; to which are added, its Phyſiology and Pathology; after which follow Lectures on the Operations of Surgery; and the Courſe concludes with the Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus. A Lecture is given daily from two until four o'clock in the afternoon. A room is likewiſe open for Diſſections, under the direction of Mr. WILSON and Mr. THOMAS, from nine o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, from the 10th day of October till the 20th of April; where regular and full demonſtrations of the Parts diſſected are given; where the different Caſes in Surgery are explained, the Methods of Operating ſhewn on the Dead Body; and where alſo the various Arts of Injecting and making Preparations are taught. Further particulars may be known, by applying to Mr. Wilſon, at the Anatomical Theatre; or at his houſe, in Argyll-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare; or to Mr. Thomas, Leiceſter-ſquare.

On Monday, October 12, Dr. CRICHTON will commence his Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on Medicine and Chemiſtry, at his Lecture-room, in Clifford-ſtreet, Bond-ſtreet. The Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Phyſic will be delivered every morning (Sundays excepted) at eight o'clock, thoſe on Chemiſtry every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine; and thoſe on Materia Medica every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to Dr. Crichton, at his houſe, No. 15, Clifford-ſtreet.

The Medical Lectures in the Univerſity of Glaſgow will begin on Tueſday, the 3d of November, at the following hours:—*Dieteticks, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy*, by Dr. MILLAR, at ten o'clock in the forenoon —— *Midwifery*, by Mr. TOWERS, at eleven—*Theory and Practice of Phyſic*, by Dr. FREER, at twelve—*Anatomy and Surgery*, by Dr. JEFFRAY, at two o'clock in the afternoon—*Chemiſtry and Chemical Pharmacy*, by Dr. CLEGHORN, at ſeven—*Clinical Lectures on the Caſes of Patients in the Royal Infirmary*, by Dr. FREER and Dr. CLEGHORN. The firſt Lecture by Dr. Freer, on Thurſday, the 12th of November, at ſix o'clock in the evening—Dr. BROWN will begin his Lectures on Botany, about the beginning of May next.

Citizen GEOFFROY, of the National Inſtitute of Egypt, in a ſecond journey which he has made to Sakkara, has been particularly employed in the ſtudy of the leſs apparent catacombs. He has obſerved ſome wells of but little depth, which only terminate in a very ſmall cavity, and ſome excavations ſtill leſs conſiderable, appropriated to the indigent. Their bodies, penetrated with bitumen, were enveloped in their mantles made of the ſame woollen ſtuff as the Felahhs now make uſe of; branches of date tree were placed in the folds of this ſtuff, and ſtalks of maize or Indian wheat formed the laſt covering; the whole was fixed by cords of date tree. This rude mummy was depoſited in a foſs cut out of the rock; and the ſtones proceeding from this excavation, were laid in a heap on the body and cemented together with a fine plaſter. The naturaliſt whoſe obſervations are here reported and abridged, was afterwards convinced that the catacombs of Memphis have all been as much explored by digging as thoſe of Thebes. There are found on the ſurface of the rock, and buried under the ſands which the winds have ſince carried there, mummies extracted from the ſubterranean galleries, different ſmall figures, that of the Typhon, particularly pottery-ware, ſome of which are of elegant forms, and like the vaſes of Herculaneum, ſmall maſſes of natron, carefully and curiouſly wrapt up in linen, gums, bitumens, and leaves tranſpierced by cords of palm-tree and diſpoſed in the form of chaplets.

It appears from a report communicated to the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, on the *Rheum Palmatum*, a root imported into France, by Citizen COSTE, that this ſpecies of rhubarb is preferable to what is uſually vended in commerce. The utility of this importation has been completely demonſtrated. The Lyceum has decreed a medal and a crown to the importer.

It appears from a paper read at the private ſitting of the Free Society of Sciences, Letters

Letters and Arts of Paris, by Citizen BOUVYER DES MORTIERS, that an individual, whoſe name is not mentioned, had made for ſale, a pretty large quantity of blue for painting, with a mixture of ceruſe, Pruſſian-blue, and oil of walnuts. He covered it up with water ſeveral inches to prevent its deſiccation, and laid it by till occaſion ſhould require it. After a certain time, ſome one calling on him in want of this paint, he was very much ſurpriſed to find it all white, except the ſurface, the colour of which was well preſerved. He was inclined to put ſome Pruſſian blue into the paint, when, by grinding or mixing it in the open air without addition, he ſaw the colour come again of itſelf, and in effect, by this operation he reſtored it to its former intenſity. He then covered it again with oil, imagining that it would keep better than under water. But his expectation was diſappointed, as the colour diſappeared a ſecond time, throughout the whole maſs. The Society of Medicine and Arts at Nantes, to which ſome of this diſcoloured and very white paint was brought, cauſed ſome to be ſtretched on white paper, upon wood, and on the wall of a caſement, and in a ſpace of time longer or ſhorter, the colour appeared again in its luſtre; that of the white paper was the ſloweſt in its regeneration. Here Citizen LE BOUVYER inquires what is the cauſe of this phenomenon? Is it the oil, which, by changing, diſcolours the Pruſſian-blue? Is it the air in maſs, or ſome one of its principal conſtituents, or any other ſubſtance found to be mingled or diſſolved in it, which recalls the colour? To theſe queſtions the author of the paper attempts to reply, by publiſhing the different intereſting experiments which he has made on this ſubject, and from which he deduces the following reſults: 1. That the diſcolouration of the paint is not owing to the decompoſition of the oil, but to the change of ſurfaces occaſioned by the retreat of the matter upon itſelf, and by the extinction of the luminous globules in the ſmall laminæ and in the pores of the colouring ſubſtance: 2. That neither the air in maſs nor any of its conſtituent principles, nor any thing contained in it, is neceſſary to regenerate the colour, ſince it is regenerated as well in vacuo as in the open air: 3. That caloric, without the contact of light, impedes the return of the colour, inſtead of contributing to it, and even deſtroys it: And, laſtly, that the interior movement of the parts, in whatever manner it be excited, and the action of the light, are ſufficient to re-produce the colour more or leſs rapidly, according as there is more or leſs of light and of movement.

Cit. BERNARD preſented to the ſame aſſembly the copy and demonſtration of a machine of his own invention, by the help of which a man deprived of one hand may cut a pen.

Citizen GEOFFROY, of the National Inſtitute of Egypt, has in his poſſeſſion three mummies, extremely well preſerved. They have been taken from the ſubterranean reſearches made at Sakkara, and are the firſt that have been found entire ſince the arrival of the French in Egypt. Each is incloſed in a coffer of ſycamore-wood, which is itſelf incloſed in ſeveral folds of linen wrapper, glued together; two of the coffers are ſculptured, the third is without ornaments in relievo, and the wrapper of this laſt is covered with hieroglyphics. In another mummy the hieroglyphics are deſigned on the wooden coffer which is tapeſtried with fine pointed linen, and the outer fold of linen is only covered with inſignificant paintings, which, however, have preſerved all their luſtre and freſhneſs. Citizen Geoffroy propoſes to depoſit his mummies, as likewiſe the great collection of which they make a part, in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Paris. The profeſſor, it is added, ſpares neither care nor expence, to procure and preſerve objects, the acquiſition of which may be uſeful to the progreſs of Natural Hiſtory.

We learn that the ſeveral departments of the *Bibliothèque Françoiſe*, a periodical, critical work, conducted by CHARLES POUGENS, are filled by the following eminent perſons: Natural Hiſtory, Chemiſtry, and Surgery, by BERTHOLLET, DESMARETS, LABILLARDIERE, LASSUS, Members of the Inſtitute; FORTIN, d'URBAN, &c. Political and Rural Economy, by TESSIER, of the Inſtitute, Legiſlation, &c. DELAMALLE, Juriſconſulte; P. USTERY. Hiſtory, Antiquities, and Travels, by LANGLES, LAPORTE-DUTHEIL, LEBLOND, E. TOULONGEON, Members of the Inſtitute; CHARDON LA ROCHETTE, P. H. MARRON, &c. Philoſophy, Literature, Poetry, Romances, &c. by BOUFFLERS, SEGUR; Meſdames BEAUFORT, d'HAUSSOUL, HENRIETTE BOURDIE VIOT, LOUISE ST. LEON, HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, &c.

The following is a general and comparative reſult of the bills of mortality of Cairo, during the years VII. and VIII. of the new French æra, preſented to the National

tional Institute of Egypt, by Citizen DESGENETTES, on the 1st of Nivose, year IX.

Year VII.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Vendemiaire 29 and 30 Brumaire -	2	5	10	17
Frimaire -	67	96	138	301
Nivose -	62	101	198	361
Pluviose -	97	102	197	396
Ventose -	98	139	253	490
Germinal -	103	152	263	518
Floreal -	116	139	320	575
Prairial -	71	138	330	539
Messidor -	91	148	365	604
Thermidor	96	118	517	726
Fructidor -	81	132	404	617
Complementary Days -	14	29	76	119
Total -	898	1299	3071	5263

Year VIII.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Vendemiaire -	113	112	325	550
Brumaire -	99	147	380	626
Frimaire -	128	171	564	863
Nivose -	102	160	813	1075
Pluviose -	77	117	499	693
Ventose -	7	7	37	51
Germinal -				
Floreal -	71	86	117	274
Prairial -	122	167	285	574
Messidor -	107	163	197	467
Thermidor -	83	133	128	344
Fructidor -	76	92	143	311
Complementary Days -	18	21	28	67
Total -	1003	1376	3516	5895

The tables of the year VII. were only commenced on the 29th of Brumaire; and the circumstances of the siege, in the year VIII prevented the collecting of the exact results of Ventose, Germinal, and Floreal.

In Egypt, the General of Division, FRIANT, Commandant of the fifth District, has made an excursion to the Arabian Tower, situated about ten leagues from Alexandria. This monument appears very ancient, but it is extremely decayed, especially in the part exposed to the north. About three hundred toises from this tower is a vast square building, of about 120 feet on each front; the walls are of a great height, and of a thickness beyond all the usual proportions. This monument likewise appears very ancient, and seems to have some relation with the antiquities of Upper Egypt. No traveller has spoken of it, and General Friant exceedingly regrets the not having had with him in his journey any one, who, more conversant than himself in the knowledge of antique monuments, could assign the epoch in which the one here alluded to was built, and the use to which it was appropriated. General Friant has found many other ruins in the tour that he has made to a part of the coast of Barbary. He has explored almost all the antient extent of the lake Mareotis, and the canton of Mariouth, inhabited by a number of Arabian tribes.

According to a report of Citizen DESMARETZ, of the National Institute and of the Lyceum of Arts, read to the latter assembly, on the manufacture of Bauwans, at Passy, cotton is now brought to as great perfection in France as in England, and it is no dearer. Some superb patterns were handed about to the members. The Lyceum have granted to the author of this establishment a crown and a medal.

Professor SCHUMACHER, of Copenhagen, has just published the first volume of his *Medico-Chirurgical Observations*. As the author is attached to the service of the hospital, he must naturally have occasion to make curious remarks and such as are worthy of record. His zeal, has led him to endeavour to substitute the use of indigenous plants, to that of foreign vegetables: for example, he usually employs the gratiola in lieu of ipecacuanha. When this herb does not operate sufficiently alone, he recommends to assist it by the addition of a little rhubarb. He has likewise, discovered that in wounds and ulcers with inflammation, the *cortex hippocastani* or *salicis* has the same effect as the *cortex Peruvianus*, which is much dearer. The *carex arenaria* may be substituted with equal success to sarsaparilla. In intermitting fevers, with the help of such another *cortex*, there is no longer occasion for the *cortex regius*. And, lastly, it results from his experiments that the *Fabæ Pichurim* is an efficacious remedy against the *fluor albus (fleurs blanches)* especially when the malady is inveterate, and proceeds from imbecility.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Three Figures and nine Voluntaries for the Organ or Piano-forte, interſperſed with ſeveral Interludes, by various Authors. The Figures and moſt of the Voluntaries originally compoſed by the late John Erneſt Eberlin, Organiſt at Saltzbourg. The whole arranged with ſome additions and alterations for the Uſe of Organiſts and Practitioners in general, and reſpectfully inſcribed to Doctor Buſby, by Joſeph Diettenhofer. 7s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

THE preſent publication is the counterpart of one arranged from the ſame author, and publiſhed ſome time ſince, by Mr. Diettenhofer. Of that firſt part our muſical readers will remember that we ſpoke in high terms; the ſecond part is, in every reſpect, equally worthy of the ingenious and ſcientific Eberlin, and in its arrangement does much credit to the taſte and judgment of the editor.

The ſubjects of the figures are in general truly original, very ingeniouſly fancied, and worked with a ſkill only found in the really great maſters. The Voluntaries are cloſely conſtructed, and the Interludes are written with taſte. Eberlin's ſtyle, to uſe the words of the editor, in his advertiſement prefixed to the work, may be regarded as a true ſpecimen of organ compoſitions and organ performances, (eſpecially as practiſed in Germany), and exhibits a ſtrong likeneſs of Handel's figures and extemporary voluntaries.

Of the firſt part of this claſſical publication, a ſecond edition is already announced, and we do not heſitate to predict that the preſent will have an equally rapid ſale.

A new and complete Preceptor for the Clarinet, containing a ſhort and eaſy Treatiſe on Muſic, the Art of acquiring a fine tone, including forty-two Leſſons on the relative Notes, peculiar to the Clarinet; on the Chalumeau and Fingering the Inſtrument; on counting the Time, &c. by John Mahon. 10s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

After peruſing the preſent publication with that ſedulous attention which didactic works of this magnitude demand, we can have the pleaſure to announce it to practitioners on the inſtrument, for the cultivation of which it is written, as containing an elaborate and well digeſted ſeries of inſtructions, progreſſively diſpoſed and clearly laid down, and which, if duly ſtudied, cannot fail to produce a correct and comprehenſive idea of the characters and powers of the clarinet, and a rapid advance in its practice and execution.

The author opens his preceptive matter with a view of the nature and capacity of this attractive inſtrument, and then proceeds to the management of the mouth or *embouchure*, explaining the method of acquiring a firmneſs in the lips, and a proper government of the reed, which, he juſtly obſerves, is the foundation of a good tone.

After ſome uſeful and judicious inſtructions reſpecting the poſition of the arms and head, we find ſome remarks ſo illuſtrative of the beſt method of acquiring a free and juſt ſtyle of performance, that we cannot do better than extract the ſenſe of them. "The great beauty of the clarinet, (ſays Mr. Maton,) conſiſts in a fine mellow tone, and a judicious expreſſion, to acquire which the practitioner ſhould not attempt too ſoon to move the finger rapidly, but, on the contrary, ſhould play the gamut, ſwelling and diminiſhing the notes, till the tone becomes ſteady and confirmed. He may thus proceed to the practice of ſuch of the favourite Scotch airs, as are adapted to the clarinet."

In the body of the work we find the ſcale and a drawing of the inſtrument, the doctrine of time, an explanation of the words commonly uſed in muſic, an aſcending and deſcending ſeries of ſwelling notes, *lepas* for the *chalumeau* and clarinet notes, and a ſcale of the *corno baſſetta*, with a drawing of the inſtrument. The practitioner is alſo furniſhed with twelve eaſy leſſons for two clarinets; twelve favorite airs, ſelected from the beſt Scottiſh, Iriſh, and French muſic, adapted for two clarinets; eight exerciſes for acquiring neat execution, from *concertanti duetto*, and a variety of *cadenzas* or preludes in different keys.

Journal de Muſique pour les Dames; or, *Elegant Selections, compriſing the moſt favorite Compoſitions of Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel, &c. arranged for the Piano-forte and Harp. In two Volumes folio. Volume* 1. 10s. 6d.

Rolfe.

The firſt volume of this work, which now lays before us, contains ſixty-four pages, and exhibits an extenſive and reſpectable catalogue of vocal and inſtrumental muſic. Amongſt nearly thirty ar-

ticles, moſt of which are popular favorites, either in this or other countries, we find two rondos by Paeſiello, extracted from a collection expreſsly compoſed for the late Empreſs of Ruſſia, General Koſkiuſko's Grand March, with variations by Mozart; "A Prey to Tender Anguiſh," by Haydn; a favorite rondo by Pleyel, and a celebrated air by Gluck. The whole forms a handſome folio volume, and ſhould the remaining part of the work be ſelected with equal judgment, and printed with the ſame accuracy as the preſent, the "Journal de Muſique" will contain a valuable collection of modern muſic.

"Little Sue," a Ballad, as ſung by Miſs Daniels, at Vauxhall Gardens, compoſed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. *Clementi and Co.*

Mr. Cope, in this little compoſition, has ſcrupulouſly attended to the turn and ſenſe of the words, and produced all that variety and relief intended by the poet. The deſcent of the voice at "O then I'm forced to beg for more," is judicious, and the changes of the time at "Do ſweet Lady," and at "Remember little Sue," are particularly proper and expreſſive. The words are written by Mr. C. Dibdin, jun. and by their characteriſtic eaſe and ſimplicity do credit to their author.

"It is Night, and I am alone," Compoſed by the late John Percy. 2s. 6d. *Clementi & Co.*

We find in this ſong ſome traits of genius and juſt conception, much above the general caſt of modern compoſitions The words are from Oſſian, and the compoſer has entered into their ſpirit, fervor and wild rudeneſs with an enthuſiaſm worthy of that talent and feeling which he had already diſplayed in ſo many ſimilar inſtances. The variation of the movements produces a conſpicuous and forcible effect, and the piano forte accompaniment is judiciouſly and expreſſively conſtructed.

Numbers 19 and 20 of Apollo et Terpſichore, forming a Collection of the moſt celebrated Songs, Duets, Rondos, Airs, &c. ſelected from the Works of Mozart, Haydn, Pleyel, Paeſiello, &c. &c. Adapted for the Piano-forte, Harp, Violin, or German Flute. 1s. *Rolfe.*

The preſent numbers of this pleaſing and uſeful work contain a variety of well-choſen matter, and cannot fail to contribute to the improvement of juvenile practitioners, both vocal and inſtrumental. Among other attractive little articles we find Madame Hilligſberg's Scotch Reel; "Sweet ſing the Lark," compoſed by Martino; a celebrated Welſh air; "Haſte the Joys of Life to ſhare," by Reichardt; a minuet by Mozart; a cradle ſong, by Coſpoth, and a favorite rondo by Pleyel.

Sonata for the Piano forte, compoſed by an Amateur. 1s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We give Meſſrs. Goulding and Co. due credit for republiſhing a ſonata at once ſo beautiful in its ſtyle, and ſo improving to the juvenile finger as the preſent, but cannot conceive by what means they have been led into the fallacy of announcing it as the production of an *Amateur*. It is from the pen of the late truly ingenious John Chriſtian Bach, and will be found in one of his ſets of familiar pieces for the piano-forte.

We have not the ſlighteſt intention to inſinuate any intended impoſition, but feel ourſelves obliged to remark, that publiſhers cannot be too circumſpect as to the originality of what is offered to them for the preſs, or the propriety of the titles and names they adopt.

"When Sappho Tun'd the Raptur'd Strain." A Glee, firſt compoſed by Mr. Danby, for three Voices, now arranged for four Voices, viz. a Treble, Countertenor, Tenor, and Baſs, as a regular Figure, with alterations, additions, and a thorough-Baſs, by Joſeph Diettenhofer. 2s. *Preſton.*

Though Mr. Diettenhofer cannot in the preſent publication claim the merit of an original compoſer, much praiſe is due to him for the maſtery and judgment with which he has arranged and newly harmonized this popular glee. The *fugue* he has conſtructed from the ſubject of the ſecond movement evinces conſiderable ſcience, and much happy contrivance; the anſwers are every where introduced with ſo much meaning and effect, and exhibit ſuch proofs of talent in this ſpecies of compoſition, that we hope Mr. Diettenhofer will, ere long, favor the public with ſome original productions.

Richer's favorite Hornpipe, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by A. Betts. 1s. *Rolfe.*

This is one of thoſe little compoſitions which it is become ſo much the faſhion to form on known and popular ſubjects, and on which we are always inclined to look with a favourable eye, becauſe, while they are ſo greatly calculated to allure the young practitioner to that application, without which little advance in execution can be expected, they chiefly conſiſt of paſſages which give a due and proper exerciſe to the fingers.

Our

Our musical readers will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Clementi and Co. have invented a new species of barrel organ, which to the usual properties of that instrument adds the advantages of a double drum, tabor, triangle, flageolet, and pedal movements, all of which may be blended together, or introduced separately at the momentary will of the performer. At our examination of this curious and original piece of mechanism, we were not less struck with the various effects of power and sweetness which it produces, than with the simplicity and permanency of construction under which the whole is comprised, and by which it is not only calculated for an easy conveyance to any part of the united kingdom, but for exportation to the most distant parts of the globe.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

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An English Alphabet for the Use of Foreigners, wherein the Pronunciation of the Vowels, or Voice-letters, is explained in twelve short Rules; abridged from a larger Work (for the Use of Omai), by Granville Sharp, 1s. 6d. White.

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History of the Rebellion in Ireland, in the Year 1798, &c. containing an Account of the Proceedings of the Irish Revolutionists from the Year 1782; with an Appendix to illustrate some facts, by the Rev. James Gordon, Rector of Killigup, 8vo. 8s. boards. Hurst.

Historical Sketch of the Invasions on the British Isles, from the Time of William the Conqueror; translated and *continued* from the French; with a coloured Chart of Great Britain and Ireland, on which each Descent is delineated, 4to. 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

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A Copious and Correct Abstract of the Act of Parliament passed June 27, 1801, for the Relief of certain insolvent Debtors, by a Barrister at Law; to which is subjoined a Complete Alphabetical List of all the Persons who have taken, or intend to take, the Benefit of the said Act, 1s. 6d. Symonds.

An Addenda to the Fourth Edition of the Bankrupt-laws; containing the Determinations to the End of the Year 1800, by William Cooke, Esq 5s sewed. Brooke and Rider.

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A New Edition, containing upwards of twenty Sheets of New Matter, of Motherby's Medical Dictionary, revised and corrected; with Additions, by George Wallis, M. D. with Copper-plates, Folio, 3l. 3s. boards. Johnson.

The Medical Assistant; or, Jamaica Practice of Physic, designed chiefly for the Use of Families and Plantations, by Thomas Dancer, M. D. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Murray and Highley.

History of Animal Magnetism; its Origin, Progress, and Present State; its Principles and Secrets displayed, as delivered by the late Dr. Demainauduc; to which is added, Dissertations on the Dropsy, Spasm, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, Gout, Rheumatism, and Consumption; also, Advice to those who visit the Sick, with Recipes to prevent Infection; a Definition of Sympathy, Antipathy, the Effects of the Imagination on Pregnant Women; of Nature, History, and on the Resurrection of the Body, by George Winter, M. D. 8vo. Newbery.

Observations on the Cancerous Breast; consisting chiefly of Original Correspondence between the Author and Dr. Baillie, Mr. Cline, Dr. Babington, Mr. Abernethy, and Dr. Stokes; with an Introductory Letter to Dr Pitcairn, by Joseph Adams, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Longman and Rees.

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The Indian Guide! or, Traveller's Companion through Europe and Asia, by Lieutenant-colonel Taylor, Part I. vol. 1, 12mo. 12s. boards. Wallis.

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Hierogamy; or, an Apology for the Marriage of the Roman Catholic Priests without a Dispensation, in a Letter to the Rev. J. A. from the Rev. John Anthony Grigg, 1s. 6d. Thurgood.

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Report of the Debates in the two Houſes of Parliament during the preſent Year, 1801; with Notes and Illuſtrations, by William Woodfall, 3 vols. 2l. 2s. Stockdale.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In Auguſt, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE French, in their marine adventures, have undoubtedly been more fortunate ſince the publication of our laſt Number than at almoſt any former period of the war, they have captured two ſhips of the line and the Jaſon frigate, which unluckily ran a-ground in the bay of St. Malo, and, together with her crew, was immediately taken poſſeſſion of. With reſpect to their internal ſituation we ſeem to know but little. The reports circulated ſome time ſince of diſputes exiſting between the Firſt Conſul and Carnot and Talleyrand, are now ſufficiently proved to have been falſhoods: on quitting Paris, they ſeem to have been merely entruſted with miſſions of a private nature, which having accompliſhed, they have again returned to their reſpective poſts, the former ſtill directing, through the medium of his brother, who reſides there, the extraordinary preparations which are advancing at Boulogne.

As little truth there appears to have been in what has been alleged of a ſerious miſunderſtanding between the King of Pruſſia and Bonaparte; for, with a ſtretch of royal authority, which few people in this country will be diſpoſed to countenance, he has ordered to be cruſhed, at the inſtigation, it is ſuppoſed, of the Chief Conſul himſelf, a whole Committee of French Royaliſts, who have long been reſident in the Pruſſian dominions, and have lately been ſuſpected of fomenting intrigues in the interior of France. Pruſſia, as well as Sweden and Denmark, formerly notified

notified her acceſſion to the late treaty concluded at Peterſburg; but ſhe diſcovers very little inclination to retire from Hanover, and probably will not quit it at all.

The following are the details of the action of Algeſiras the 6th of July, and the ſubſequent engagement between that bay and Cadiz on the 12th and 13th of July, as given in the French papers:

Rear Admiral Linois, ſays the Miniſter of Marine, was apprized at half paſt ſeven in the morning, that the Engliſh ſquadron, which was cruizing before Cadiz, had paſſed the Streights. It was compoſed of ſix ſhips of the line, following in the wake of the leader, which ſteered for the Formidable, the ſhip more to the northward of the Deſaix, the Indomptable, and the frigate the Murion, to the ſouth. At a quarter paſt eight the battery of Iſle Verte fired upon the enemy. At half after eight the Indomptable began the fight, which ſoon became general. At half paſt nine Adm. Linois made the ſignal to cut the cables. The breeze from the land had fallen, and as the calm continued, the movement of the ſailing off of the ſhips was very tedious, and rendered more critical the poſition of the three ſhips, whoſe fire, however, did not ſlacken. At eleven o'clock the Formidable touched the ground, and the leader of the enemy's line touched alſo in front of her. Two Engliſh ſhips bore up with ſprings upon their cables, within a ſhort diſtance from thoſe of the Republic. The battery of Iſle Verte had almoſt for two hours ceaſed its fire, and the Engliſh boats, and other ſmall craft, threatened to poſſeſs themſelves of it. A captain of infantry, at the head of 130 ſoldiers, paſſengers on board the Formidable, went on ſhore to prevent the enemy from landing; they juſt arrived in time. An Engliſh boat was ſunk, and another taken. The captain of the Deſaix alſo ſent people to that battery, which was alſo ſerved with great activity. An Engliſh ſhip touched the ground oppoſite the battery, the fire of which we ſuſtained, as alſo that of the Indomptable. Her flag was ſtruck, but ſome of the boats towed her off. The battery of St. Jacques, ſituated to the north of the line, having ſlackened its fire, the General of Brigade, Devaux, who was on board the French ſquadron, haſtened into it with troops from the Deſaix, and poured ſome well-directed diſcharges upon the enemy. Seven Spaniſh gun-boats took ſuch an active part in the engagement, that five of them were ſunk or totally diſabled. The Engliſh ſhips were unable to reſiſt. Thoſe which were moored cut their cables, and the ſhip that was aground near the Formidable ſtruck her flag at two o'clock. In half an hour after, the battle ceaſed, the enemy having tacked, leaving the Hannibal, of 74 guns, behind. Admiral Linois, who takes no notice of his own ſervices in this glorious day, applies himſelf only to the praiſe of all thoſe who aſſiſted him; and it is with enthuſiaſm that he ſpeaks of the valour and diſcipline of the officers and ſoldiers, both by land and ſea. In the evening of the 6th of July ſeveral boats of the enemy's diviſion came on board the Hannibal to take away the wounded. As they had not a flag of truce, and were armed, Admiral Linois detained them and made them priſoners. The 7th of July he perceived at Gibraltar two of the ſhips that had been obliged to return into the port; the three others were in the road, but only one appeared fit to put to ſea." The Miniſter of Marine continues to ſay, "the battle laſted ſix hours, without intermiſſion; each French ſhip had to contend in ſucceſſion againſt three or four Engliſh. The loſs of the Engliſh he ſtates as amounting to 1500 men, killed and wounded, and that of the French 180 men killed, 300 wounded, of whom 13 are incurable, and 40 very ſeverely wounded.

The Spaniſh Admiral, Moreno, gives the following details of the engagement of the 12th and 13th of July.

"On the 9th of July, (ſays the Admiral) a diviſion of five Spaniſh ſhips of the line, one French ſhip of the line, and two frigates moored at Algeſiras, under his command, and joined the ſquadron of Vice Admiral Linois, encreaſed by the Hannibal, taken from the Engliſh. On the 12th, at one in the afternoon, Admiral Moreno gave the ſignal for preparing to return to Cadiz. During the night the ſquadron divided, the Formidable and Antoine, with two Spaniſh ſhips, a-ſtern. The night was very dark, and the wind freſh. The Engliſh ſquadron, which had been repaired at Gibraltar, and which ſailed at the ſame time with his, had been ſeen to windward in the evening. Two Spaniſh ſhips, three deckers, taking each other for enemies, fired and engaged upon each other in a terrible combat. They fell on board each other, one of them took fire, and both blew up. The St. Antoine, which was near theſe ſhips, ſeparated immediately on perceiving the fire, and thus fell to ſome diſtance from the ſquadron. The Admiral had not yet heard any ſure account of her. The Formidable per-

ceiving the miſtake of the two Spaniſh ſhips, received their ſhots without firing again, and avoided ſo melancholy a combat. Admiral Moreno, with three Spaniſh and two French veſſels, was at break of day to the weſtward of Cadiz. The Formidable, having ſteered directly for Cadiz, was at break of day on the Spaniſh coaſt, within reach of the Engliſh ſquadron. The battle began; alone againſt three ſhips and a frigate, the Formidable muſt have been taken; but the crew, glorying in the laurels of Algeſiras, ſwore to ſink with the veſſel rather than ſtrike. Victory ſmiled upon this intrepid reſolution. Some cannon, well-pointed, kept the frigate at a diſtance. The Formidable manœuvred, and directed herſelf againſt the Pompee, which, at the ſecond diſcharge, loſt her three maſts and was rendered naked as a boat. Two veſſels ſtill remained; the Formidable, fired upon on both ſides, obliged them to quit her, and entered triumphantly into Cadiz."

In the Paris papers of the beginning of Auguſt, we find an official order, addreſſed to the prefects of the different departments throughout France, by Citizen Fouche, the Miniſter of General Police, relative to the incorrigible obſtinacy of the French clergymen, who, by the indulgence of the laws, were ſuffered to return to the boſom of their country. It recapitulates the various indulgencies granted by the new Conſtitution to thoſe emigrant Prieſts; ſuch as the unmoleſted exerciſe of their clerical function in the reſpective communes to which they belong, as well as the emoluments ariſing therefrom. It then proceeds to ſtate the ungrateful requital made by ſome of them to an indulgent Government; ſuch as fomenting diſunion and animoſity among the people; quarrelling perſonally with the reſident clergy, who were amicable to the laws of the Republic, and finally encouraging diſaffection and reſiſtance to the eſtabliſhed order of things now in France. It concludes with three particular remedies: firſt, to ſeize the ſeditious and hitherto refractory prieſts, and baniſh them out of the territories of the Republic; next to remove thoſe emigrant biſhops, vicars, or curates, who have returned under the indulgencies granted; and laſty, to maitain in each commune the prieſt only who meets the approbation of the majority of the inhabitants.

RUSSIA.

The Peterſburg Gazette of the 30th of June contains the following intelligence: The eccleſiaſtical princes are, in the Conſtitution of the German Empire, a part full as legitimate as the ſecular princes. The one and the other have for their ſupport the peace of Weſtphalia, which has placed the ſhaken empire upon a baſis, on which repoſe the rights of the eccleſiaſtical princes. This peace has ſtrong guarantees, none of whom has as yet made known his opinion. The wiſe Catherine the Second took care to ſupport with a firm hand the bond of the Germanic Conſtitution. Her ſucceſſor upon the throne wiſhes to follow her ſyſtem, and the eccleſiaſtical princes may confide in his powerful mediation. The delay in deciding the buſineſs of the indemnities affords ground to believe, that the peace of the empire will be yet ſubjected to a great many changes. Pruſſia herſelf, notwithſtanding the friendſhip that unites her to France, does not treat this important affair with precipitation, &c.

The Emperor of Ruſſia ſeems deſirous of maintaining the relations of amity and peace with the Republic of France as well as other powers, as appears by a circular letter, dated 19th of June, ſigned by the Prince.

"All the relations of policy, commerce, and correſpondence with France, which were interrupted, in conſequence of the Revolution in that country, have not yet been re-eſtabliſhed in their full extent; but as at the preſent moment negociations are going on to effect a reconciliation with that power by every means conſiſtent with the dignity of the Emperor and the intereſts of his people, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to charge his Miniſters to apprize his foreign Ambaſſadors and Agents, that he is willing to renew the uſual courſe of connection with the Government, and that the conferences reſpecting that object are in full activity. In the ſituation in which this matter ſtands, therefore, it is no longer proper that the Ambaſſadors of his Imperial Majeſty ſhould continue to obſerve any diſtance towards the Ambaſſadors of the French Government."

A ſimilar letter has been ſent reſpecting the Agents of the Batavian Republic.

DENMARK.

General Macdonald, in his ſpeech to the King of Denmark, on being introduced to him as Miniſter for the French Republic, paid a high compliment to the late reſiſtance of the Danes to the naval force of England.—"The Chief Conſul of

of the Republic (ſays he,) could confer on me no more flattering proof of confidence than in giving me charge to keep up that good underſtanding with your Majeſty, and at the ſame time to be the interpreter of the French people and of their armies, in communicating to your Majeſty the expreſſions of the admiration raiſed in the minds of the French people, by the noble and magnanimous reſiſtance diſplayed by the Daniſh nation in defence of their violated rights, a reſiſtance which will raiſe to them a laſting monument of fame."

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence has arrived from Liſbon, dated July the 14th, that peace has been a ſecond time ſigned at Badajos. The Portugueſe fortreſſes are to be garriſoned by French and Spaniſh troops; Engliſh ſhips to be excluded from the ports; and the naval magazines of England are embarked for Gibraltar. About thirty Engliſh perſons, long reſident in Liſbon, went on board the packet, having been allowed but twenty-four hours for their departure. The King of Spain, the Prince of Peace, and Lucien Bonaparte, are on their way from Badajos to Madrid; as is M. Pinto to Liſbon; and General St. Cyr is hourly expected there as Ambaſſador from the Republic of France.

ITALY.

The convention entered into with Cardinal Gonſalvi, on the part of the Pope, relative to the adjuſtment of all religious differences and diſcuſſions, was communicated by the Firſt Conſul to the Council of State, on the 6th of Auguſt, at Paris. It is, therefore, preſumed that the feuds, fomented by the prieſts, will ſoon entirely ceaſe; and that peace and harmony will characterize their Miniſtry in future.

From Florence, it is reported, that the Count de Ventura, having arrived there by order of his Majeſty, Louis I. king of Tuſcany, to receive, in his name, the oath of fidelity on the part of the Tuſcans, and to take poſſeſſion of his new ſtates, that official act accordingly took place on the 2d of Auguſt, with uncommon pomp, and amidſt the acclamations of a numerous and contented people.—The king will ſoon arrive, and preparations are making to receive him with a ſplendour ſuitable to his dignity. A proclamation was iſſued by his Tuſcan Majeſty, empowering the Count de Ventura to be his repreſentative in Tuſcany until his arrival; and another proclamation was publiſhed by General Murat, announcing the act of taking poſſeſſion.

WEST INDIES.

Touiſſant L'Ouverture has arrived at Cape François, from the city of St. Domingo, after having organized and garriſoned with black troops all that part of the iſland which originally belonged to the Spaniards. Several engineers are now employed by him in fortifying the different ports at the eaſt end of the iſland; and at Port Plata they have thrown up a long range of batteries, and mounted all the guns of the Engliſh frigate, Tartar, wrecked there in 1795.

EGYPT.

From the Extraordinary Gazette, publiſhed on the 21ſt of July, it appears that the defeat of the French army at Cairo, by that of the Grand Vizier, was nothing more than a check given to their progreſs.—It was the object of the French, by a very rapid motion from this city, to aſſault the Ottoman camp, diſperſe the army, and then, perhaps, endeavour to advance towards Alexandria, and relieve it from its blockade. All this might have been accompliſhed, had it not been for the fortunate preſence of Colonel Murray, and ſeveral other Britiſh officers of a high degree of bravery and tactical knowledge, at this very moment in the Ottoman camp itſelf, and who had become appriſed of the intentions of the enemy. Inſtead of waiting to receive the aſſault, ſurrounded by the uſual incumbrances of women, and vaſt bodies of men unconnected with arms, they adviſed the Vizier to be in readineſs for the enemy, by a ſelect and advanced detachment; and, by the introduction of other military manœuvres of equal importance, completely ſucceeded in fruſtrating the intentions of the French, compelling them to retire, with the loſs of about fifty killed, againſt thirty killed and eighty wounded on the part of the Turks. In this action the number of French are ſtated to have amounted to 4600, including cavalry; and that of the Turkiſh forces to about 9000. Fort Leſbie has been ſince evacuated, ſo that the whole of Damietta is now in poſſeſſion of the Allies. We find alſo confirmed the important capture of the convoy of 550 camels, together with 600 French priſoners, which we mentioned in our laſt number; and, what is of more conſequence, ſtill we learn that Oſman Bey, the ſucceſſor of Murad Bey,

has completely decided for the Britiſh, and has actually joined Sir J. Hutchinſon with a corps of 1500 excellent cavalry, the kind of force in which the Britiſh army was moſt deficient.

From the inactivity which has of late been manifeſted by Sir J. Hutchinſon, there appears to be difficulties of conſiderable moment; for, between the 10th of May and the 1ſt of June, he does not ſeem to have advanced above forty or fifty miles, having at the former period been at Rhamanie, and at the latter at Alkam. As to the aſſiſtance to be derived from the Bombay army, it is even yet doubtful; the inaccuracy of Lord Elgin's general ſtatements we have formerly animadverted upon, and we now find, by Sir J. Hutchinſon's diſpatch, that, inſtead of the whole of this force having reached Suez, Colonel Murray, with the firſt diviſion alone, had arrived, not at Suez, but at Caſſir, a port at a conſiderable diſtance: and that General Baird, with the remainder of the troops, had not arrived any where, but was daily expected.

By intelligence from Vienna, of the 1ſt of Auguſt, we underſtand that Lord Minto, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, received a courier from Lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, and immediately publiſhed the important official news, that the city and fort of Cairo, with the whole of the French troops in that garriſon, part of whom were in an entrenched camp, had agreed, by a convention, to evacuate Egypt to the united Turkiſh and Britiſh forces. The French troops were not made priſoners; but were to be tranſported to France at the expence of Great Britain, with their arms, artillery, baggage, effects, &c. &c.

The reſult of this affair is, that the whole of Upper and part of Lower Egypt is in the power of the Allies. After the entrance of the Grand Vizier into Cairo, General Hutchinſon wiſhed to proceed againſt Alexandria with the Engliſh, and the whole of the forces that could be ſpared.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The plan of defending this country againſt any hoſtile attack on the part of France is ſtill perſevered in; it is, nevertheleſs, queſtioned by many, whether France ever had any ſerious intention of making a deſcent. Upon an impartial ſurvey of what has been aſcertained by Lord Nelſon in his coaſting excurſions, it does appear to us very obvious, that the Chief Conſul has had no real intention of hazarding ſo mad an enterprize as a ſerious deſcent upon the Britiſh Empire, for he does not appear to have made any adequate preparations for ſo formidable an undertaking. In the inner harbour, of Boulogne indeed, we are told that there are not leſs than a fleet of an hundred gun-boats ready for ſailing. This, however, in the firſt place, is all conjecture; and, ſecondly, allowing it to be a fact, and that each of them will accommodate eighty men, which is being very liberal in our conceſſion, we ſtill ſhould have from this chief magazine of attack not more than 8000 men, a force that would be deſtroyed before they could accompliſh any one object of ſerious moment. But we are told the official French journal, the *Moniteur*, has publicly avowed theſe preparations for a long time, and decidedly ſtated it to be the intention of Bonaparte to attempt an invaſion; and there has been a perpetual marching and countermarching of gun-boats from port to port in the ſight of our own fleets. For theſe very reaſons we diſbelieve the whole affair; when Bonaparte is ſerious in his intentions of a deſcent, he will be cautious and private—he will not employ his own printer to trumpet forth to all the world the object he has in view, nor proceed with his plan of preparation in the full face of the Britiſh navy. His object was, unqueſtionably, if he could have carried it, to frighten the Miniſtry and the People on this ſide of the water, that he might the more eaſily have obtained his propoſed terms of ſpacification.

All the coaſt on the eaſtern part of Kent is in a ſtate of great preparation to repel the threatened invaſion. The Sea Fencibles have been ſeveral times exerciſed on board the Redoubt, Captain Shepherd, laying at Shelneſs Point, for the protection of that part of the coaſt, and the oppoſite ſhore of Whitſtable and Hern Bay.

The German Journals ſpeak of the approaching deſcent on England with as much certainty as the Engliſh themſelves. They have already placed at the head of this important expedition, Generals Maſſena, Augereau, Lannes, and Bernadotte. They beſides announce the formation of a permanent War Council, of which Moreau is to be preſident.

The military preparations along the Flemiſh coaſt are continued with undiminiſhed activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry for ſome ſecret expedition, has been lately ſelected from the troops at Bruſſels; and Carnot, Inſpector General of Engineers, the brother to the Ex-direc-

tor, has inſpected Bruges, Oſtend, and Nieuport.

The whole coaſt of *ci-devant* Flanders, the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuſe, and the ports of Holland, are however blockaded by the Engliſh ſquadrons and cruizers. All theſe extraordinary exertions evince the fears of the Engliſh Government at the formidable preparations carrying on from the Texel as far as Havre.

Authentic intelligence arrived at the Admiralty, July the 28th, from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, informing the Lords Commiſſioners that his Lordſhip had received a letter from Captain Briſbane, of his Majeſty's ſhip Doris, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet at the entrance of Breſt harbour.

Captain Briſbane informs the Admiral that a moſt daring and gallant enterprize was, on the night of the 21ſt of July, undertaken by the boats of his Majeſty's ſhips, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of Lieutenant Loſack, of the Ville de Paris, whoſe gallantry on the occaſion is better felt than expreſſed, who ſucceeded in boarding and carrying the French national ſhip, La Chevrette, mounting twenty guns, manned and completely prepared with 350 men, under the batteries in the Bay of Cameret, and in preſence of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Captain Briſbane ſays, any comments of his would fall ſhort of the merits due to thoſe gallant officers, ſeamen, and marines, employed in this ſervice. He concludes with regretting the loſs of the killed and wounded; but ſays, when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively ſmall. The total of the killed was eleven, and of the wounded fifty-ſeven, and one miſſing. The total of the enemy killed was the captain and ninety-one ſeamen and troops, and of the wounded ſixty two.

Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez has ſent a letter to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, at Gibraltar, the 6th of July, of the following purport: He ſtood through the Streights, with his Majeſty's ſquadron under his orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ſhips and a frigate, which were at anchor off Algeſiras: On opening Cabareta point, he found the ſhips lay at a conſiderable diſtance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reaſonable hope of ſucceſs in the attack. He had previouſly directed Captain Hood, in the Venerable, to lead the ſquadron, which he executed with his accuſtomed gallantry; and, although it was not intended he ſhould anchor, he found himſelf under the neceſſity ſo to do, from the wind's failing, (a circumſtance ſo much to be apprehended in this country) and to which circumſtance he has to regret the want of ſucceſs in this well-intended enterprize. Captain Stirling anchored oppoſite to the inner ſhip of the enemy, and brought the Pompée to action in the moſt ſpirited and gallant manner, which was alſo followed by the commanders of every ſhip in the ſquadron.

Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a conſiderable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze, Captain Ferris had the moſt favourable proſpect of being along-ſide one of the enemy's ſhips, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground, and he was extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordſhips, that after having made every poſſible effort with this ſhip and the Audacious to cover her from the enemy, he was under the neceſſity to make ſail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries.

The total number of officers and men killed, wounded, and miſſing, in this action, was 375.

Another diſpatch from Rear Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated on board the Cæſar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13, was received at the Admiralty, Auguſt the 3d, acquainting the Commiſſioners that the three French line of battle ſhips diſabled in the action of the 6th of July, off Algeſiras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line of battle-ſhips under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ſhip of ſeventy-four guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and other veſſels, and got under ſail on the morning of the 12th of July, together with his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which the French had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck.

The Admiral ſays, "I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers, but, through the great exertions of Captain Brenton, the officers, and men, belonging to the Cæſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out

out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after, with all the ſquadron, except the Pompee, which ſhip had not had time to get in the maſts." The Admiral ſays he was determined, if poſſible, to obſtruct the paſſage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening he obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight he bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His Majeſty's ſhip Superb, being ſtationed a-head of the Cæſar, he directed Captain Keats to make ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhips in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips, and on the Cæſar's coming up, and preparing to engage a three-decker, that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſeen in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſting of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation, the Cæſar paſſed to cloſe with the ſhip engaged by the Superb, and by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours.

The Venerable and Spencer having, at this time, come up, he bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a preſs of ſail, ſtanding out of the Straits, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſively hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ſhips in company were the Venerable and Thames, a head of the Cæſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding towards the ſhoals of Conil, beſides the Spencer aſtern, coming up.

All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze; but, as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his main-maſt, (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately ſhot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her. The French ſhip was an 84, with additional guns on the gunwale.

The enemy's ſhips (he adds) are now in ſight to the weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip, are alſo in ſight, with the Carlotta, Portugueſe frigate, commanded by Captain Crawfurd Duncan, who very handſomely came out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to Captain Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the Superb.

The Spaniſh Admiral's ſhip, the Real Carlos, and the Sans Hermenegildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up. The San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, was taken by the Superb.

Sir James Saumarez received the following ſtatement from Captain Keats:—

The Captain informs the Admiral, that in conſequence of his directions to make ſail up to and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, he, at half paſt eleven, found himſelf abreaſt of a Spaniſh three-decked ſhip, which, having brought in one with two other ſhips, nearly line abreaſt, he opened his fire upon, at not more than three cables' length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ſhip as the others abreaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb. In about a quarter of an hour he perceived the ſhip he was engaging, and which had loſt her fore-top-maſt, to be on fire, upon which they inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and ſhe proceeded on to the San Antonio, of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chief of Diviſion, Le Rey, under French colours, and manned nearly equally with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after an action (the Chief being wounded) ſtruck her colours. He learns from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips that caught fire and blew up, that in the confuſion of the action, the Hermenegildo miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate. Fourteen ſeamen and marines have been wounded on board the Superb; this is the extent of the Britiſh loſs in this action.

The Gazette of Auguſt 4 announces, that Lord Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſloop Speedy, off Barcelona, May 6, after a mutual chace and warm action had captured a Spaniſh frigate of 32 guns, twenty-two long-twelve pounders, and two heavy carronades, named the Gamo, commanded by Don Franciſco de Torris, manned by 319 naval officers, ſeamen, and marines. He ſays, the great diſparity of force rendering it neceſſary to adopt ſome meaſure that might prove deciſive, he reſolved to board, and, with Lieutenant

nant Parker, the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the boatſwain, and crew, boarded, when, by the impetuoſity of the attack, they forced them inſtantly to ſtrike their colours. He has to lament, in boarding, the loſs of one man only, and the ſevere wounds received by Lieutenant Parker and the boatſwain.

Lord Cochrane ſays, the Speedy's force, at the commencement of the action, was 54, officers, men, and boys.

A letter received from Lord Nelſon, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Meduſa, off Boulogne, the 4th of Auguſt, ſtates, that the enemy's veſſels, brigs, and flats, (lugger rigged) and a ſchooner, twenty-four in number, were that morning, at day-light, anchored in a line in the front of Boulogne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to act, he made the ſignal for them to weigh, and to throw ſhells at the veſſels, but as little as poſſible to annoy the town; the Captains placed their ſhips in the beſt poſſible poſition, and in the courſe of the morning ſix were on ſhore, evidently much damaged; at ſix in the evening, before high water, five of the veſſels which had been a-ground, hauled, with difficulty, into the Mole, the other remained under water: his Lordſhip believes that the whole of the veſſels would have gone inſide the pier but for want of water. What damage the enemy have ſuſtained, beyond what his Lordſhip ſaw, it was impoſſible to tell.

The Noble Admiral anchored, on the 7th of Auguſt, in Margate-roads, with ſixteen ſail of gun-brigs, and was received with well deſerved honours.

Lord Nelſon, on his arrival at Margate, diſpatched an expreſs to Captain Rudſdell, Commanding Officer of the Ramſgate Sea Fencibles, to know whether he might rely on the aſſiſtance of that corps, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary to call them forth; to which they unanimouſly anſwered, "that if his Lordſhip would ſend a gun-boat for them, they would immediately attend his Lordſhip whitherſoever he pleaſed."

The following is the reſult of the authentic intelligence which has been received from Lord Nelſon reſpecting a ſecond attack upon Boulogne on the 18th of Auguſt.

Lord Nelſon imputes the failure of ſucceſs principally "to the darkneſs of the night, with the tide and half-tide, which ſeparated the diviſions, and to the circumſtances of all the diviſions not arriving at the ſame happy moment with Captain Parker, but he begs leave to be perfectly underſtood, that not the leaſt blame attaches itſelf to any perſon." The plan of attack was as follows:—eight flat boats, with howitzers, were under the direction of Captain Conn; and ſix flat boats, armed with marines only, together with the boats belonging to the different ſhips and cutters in the ſquadron, were put under the command of Captain Somerville, of the Eugenie, who made four equal diviſions of them, each conſiſting of flat boats, and about eleven ſix-oared boats. The firſt diviſion, with himſelf; the ſecond, under Captain Parker, of the Meduſa; the third, under Captain Cotgrave, of the Gannet; and the fourth, under Captain Jones, of the Diligence. Each diviſion having aſſembled on board the ſhips appointed, ſhoved off from them about eleven o'clock in the night of Auguſt the 15th. Each diviſion having its proportionate number of the enemy's veſſels to attack; the firſt beginning to the eaſtward, and ſo on in the order weſtward.

The ſecond diviſion got in firſt, the third ſoon after, which commenced a fire upon the enemy, but they were both ſoon obliged to retreat, having loſt many men, particularly the former. The firſt diviſion, owing to the ſtrength of the tide, did not reach the part allotted them until a little before day-light, when, amidſt a tremendous fire of ſhot, ſhells, and muſquetry, from the ſhore, as well as from the gun-veſſels, they very gallantly boarded the largeſt of the enemy's veſſels, a brig, mounting long twenty-four pounders and carronades, two of which were upon the quarter-deck, pointing forwards. She was manned with 150 ſoldiers, beſides ſeamen; her crew was ſtrongly barricaded abaft the main maſt, and kept an inceſſant fire upon our men; in the interim of boarding, being firſt obliged to clear away her ſtrong boarding-netting, thoſe allotted to cut the cables, to their great diſappointment, found her moored with ſtrong chains alſo, fixed to her keel. Owing to the heavy fire from the ſoldiers on board, which was ſpiritedly returned by our marines, they were not able to get entire poſſeſſion of her, nor could they get at any means to ſet her on fire. After being three quarters of an hour on board and along ſide of her, they were obliged to abandon her, leaving a great number of their dead upon deck. The fourth diviſion, notwithſtanding every exertion of Captain Jones, and the officers and men in his diviſion, to get into action, could not ſucceed, owing to the tide.

Amongſt the wounded are Captain Parker,

Parker, and Lieutenant Langford.—Total, 4 officers, 33 ſeamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 ſeamen, 30 marines, wounded.—Total killed and wounded, 172.

Meſſrs. Williams and Gore two, Midſhipmen of the Meduſa, are ſince dead of their wounds at Deal.

The fate of Mr. Graves, Maſter of the Cæſar, the flag-ſhip of Admiral Saumarez's ſquadron, was very ſingular, and much to be lamented. He was ſtanding on the poop between the Admiral and an officer, giving his directions for bringing the ſhip cloſe to the enemy, along-ſide, in order that a ſingle broadſide might finiſh the conteſt, when a ſpent ball from a battery, ſeen in its approach by numbers, but not diſcerned by the unfortunate officer, took him in the neck, and ſevered his head from his body. He was buried next day at Gibraltar, with military honours.

We learn from Weymouth, that the King, on the 30th of July, declared his Grace the Duke of Portland, Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly. On the ſame day the King appointed the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt, 1801.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
TYPHUS	28
Hepatitis	1
Acute Rheumatiſm	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tuſſis	10
Tuſſis et Dyſpnœa	7
Pleurodyne	3
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	2
Hydrothorax	2
Anaſarca	3
Aſcites	1
Cephalalgia	5
Paralyſis	3
Vomitus	3
Diarrhœa	8
Dyſpepſia	8
Chlorоſis	4
Menorrhagia	4
Aſthenia	4
Scrophula	3
Hæmorrhois	2
Hypochondriaſis	3
Piſora	4
Herpes	7
Lepra	1
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	13
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Peritonitis	1
Maſtodynia	2
Menorrhagia lochialis	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Vermes	2
Herpes	5
Diarrhœa	4

Whilſt we are under the neceſſity of again adverting to a ſubject, which we have long been obliged to conſider—the prevalence of the typhoid contagion—we are at the ſame time happy to announce, that the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe are much leſs formidable than they have heretofore been, and that a fatal termination takes place much leſs frequently. The number of patients affected by it has indeed been rather increaſed, and it continues to propagate itſelf very extenſively; but thoſe affections of the brain, which formerly conſtituted ſo prominent a feature of the diſeaſe, occur leſs frequently and appear under a milder form.

The ſymptoms of angina alſo, which, in the laſt report, were mentioned as accompanying the diſeaſe, have diſappeared. The diſeaſe therefore now appears under a form in which we have heretofore been accuſtomed to view it.

Complaints of the ſtomach and bowels have been very frequent. Diarrhœas have, in ſeveral inſtances, been troubleſome, and have continued for a conſiderable time; but they have not been attended with any unpleaſant conſequences, unleſs when they have been injudiciouſly checked by aſtringents; or when, under the idea of ſupporting the ſtrength of the patient, during the increaſed evacuation, recourſe has been had to ſome warm cordial.—Upon a premature check to this evacuation we often hear of pains in the ſtomach and bowels, of which the patient did not before complain, and the removal of which is beſt accompliſhed by inviting the return of that diſcharge which nature had inſtituted with a view to relieve the conſtitution.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Aug. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ASSHETON, T. N. Liverpool, merchant and underwriter. (G. Orrell, Liverpool)
Bowdige, T. Lime ſtreet, factor. (Flaſhman and Pringle, Ely place)
Braſſey, T. Wigan, ſhopkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Bleſſaard, R. Gnat Bank, Bamford, Middleton, Lancaſhire, miller. (Meſſrs. Allen, Clement's inn)
Baldwin, W. Wigan, ſcrivener. (J. Hodgſon, Chancery lane)
Crosby, J. Oxford ſtreet, mercer. (Auber, Elder ſtreet, Spital ſquare)
Chamley, Wm. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrett, Manchester)
Chamley, Edm. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrett, Manchester)
Collin, M. and T. Lewis, Hatton Garden, navy agents. (Gale, Bedford ſtreet, Holborn)
Coleman, J. Bow ſtreet, Covent Garden, bricklayer. (Jones, Duke ſtreet, Lincoln's inn fields)
Clay, J. Batley, dryſalter. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Collier, Geo Shrewsbury, ſcrivener. (S. Stanley, Newport)
Davies, John, Callington, linen-draper. (Batten and Antie, Temple)
Day, Wm. Cheapſide, mans-mercer. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, Hatton cour.)
Damerum, Jas. Portſmouth, baker. (Watts, Symond' inn)
Evans, John, Blackrod, victualler. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester)
Firth, J. Sowerby, Halifax, cornfactor. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn)
Field, Benj. Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, upholſterer. (Hall, Poultry)
Griffiths, Thomas Heusbridge, victualler. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn)
Gandar, Wm. St. John's ſtreet, plaiſterer. (Welchon, Furnival's inn)
Griffin, Edw. St. Michael, in Bedwardine, grocer. (J. Allen, Worceſter)
Gilks, T. Warwick, cornfactor. (Smart, Staple's inn)
Gore, Thomas, College Hill, London, warehouſeman. (Bouſtead, Savage Gardens)
Harper, R. Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, ſcrivener. (Good, Tooting)
Holmes, T. Oxford, cordwainer. (Philpot, Red Lion ſquare)
Holmes, T. and J. Palmer, Craven ſtreet, army-brokers. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn)
Hardy, H. Snow hill, card-maker, (Leverſedge, Fore ſtreet)
Horne, Jas. jun. Woodbridge, corn merchant. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)
Keighly, Jas. J. F. Ferguſon, and Wm. Armſtrong, London, merchants. (Meſſrs. Shawe, Tudor ſtreet)
Kelly, Mich. Camden row, Pancras, warehouſeman. (Allingham, St. John's ſquare)
Macher, Wm. Parker's row, Bermondſey, baker. (Davies, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare)
Marſden, Wm. and C. Touge, Liverpool, merchants. Lee, Temple, and Gregſon and Smart, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet)
Motterſhead, S. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester)
Marſden, W. Manchester, merchant. (Atcheſon, Ely place)
Maddocks, R. Barge yard, Bucklersbury. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)
Maddocks, R. and Wm. Barge yard, Bucklersbury, warehouſemen. (Cruckſhank, Baſinghall ſtreet)
Miller, T. and J. Hulme, Manchester, dealers in Weſt. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)
Middlewood, Jas. Manchester, fruiterer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet)
Mathews, J. Gargrave, Yorkſhire, dealer. (G. and J. Crump, Liverpool)
Nunny, W. Langford, pariſh of Burrington, Somerſet. (Sandford and Sweet, Temple)
Phillips, J. Walcot, baker. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet)
Richarſon, W. Sutwood, whitſter. (Kaye, Bolton-le-Moors)
Robinſon, Jas. Crosby ſquare, merchant. (Smith and Lawſon, Great St. Helens)
Stanley, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrett, Manchester)
Solomon, S. M. Birmingham, merchant. (A. Iſaacs, Bury ſtreet)
Sengram, G. Tiverton, grocer. (Lys, Tooke's court, Chancery lane)
Swallow, D. Rotherhithe, victualler. (Willett and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare)
Somervaille, Wm. Grange court, Carey ſtreet, taylor. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Somervail, Jas. Liverpool, merchant. (Duree, Fenchurch ſtreet)
Sherriff, Jas. Hatton Garden, merchant. (Johnſon, Ely place)
Thomas, J. Bathwick, dealer. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn)
Toy, Thomas, Penryn, linen-draper. (Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's inn)
Wilmot, T. Woolwich, linen-draper. (Netherſole, Eſſex ſtreet.
Wood, John and Joſeph, Wednesbury, gunlock-makers. (Bourne, Dudley)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, W. Birmingham, druggiſt, Sept. 15
Banton, Edm. Lancaſter, merchant, Aug. 21.
Battier, J. R. and J. J. Zoroliu, Devonſhire ſquare, merchants, Nov. 7
Bonney, W. Liverpool, ſoap-boiler, Aug. 25
Bratt, C. Warrington, linen-draper, Aug. 29
Bennett, J. Wootton-under-Edge, carrier, Sept. 5
Feeſton, J. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 9
Clifford, Geo. and J. Blanckenhagen, London, merchants, Aug. 29
Coals, J. Wellingborough, grocer, Aug. 17
Cooper, J. Epſom, brewer, Aug. 22
Carden, W. Briſtol, merchant, Aug. 31
Davies, F. Bell yard, Doctor's Commons, coal-merthant, Aug. 15
Dade, T. Great Yarmouth, merchant, Aug. 26
Eldridge, C. Cheltenham, victualler, Aug. 28
Farloe, J. Hereford, mercer, Sept. 5
Farthing, R. Blakeney, merchant, Sept. 7
Glover, G. Paternoſter row, warehouſeman, Dec. 1
Glaſsbrook, T. G. and B. Wigan, grocers, Aug. 29
Gowan, Geo. Great Ormond ſtreet, merchant, Aug. 29
Gard, Joſias, North Taunton, merchant, Sept. 10
Grint, J. Wandſworth, corn chandler, Sept. 8
Harle, J. Boſton, brewer, Aug. 22
Heathcote, P. Walſall, ſkinner, Aug. 31
Hampton, R. Rotherham, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 9
Hilman, Jos. jun. Exeter, fuller, Sept. 17
James, J. Old Burlington ſtreet, taylor, Aug. 11
Jardine, A. St. Mary, Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 29
Jones, Wm. Cheltenham, victualler, Aug. 28
Jackſon, J. Temple Sowerby, banker, Aug. 27
Ireland, W. N. Calvert, J. Overend, and C. Tomlinſon, Lancaſter, merchants, Sept. 4
Kimble, S. and W. Speus, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, merchants, Nov. 15
Kirkpatrick, T. Church paſſage, Cateaton ſtreet, Aug. 22
Lane, J. Stratford, Eſſex, corn chandler.
Leabon, G. Stow Market, Draper, Oct. 24
Lowe, Wm. and Wm. Brooks, Pemberton, fuſtian-manufacturers, Sept. 18
Lawſon, S. Rotherhithe, carver, Aug. 18
Martin, R. Briſtol, mariner, Aug. 26
Mallam, J. Fleet ſtreet, merchant, Oct. 10
Mardon, J. Moretonhamſtead, ſerge-maker, Aug. 21
Mure, H. R. Mure, and W. Mure, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchants, Aug. 29
Marſhall, R. King's Lynn, bookſeller, Aug. 28
Maſon, A. Lynn Regis, corn-dealer, Aug. 29
Macnamara, J. London, merchant, Sept. 19
M'Ewan, Jonah, Caſtle ſtreet Eaſt, Oxford market, cabinet-maker, Sept 8.
Needham, J. H. St. Neots, draper, Oct. 22
Platton, R. St. John's ſquare, Clerkenwell, coachmaſter, Sept. 5
Pendred, J. Wellingborough, leather-cutter, Aug. 18
Parry, T. Birmingham, haberdaſher, Oct. 10
Patty, T. R. Byrchall, and J. Tombs, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, cotton-manufacturers, Oct. 10
Priddle, [illegible] and John Osborne, Snow hill, cheeſemongers, Sept. 5
Reilly, Jas. and Jas. Collins, Mead's court, Bond ſtreet, taylors, Aug. 29
Roberts, Wm. Robert-town, Yorkſhire, blanket-maker, Sept. 2
Rogers, E. and J. Rodd, Bread ſtreet, Woollen-factors, Sept. 5
Seaborne, G. W, Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe, maſt-maker, Sept. 22
Salmon, J. Sunderland, coal-fitter, Sept. 10
Stringer, J. Stockport, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 21
Sims, R. W. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 14
Terry, J. and Wm. Richards, Birmingham, button and buckle-maker, Aug. 31
Taylor, A. Wenlock ſtreet, thimble-maker, Sept. 8
Verſtille, T. Leadenhal market, butcher, Oct. 10
Willats, Fred, Brewer-ſtreet, Golden ſquare, cheeſe-monger, Sept. 5
Walton, J. Birmingham, rope-maker, Aug. 28
Whitty, G. New Malton, horſe-dealer, Aug. 27
Willis, J. Budding lane, merchant, Aug. 29
Wilkins, J. Paganhill, corn-dealer, Aug. 25
Zachary, H. Lawrence lane, Iriſh-factor, Aug. 29

*** *We ſhall in future comply with the ſuggeſtion of our Correſpondent at Hull, and give the deſcription, &c. of the Bankrupts more at large. Another Correſpondent at Liverpool, who wiſhes us to inſert a Liſt of the Inſolvent Debtors, who have taken advantage of the late Act, is informed that it would fill one Number of our Magazine; and if he turns to our Liſt of New Publications, he will obſerve, that ſuch an uſeful Liſt has been publiſhed in the preſent month.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The Surrey Iron Rail-way, an Act for the erection of which has lately received the Royal Aſſent, promiſes to be one of the moſt uſeful public works that have of late been undertaken for the improvement of the county. Theſe iron roads are excellent ſubſtitutes for canals, and, in ſome inſtances, ſuperior to them. They are executed at one third of the expence, and by not obſtructing the natural flow of rivers, all the evils with which canals are at times accompanied, are avoided. One horſe, on an iron rail-way, will do the work of ten, and the ſpeed with which carriage is performed, exceeds all other modes of conveyance. This iron rail-way, commencing at Wandſworth, will, in all probability, be extended to Portſmouth, by which, at all times of the year, and, in the ſevereſt froſts, when canals are locked up in ice, ſtores might be, in one day, conveyed from Woolwich-warren to our fleets at Spithead—a thing which it has been long in contemplation to effect.

The Grand Surrey Canal Bill has alſo lately received the ſanction of Parliament. Perhaps a more important undertaking of this nature was never before attempted in theſe kingdoms. By a cut from the River Thames at Vauxhall, to Deptford, it penetrates the ſouth part of the metropolis; collateral cuts extend to Rotherhithe, Peckham, Horſe-monger-lane, and Blackman-ſtreet. The Royal Dock-yards and Victualling-office at Deptford, will alſo have the advantage of communications with this grand canal. The upper part of the canal, nearly in a ſouth-eaſt direction from Kennington-common, paſſes by Stockwell, Clapham, and Upper and Lower Tooting, to Mitcham. It will be, hereafter, continued to Portſmouth. It will be now ſpeedily executed, under the direction of that very able engineer, Mr. Dodd, who was the author of the plan.

The Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council of London, to "take into conſideration and report, if any, and what remedy can be applied to remove the extravagant high price of every neceſſary article of human ſuſtenance," having reported their opinion thereon, among other particulars, ſtate, that "the benefits propoſed by the late Act of Parliament, for ſettling the aſſize of bread, have been defeated by various nefarious practices, and that the ſame ſhould be repealed, and in lieu thereof, that an Act ſhould be obtained for ſetting the aſſize upon the *weight and quality only*.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. J. Scott, of Hull, to Miſs Errington, of Newcaſtle.

W. Blackett, eſq. only ſon of Sir Edward Blackett, bart. of Matſen, in Northumberland, to Miſs Keene, eldeſt daughter of E Keene, eſq. of Weſtoe Lodge, in Cambridgeſhire.

The Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, to Miſs Louiſa Call, ſecond daughter of the late Sir John Call, bart.

Mr. R. Thraſher, to Mrs. Shapland, both of Cheapſide.

F. T. Champneys, of Camden Town, to Miſs Silk, of Hatton Garden.

Mr. J. Marks, builder, of Princes-ſtreet, to Miſs Andrews, of Abridge.

At Layton, E. Goodhart, eſq. jun. to Miſs M. N. A. Dethnar, ſecond daughter of G. Dethnar, eſq. of Upton.

J. Grammar, eſq. of Storey-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs E. M'Comb, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

L. Millington, eſq. of Berner's-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Shermer, of Lambeth Lawn.

T. Phillips, eſq. of the City Chambers, to Miſs C. Arbouin, fourth daughter of the late M. Arbouin, eſq.

J. S. S. Smith, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Turner, of Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

Lieut. Col. Hutchinſon, of the 49th regt. to Miſs L. Vaillant, youngeſt daughter of Paul Vaillant, eſq. of Pall Mall.

Died.] At his brother's, in Gerrard-ſtreet, Mr. Robert Chriſtie, ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip L'Unité.

At his mother's houſe, Polygon, in Sommer's Town, aged 24, Enſign Charles Robert Harper, of the 2d battalion of the 9th regt. after a lingering illneſs, owing to the fatigues he underwent in the expedition to Holland.

At Chertſey, in Surrey, Lady Young, widow of the late Sir William Young, bart.

J. Powell, eſq. author of a Treatiſe on the Law of Mortgages.

E. M. Mandeville, eſq. author of ſeveral admired poems.

At his ſeat on Enfield Chaſe, General F. Mocher, Colonel of the 9th regiment of dragoons.

At his manſion on Blackheath, in his 71ſt year, the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth, Viſcount Lewiſham, and Baron of Dartmouth. His Lordſhip was High Steward of the Univerſity of Oxford, Recorder of Litchfield, and a Governor of the Charter Houſe. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his ſon, Lord Lewiſham, Preſident of the Board of Controul.

On the 13th Inſt. at Iſlington, Mrs. Jane Davies.

At Lambeth Terrace, ——— Price, eſq. formerly of the city of London.

At Kenſington, T. F. Saunders, eſq. formerly of Exeter, Devon.

At

At his apartments, in the Admiralty, Mr. T. Sandford.

Mr. J. Lane, of Old Bond-ſtreet.

Mrs. Merry, of Queen Anne-ſtreet, Weſt, relict of J. Merry, eſq. of Micklefield, Herts.

Mrs. Browne, of Bridge-ſtreet, Black-fryars.

Mrs. Finch, of King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

In Bedford-ſtreet, Covent Garden, Mrs. Ward, widow, late of Nuny Kirk, Northumberland.

Mrs Haynes, of Clayton Place, Kennington

Mrs. Bagſhaw, of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland Place, widow of the late Colonel Bagſhaw.

At his houſe, in Park-lane, aged 68, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Petre, a Roman Catholic Peer, and latterly conſidered as the head of that body of gentlemen. His Lordſhip had been for many years a martyr to the gout, which had produced a complication of diſorders This nobleman, whoſe virtuous character and upright conduct rendered him an object of univerſal admiration and eſteem, was twice married, and has left a very numerous iſſue. He is ſucceeded in the title of Baron Petre by Robert Edward, his eldeſt ſon by his firſt wife, niece to the late Duke of Norfolk. Though a ſtriking ornament of ſociety, and a man who would have done honour to any ſituation, however high, he was prevented from ever taking his ſeat as a Peer of Parliament, on account of his adherence to the faith in which he was born. He was, like all his anceſtors, a Roman Catholic by profeſſion; but as a truly liberal Chriſtian, he poſſeſſed a mind that nobly ſoared above all the unworthy notions of religious prejudice. Lord Petre annually expended about 5000l. in charity, a practice that was not diſcovered till after his Lordſhip's death.

At his houſe in Hatton Garden, Joſeph Warner, eſq. F. R. S. and the oldeſt Member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. This moſt reſpectable and valuable man was born in the Iſland of Antigua, in the year 1717, on the family-eſtate, which he inherited, together with that *ring*, famous in hiſtory, which Queen Elizabeth had given to the Earl of Eſſex, and which, in the hour of impending danger, he entruſted to the Counteſs of Nottingham, to be delivered to her Majeſty. It is well known that the Earl was executed, and that the detention of the ring was acknowledged by the Counteſs on her death-bed, and then reſtored to the agonized and enraged Queen. The ring has, for very many years, regularly deſcended, together with the eſtate, in the Warner family. The ſubject of the preſent notice was ſent to England at an early age, and entered at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he continued ſix or ſeven years, and became an excellent claſſical ſcholar. At the age of 17 he was put apprentice to that very celebrated ſurgeon, Samuel Sharpe, with whom he reſided ſeven years, he then was admitted Joint Lecturer in Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hoſpital, with Mr. Sharpe, after whoſe reſignation Mr. Warner continued the lectures for a number of years. In 1746, during the Rebellion in Scotland, he volunteered his profeſſional ſervices, and joined the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland. In the courſe of that campaign, he was ſummoned to London, a vacancy having happened in the office of Surgeon to Guy's Hoſpital, and he was elected. In this very important ſituation, which he held during the unuſually long period of forty-four years, he laboured aſſiduouſly and ſucceſsfully: whilſt he was employed in diſpenſing health to the numerous and afflicted objects, he was no leſs uſefully engaged in communicating his knowledge to the ſtudents, who came from all parts of the country for inſtruction. His labours in the public ſervice were, however, not confined to the wards and theatre of that noble hoſpital; as his valuable Treatiſes on the Cataract, on the Hydrocele, &c. and as his ſtill more valuable volume of Caſes, which has gone through ſeveral editions, amply teſtify. Mr. Warner's increaſing and juſtly merited fame ſoon introduced him to an extenſive practice amongſt the moſt reſpectable and wealthy families of this metropolis; and by his brethren he was allowed to rank with the firſt ornaments of the profeſſion. In 1756 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in whoſe Tranſactions a number of his communications have been publiſhed. In 1764, he was elected a Member of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the then Corporation of Surgeons, and in 1771, of the Court of Examiners, in which office he continued to diſcharge his duty moſt punctually, honourably, and uſefully, until the 2d day of the month on which he died. His actual confinement by the laſt illneſs was very ſhort, as his corporeal frame was literally worn out; but all his ſenſes, and his underſtanding, continued, in an extraordinary degree, unimpaired to the end. This gave him the beſt opportunity of diſplaying that firmneſs of mind, for which, through his whole life, he was remarkable; for, although from the beginning, he was confident that he ſhould not recover, and indeed predicted within a few days of when his death would happen, yet his whole conduct was unembarraſſed, and he was even cheerful in the immediate proſpect of that great change for which he was ſo well prepared. There are few ſituations in which an individual can be more eminently or extenſively uſeful to mankind, than in that of a phyſician or ſurgeon to one of the hoſpitals of this great metropolis; thoſe ſchools from whence anatomical, medical, and chirurgical knowledge is diſperſed over the world. That Mr. Warner has fully acquitted himſelf of his ſhare of this arduous but pleaſing duty, the preſent and future generations will grate-

fully acknowledge. In appreciating his merits in this reſpect, it ſhould not be forgotten that he was amongſt the *early* teachers of anatomy in this country, whoſe labours have greatly contributed to render London, at the preſent day, the firſt chirurgical ſchool in the world. Mr. Warner's education and manly underſtanding qualified him for the beſt ſociety—he was a man of ſtrict integrity, and punctiliouſly attentive to truth, even in ſmall matters; and his manners were thoſe of a poliſhed gentleman. One who was honoured with his friendſhip during the laſt 19 years of his life, is deſirous of paying this ſmall but grateful tribute to the memory of a man in whoſe character nothing *mean* or *little* ever formed a part.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately, at Newcaſtle, at a ſpecial Court of the Governors of the Infirmary for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcaſtle upon Tyne, it was unanimouſly reſolved that the Infirmary, in its preſent ſtate, is but ill calculated to anſwer the benevolent purpoſes of ſuch an inſtitution; and that a ſubſcription be entered into for the purpoſe of carrying into execution a plan propoſed, in a report of their committee, for the *improvement and extenſion of the building of the Infirmary.* The Duke of Northumberland has tranſmitted a draft of 500l. as a contribution towards this uſeful purpoſe; Sir J E. Swinburne, Bart. has given the ſum of 100l.; as have alſo Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.; Lady Ridley; Sir C. Monck, Bart.; Sir T. H. Liddell, Bart.; C. J. Brandling, eſq.; W. Ord, eſq.; and T. R. Beaumont, eſq. There are other conſiderable benefactions, of fifty pounds, twenty guineas, ten guineas, five guineas, &c. &c.

At Durham aſſizes, which ended Auguſt 1, the following priſoners received ſentence of death, viz. M. Sedgwick for a burglary, and A. Brown, Benjamin Simpſon, William Saxton, and William Arthur, for ſheep-ſtealing. They were all reprieved except William Arthur, who was left for execution.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Lowes, draper, of Morpeth, to Miſs A. Robertſon, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Robertſon.—Mr. T. Snowball, tallow-chandler, to Miſs A. Haſtings, of Alnwick.—Mr. J. Watſon, colliery viewer, to Miſs Lawſon, of Heaton.

Mr. Gregſon, ſail-maker, to Miſs Alliſon, daughter of the late Mr. J. Alliſon, coal-fitter, both of Monkwearmouth.

At Durham, Mr. Maſon, muſician, to Miſs Kemble, ſiſter of Stephen Kemble, eſq. Manager of the Theatre Royal, at Newcaſtle.

At Richmond, in Surrey, R. Riddell, eſq. of Felton Park, Northumberland, to Miſs Blount.

Mr. J. Forſter, ſpirit merchant, of Hexham, to Mrs. Blackett, widow, of Wylam.

Mr. W. Harriſon, of St. John's Chapel, Weardale, to Miſs S. Todd, of Scorton, in Yorkſhire.

At North Shields, Mr. R. Dodds, colliery viewer, to Miſs A. Hutchinſon.

Mr. W. Sanderſon, ſon of Mr. Sanderſon, Maſter of the Academy at Aberford, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Bell, of Sunderland.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Grant, butcher. Mr. William Leadbeater, ſadler and hardwareman. — In her 14th year, Miſs M. A. Richardſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. Richardſon, ſalt-merchant.

In her 67th year, Mrs. Gibſon, relict of the late Mr. H. Gibſon, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Lowrie, keeper of All Saints Workhouſe; a woman much reſpected, for her benevolent attention to the poor over whom ſhe preſided.

Mrs. A. Fleming, of the Golden Anchor public houſe —Mrs. Benſon, widow of the late Mr Benſon, warehouſeman.—Aged 90, Mrs. Slater.—Mrs. M. Hall, widow of Mr. J. Hall, cheeſemonger.

At North Shields, Mr. W. Cooper, of the cuſtom-houſe.

At South Shields, aged 51, Mr R. Harriſon, maſter mariner.

At Ferry-hill, near Durham, Mrs. Bowlby, wife of Dr. Bowlby, regiſter to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

At Eaſt Herrington, Mr. J. Cummin, an eminent woodmonger.

At Batterſea, near London, Mr. J. Kent, upholſterer, of Newcaſtle.

Mrs. C. Egerton, wife of the Rev. C. Egerton, rector of Waſhington.

At Peckham near London, Mrs. Powditch, formerly of North Shields.

At Toddridge, aged 60, Mr. W. Davidſon, farmer.

At Hexham, aged 80, Mr. T. Cummins, who only ſurvived his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cummins, aged 79, one day. They had been married

married fifty-four years, and were interred together in the ſame grave.

Aged 78, Mr. T. Emerſon, of New-houſe, Weardale.

Mr. J. Engliſh, farmer, of Smalwell; he was accidentally killed by a ſtroke from a horſe which he was dreſſing.

Mr. R. Urpeth, of Whickham he dropped down while loading a cart with hay, and expired immediately.

P. Darling, eſq of Bogan-green, Juſtice of Peace for the County of Berwick.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A correſpondent of the Carliſle Journal, after noticing the prejudices of moſt farmers, in favour of old eſtabliſhed ſyſtems of huſbandry, and their averſion to the trying any new ſchemes, proceeds to obſerve that there are different plants, the culture of which is found very profitable in many of the ſouthern counties, but which, it is generally ſuppoſed, would not ſucceed well in the northern counties—among theſe, he ſays the *vetch* ſeems not to have had due notice in theſe counties. According to this correſpondent, the winter vetch will anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectation, if properly cultivated and ſown in a pretty good ſoil; a ſtriking inſtance of which he points out in a field on the border of the river Petterill, near Newbigginhall. The luxuriance and weight of the crop is very aſtoniſhing, at leaſt, to a Cumberland farmer. The ſoil is a deep ſandy loam. It was plowed out of lea, in 1800, and ſown with potatoe-oats. After harveſt, the land was again plowed three times, and, about the beginning of October, was ſown with the vetches, and well harrowed and ſhould alſo have been rolled, but, in this inſtance, it was neglected. The plants flouriſhed well all the winter, and about the latter end of April, the Rev. Mr. B———, by whoſe mode of culture this valuable crop was produced, began to cut the vetches, for the purpoſe of feeding his horſes in the ſtable. This he has continued to do ever ſince, with good effect, and that part where the vetches were firſt cut, is again ready for the ſcythe. In ſhort, the very large quantity which an acre of land, even in this county, is capable of producing of this excellent vegetable, the earlineſs in the ſpring, and lateneſs in the ſummer, when it is in uſe, the nutritiouſneſs of the food, as well as the large quantity of manure which it produces, are conſiderations, which, in the opinion of this correſpondent, ought to induce every farmer, at leaſt, to try the experiment.

The Muſeum at Keſwick, of which Mr. Peter Croſſthwaite is proprietor and founder, is viſited by numerous parties of the nobility, gentry and others, and is ſtill rapidly advancing in its uſefulneſs and celebrity. He has lately publiſhed another edition of his maps of the lakes, and has likewiſe received a large donation of very great curioſities from the eaſtern world and other foreign climes; alſo, a fine, healthy, ring-tailed eagle from the north, and fifteen new tunes for his celebrated organ, four of which are of his own compoſing. Mr. Croſſthwaite claims the merit of having firſt invented, in the year 1768, the cork boat or life-boat, the model and papers relating to which, intended for the inſpection of the Lords of the Admiralty, were loſt or miſlaid in London. In May 1800, he publiſhed in the Cumberland papers and in the Star, an advertiſement which ſet forth forty two capital inventions and diſcoveries, made by him, moſtly aimed for the general good. He has, ſince its appearance, made two other diſcoveries, one of which is a copious ſpring of moſt extraordinary water, more pure than the celebrated medical ſprings of Malvern Hills, in Worceſterſhire, in the proportion of at leaſt four to one; and it has been agreed by gentlemen of the faculty, that it is owing to their purity alone, that the Malvern waters cure the ſcurvy, ſcrophula, cancers, putrid and fœtid ulcers, with other diſeaſes. Mr. Croſſthwaite has tried this Keſwick water upon four patients. It cured the firſt of the gravel and the ſtone, in a little time; the other three, who were alſo much afflicted with the ſame diſorder, have but very lately begun its uſe and were conſiderably better in a few days. Water, impregnated with particles of ſtone and earth, and joined with acid and glutinous ſubſtances in the body, form the gravel and the ſtone, and plug up the minute veſſels and ſtrainers of the human frame, eſpecially where the circulation is languid, and exerciſe is neglected:--the pureſt water, joined with exerciſe, it is now univerſally admitted, will diſſolve the gravel and ſtone and the plugs too, and thus reſtore the natural circulation of the conſtitution, and if a due regard be paid to the uſe of this water and the non-naturals, Mr. Croſſthwaite is of opinion, that it bids fair to ſubdue even the gout itſelf. Mr Croſſthwaite exhibits a ſpecimen of this water and ſome trophies of its healing power, in his Muſeum; he repreſents it as a pleaſant medicine, and one of the moſt mild, and perhaps one of the moſt powerful, which art or nature ever yet produced. It is ſituated in the lordſhip of Brundholm, about 280 yards N.W. of Keſwick-bridge, and nine yards from the Cockermouth road, and fronts the Weſt; it is raiſed by a leaden pump (caſed in oak and Skiddow-ſlate) erected by Mr. William Jackſon, for the uſe of his farms and his horſes.

The depth of rain which fell in Carliſle laſt month, was 325 parts of an inch.—Greateſt height of the barometer 30.25.—Leaſt ditto 29 83. Greateſt height of the thermometer 70° leaſt ditto 32 $\frac{1}{2}$°

Married.] Mr. Simpſon, mercer and draper, of Workington, to Miſs Hodge, of Cockermouth.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Dixon, to Mrs. Tolfon.—The Rev. H. J. Hare, B. A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, eldeft fon of the Rev. E. Hare, B. D. of Docking Hall, in Norfolk, and Rector of Workington, &c. in Cumberland, to Miſs M. Pattenſon, of Melmerby Hall, in Cumberland.—Mr. C. Park, of the Globe public-houſe, in Carliſle, to Miſs M. Bell, of Roſe Tree.

At Gretna, Mr. W. Jackſon, of Carliſle, to Miſs M. Harding, of Bury, in Lancaſhire.

At Penrith, the Rev. W. Edmonſon, of Searby, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Jennings, of Threlkeld.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr Lothian, coachmaker. His death was occaſioned by an accidental circumſtance. Looking at ſome perſons that were amuſing themſelves by throwing the hammer, about four days before, the hammer ſlipped from the hands of the perſon who was throwing it, and taking a wrong direction ſtruck Mr. Lothian forcibly on the forehead.

At Whitehaven, aged 76, Mrs. A. Taylor, widow.

At Workington, in his 80th year, Capt. W. Thompſon, many years maſter of the ſhip Diligence, of that port.—Aged 68, of an apoplexy, Mrs. A. Marſhall. In the prime of life, of a malignant fever, Mrs. Armſtrong, wife of Mr. Armſtrong, officer of excife. Her marriage had been announced in the Cumberland packet only a few weeks before.

At Kendal, aged 68, Mr. T. Gandy, a quaker.—Aged 74, Mr. J. Dickinſon, ſadler.—Mr. Richard Conway.—Mrs. Js. Kemp.

At Penrith, Mr. A. Harriſon, an eminent ſurgeon.

At Maryport, Maſter H. Bettleſton, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Bettleſton.

At Ambleſide, advanced in years, Mrs. Taylor, widow, late of Abbots Hall, near Kendal.

In London, Mr. J. Barton, ſecond ſon of the late M. Benjamin Barton, formerly of Carliſle.—Alſo, in the prime of life, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, merchant, and ſecond daughter of the late Mr. J. Barnes, merchant, of Workington.

At Annan, Mr. G. Johnſtone, late an officer of excife.

At Beckermont, Mr. H Caddy, ſenior of Whitehaven.—Lately, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late W. Taylor, eſq. formerly ſurgeon of Greenwich Hoſpital, and only ſurviving daughter of the late J. Fletcher, eſq. of Clea Hall, in Cumberland.

At Longburgh, aged 94, Mrs A. Pattinſon, widow.—On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Wynn, a native of Workington, and maſter of the ſhip Thetis, of Liverpool.

At Stanmore, the Rev G. D. Andrews, of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At Wigton, in an advanced age, Mrs. H. Wetherald, a Quaker; of a life truly exemplary and adorned with many excellent and endearing virtues, amonſt which her charity to the poor ſhone always conſpicuous.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Stavely has lately diſcharged from the priſon in York Caſtle eleven poor debtors, out of the ſum of 17l. 11s. left in his hands for that purpoſe, by the High-ſheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand-jury.

The THIRSK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY have announced their determination to give the following premiums on the 31ſt of Auguſt next, viz. for the beſt ſhearling ſheep, 3l. 3s; for the beſt two-ſhear ſheep, 3l. 3s.; for the beſt heifer, 3l. 3s.; and for the beſt cow in milk, and bulled again, 3l. 3s.

The following is an Account of the Succeſs of the Veſſels that have lately arrived at Hull, from the Greenland and Davis's Straits Fiſheries.

Ships.	*Captains.*	*Whales.*	*Butts of Blubber.*	*Tons of Fish.*
Brothers,	Marſhall -	20	600	13
North Briton,	Edmonds -	10	330	6
Lynx,	Palmer -	14	470	9½
Symmetry,	Roſe -	18	280	3
True Love,	Greenſhaw	14	230	4
Oak Hall,	Colley -	9	106	1
Ariel,	Wilkinſon	3	36	1
Minerva,	M'Bride -	9	106	1
Samuel,	Welbourn -	8	180	3
Blenheim,	Webſter -	2	90	1
Manchester,	Matſon -	16	270	3½
Molly,	Sadler -	29	350	4
Fanny,	Jenniſon -	11	255	4
Sarah and Elizabeth,	Hewitt -	10	123	1
Egginton,	Wray -	7	120	2½
Maria,	Mackiver -	9	150	2
Hunter,	Groat -	14	225	2½
Elliſon,	Allen -	18	400	6
Lottery,	Roſe -	9	220	3½
Elizabeth,	Tather -	19	360	5
Traveller	Armſtrong	14	240	3
John,	Hutchinſon		141	2
At Whitby.				
Volunteer,	Bedlington,	11	270	4
Experiment,	Baxter,	15	250	4
Henrietta,	Kearſley,	10	270	4
Lively,	Caſe,		100	

At York aſſizes, which cloſed July 27, Sir Alan Chambre paſſed ſentence of death on the following priſoners:—E. Hughes, for a rape

rape; R. Grimshaw, E. Hill, and T. Coupland, for burglary; D. Whitaker, for forgery; G. Walker, for highway-robbery; and W. Foster, for horse-stealing.

Married.] Mr. A. Stansfield, of Stansfield, to Miss G. Sutcliff, of Langfield, both near Halifax.—Mr. W. Taylor, of Thornthorpe, to Miss West, of Norton, both near Malton.—Mr. J. Ware, flax-dresser, of York, to Miss D. Ripley, of Ingleby Manor, in the North Riding.—Mr. J. Wood, merchant, to Miss Nailor, daughter of Mr. T. Naylor, tobacconist, both of Bradford.

In London, Captain R. Barnes, of the ship Acton, of Hull, to Miss Wilson, of Lynn, in Norfolk.

Mr. Mountain, of Knaresborough, to Miss E. Robson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. J. Fielding, of the New-inn, Sheffield Moor, to Miss H. Colley.—Mr. G. Swinden, farmer, of Eccleshall, to Mrs. A. Bustard, of Sheffield.

At Doncaster, Mr. Woofindin, of the Mail-coach public-house, to Mrs. E. Rackstraw, late house-keeper to G. Cooper, esq.

At York, Mr. R. Brown, confectioner, to Mrs. Clubley, of the same business.—Mr. W. Benson, to Miss E. S. Benson.

Mr. R. Dent, merchant, of Knaresborough, to Mrs. Wilkinson, of Manchester.

Mr. B. Dawson, woolstapler, of Apperleybridge, to Miss Blackburn, of Bradford.

At Beverley, J. Foster, M. D. of Hornsea, to Miss Keld.

Mr. T. Gurnell, to Mrs. Gosway, both of Wakefield.—T. Robinson, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss A. F. Welbank, youngest daughter of the late C. Welbank, of Mount Pleasant, near Northallerton.—Mr. G. Danby, of Burlington, to Miss Butler, of Hornsea.

At Ripley, Mr. Bellerby, an eminent farmer, in Kilnwick Percy, to Miss Atkinson, of Killing Hall.—Mr. Parkinson, attorney, of Horncastle, to Miss H. Heald, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Heald, of Wakefield.

The Rev. F. Wrangham, vicar of Hunmanby, to Miss D. Cayley, second daughter of the late Rev. D. Cayley, rector of Thormanby.—Mr. T. Dennison, farmer, to Miss B. Wilson, both of Easingwould.—Mr. R. Bewlay, of York, to Miss Morser, of Huntingdon.

At Sheffield, Mr. C. Brookfield, solicitor, to Miss Preston, eldest daughter of the Rev. M. Preston.—Mr. J. Hole, serjeant in the train of artillery, to Miss S. Gledhill.—Also, Mr. S. Mitchell, to Miss Brightmore.—Mr. W. Batt, maltster, of Wakefield, to Miss H. Bedford of Leeds.—G. W. Dowker, esq. of Salton, to Miss Chambers, of Kirk Ella.—Mr. Greenwood Bentley, attorney, of Bradford, to Miss Stockdale of Marton, near Skipton, in Craven.—Mr. Morris, apothecary, to Miss Holtby, both of Burlington.

At Hull, Mr. Milner, to Miss Wallis, daughter of Mr. G. Wallis, gunsmith.

Died.] At York, aged 29, Mr. T. Bell, son of Mr. Bell, builder.—Mrs. Peart, wife of Mr. Peart, tea-dealer.—The Rev. T. Pickard, vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-street, and one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral.—Aged 13, Master J. Champney, third son of Mr. Champney.—In her 68th year, Mrs. Duncanson, relict of Mr. R. Duncanson, bookbinder.

At Hull, aged 40, Mr. R. Jenkinson, glass and China-man.—Aged 68, Mrs. D. Sutton.—Miss J. Flower.—Aged 63, Mr. W. Hebblewhite, taylor.

At Wakefield, aged 24, after a very short illness, Mr. J. Bradley, jun. currier; he acted as fugle-man, to the corps of Royal Wakefield Volunteers.

At Whitby, aged 80, Mrs. Proud, widow.

At Beverley, aged 63, Mrs. Nelson, widow of the late M. Nelson, esq.—In the prime of life, Mr. Wilson, of the King's Head inn.

At Doncaster, aged 24, Mrs. Spink, late of the Blue Bell public-house.

In his 71st year, J. Roberts, esq. of Hill End, in Saddleworth; a man esteemed through life for his public spirit, testimonies of which will probably remain in Saddleworth, to late posterity; as likewise for his useful labours, true Christian exertion, and humane and charitable attention to the poor.

At Sharrowhead, near Sheffield, of an apoplexy, in his 73d year, Mr. W. Smith, of the City of Norwich.

At his lodgings, in London, Dr. T. Fowler, of York; a gentleman of distinguished professional abilities, which he exercised with great benevolence and humanity; also, a sincere Christian, a warm, disinterested friend, a kind brother, and a tender and truly affectionate husband.

Mr. C. Cook, of the Royal Oak inn, Northallerton; while perambulating his hayfield, he dropped down, and instantly expired.

At Pocklington, aged 94, Mrs. Calverley.

At Hesle, near Hull, aged 75, E. Johnson, esq.

Suddenly, Mrs. Payne, wife of W. Payne, esq. of Frickley, near Doncaster, youngest daughter of the late J. Arthington, esq. of Leeds.

Mrs. Sutcliffe, of Skircoat, near Halifax.

At Knottingley, Mr. W. Lee, many years a local preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists.—Miss J. Billam, second daughter of J. Billam, M. D. of Cotescue Park, and late of Leeds.

At Rainsbutt, near Thorne, Mr. J. Keighley.

Mrs. Cundall, late of Acomb Lodge, near York.

At Terreagles, near Dumfries, in an advanced age, the Hon. Lady Winifred Constable, only daughter of the late Lord Nithisdale, and relict of the late W. H. M. Constable, esq. of Everingham, in this county.

Mrs. Askwith, of Bishop Wilton, near Pocklington, mother of Mr. Askwith, proctor, of York.

At Epsom, in Surrey, after a few hours illness, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. of Burton Agnes, in this county, who, had he lived, would have attained his 32d year on the 17th of July; dying without issue, his very considerable property devolves on his next brother, now Sir Francis Boynton, bart. a captain in the North York Militia.

At an advanced age, Mr. F. Parker, of Copt Hewick, near Rippon.

At Tanfield Hall, in her 48th year, Mrs. Hart, wife of Col. Hart.

At South Cave, Miss R. Tapp, daughter of the Rev. W. Tapp.—In his 68th year, Mr. T. Agar, brother to Mr. Agar, of York, watchmaker, late of Hessington, near York.—The Rev. C. Wilkinson, curate of Thornton, near Pickering.—Mrs. Milner, wife of Mr. J. Milner, woolstapler, of Morley.

At Giggleswick, in Craven, in her 92d year, Mrs. P. Hodgson, a Quaker.

At Upper Edge, near Sheffield, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Anderton.

On the 11th of April, in the camp, near Alexandria, after three days illness, of a fever fatally prevalent in that country, Lieut. J. Brook, formerly of Killingbeck.

Mr. Foss, attorney, of Knaresborough.

Mrs. Hawkridge, relict of the late Mr. Hawkridge, apothecary, of Pateley-bridge.—Aged 51, R. Carr, esq. of Gilling, near Richmond.

At Howden, aged 19, Mr. G. Cumpstone, son of the late Rev. G. Cumpstone.

At Cork, in Ireland, J. Midgley, esq. of Cook Gate, near Haworth, in the West Riding.

In her 65th year, Mrs. A. Jackson, wife of Mr. T. Jackson, tanner, in Easingwould.

The Hon. and Rev. P. Howard, rector of Handsworth, and brother to the Earl of Suffolk.

LANCASHIRE.

The Lancashire Agricultural Society, at their late meeting, awarded a silver cup to each of the following gentlemen and farmers, viz, to Mr. Parker, of Hornby Hall, for improving the greatest quantity of land, by walled-stone drains; to Mr. W. Robinson, his tenant, for ditto; to Dr. Campbell, for having his estate in the best manner of cultivation; to Mr. W. Robinson, his tenant, for ditto; to the Rev. J. Stainbank, of Scale Hall, for raising the best crop of hay-grass of the first year, with grass seeds; to Mr. Gibson, for the best long-horned heifer, two years old; and to Mr. J. Salthouse, of Scotforth, for producing, and selling, in Lancaster Market, the greatest quantity of early potatoes (29 cwt.) on or before the 1st of July.

It is in contemplation to erect at Liverpool, either by subscription, or a tontine, a commodious building, including a large and spacious hotel and tavern, with suitable newsrooms, committee rooms, offices for merchants, brokers, convenient warehouses, &c. &c. more particularly for the accommodation of the AMERICAN TRADE, as well as for other general purposes.

An ingenious mechanic at Chorley Moor has lately invented a machine, one of which has been erected in Kendal, Westmorland, for cutting all kinds of ivory combs.

In consideration of the great extent, population, and amount of the correspondence of the town of Liverpool, the post-master-general has lately ordered an additional number of letter-carriers to be employed, for the more speedy delivery of letters; and for the further accommodation of the public, a second delivery of letters has commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Sixty-six insolvent debtors have been lately released from Lancaster jail, and thirty-one ditto, from the jail at Liverpool, having obtained their liberty under the late Insolvent Act.

The increased prosperity of the town and port of Liverpool, is a theme of admiration to every stranger who visits that place. It consists at present of no less than 580 streets, lanes, and courts, whilst immense buildings are daily going forward; and some idea may be formed of its flourishing commerce, from the vast number of merchant vessels cleared out from thence. It appears from the custom-house books, that from the 24th of June, 1800, to the 24th of June, 1801, no less than 5060 ships arrived there, of the united burden of 489,719 tons, which paid dock-duties to the amount of 18,365l. 18s 2d.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Cook, merchant, to Miss Parkinson.—Mr. Barrowclough, of Manchester, to Mrs. Aldcroft of Bolton.—Mr. Boynton, engraver, to Miss Gorton.—Mr. R. Tatham, to Miss E. Lucas, daughter of Mr. Lucas, watch-engraver.

Mr. Heelis, of Bolton le-Moors, to Miss Harrison, of Thorlby, near Skipton, in Craven.

Mr. D. Hewitt, merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. F. Adcock, widow, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Wotton, of Poultry-lodge, Leicestershire.

At Kirk Braddon, in the Isle of Man, E. Gaven, esq. of Ballagawn, to Miss Moore, of Peele.—Mr. T. Moore, surgeon, of Preston, to Miss Fisher, of Lancaster.—Mr. Garstang, attorney, of Preston, to Miss Raskell, of Charnock Green.—Mr. J. Cooper, of Beckfoot, to Miss Gilpin, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Gilpin, of Bolton-le-Moors.

At Manchester, Mr. H. R. Drake, to Miss H. E. Haversher.—Mr. B. Roddes, to Mrs. E. Hulme.—Mr. N. Shelmerdine, to Miss Leeming, both of Salford.—Mr. R. Pendleton, to Miss Richardson.—Mr. Baker, of the post-office, to Mrs. Kynaston, widow of the late Mr J. Kynaston, dryfalter, of Salford.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. M. Dean.—Mr. G. W. Watts, merchant.—Aged 51, Mr. J. Clare,

J. Clare, merchant.—Mrs Dowson.—Mr. T. Robinson, taylor.—Aged 52, Mr. A. Brockmann, merchant and broker.—Mr. J. Mears —Mr. J. Highfield, pocket-book-maker.—In his 42d year, Mr. J. G. Langguth, merchant. —In his 20th year, Mr. C. Hughes, brother to Mr. E. Hughes, currier.—Mrs. Drogheda, wife of Mr. Drogheda, joiner.

At Manchester, in his 22d year, Mr. H. Turner.

At Lancaster, M Jones, esq.

Miss B. Whitehead, of Ainsworth Hall.—Mr. N. Tatham, of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. S. Hadfield; a member of the Society of Change-ringers, who, after the funeral-ceremony, rung a complete mourning-peal of grandsire-caters, consisting of 648 changes, composed by a member of the society, to correspond with the number of months the deceased had lived.

At Bolton, Mr. R. Gordon, spirit-merchant, —J. Hankinson, esq. of Preston.—Mrs. Cutts, of Wimslow.—T. Lovett, esq. of Chirk.

In the Month of September last, on board the Mentor, Captain Currie, on his passage from Jamaica, Mr. J. Swaine, late of Liverpool.—Mr. F. Wiatt, of Everton.

Early in March, on the coast of Africa, Mr. Nash, chief-mate of the ship William Heathcote, of Liverpool.

At Jamaica, June 19, Captain T. Smith, of the ship Trelawney, of Liverpool.

At Kirkham, aged 94, Mrs. Isabella Silcock.

At Greenalagh, near Kirkham, aged 92, Mrs. Burch.

CHESHIRE.

At the late annual Gooseberry-shew, at Chester, the following were adjudged to be the principal prizes, viz. of red, Mr. Bell's Alcock's King, 18 dwts. 19 grs.; of yellow, Mr. Warburton's Royal Sovereign, 14 dwts. 10 grs.; of green, Mr. Warburton's Langley Green, 14 dwts. 5 grs.; and of white, Mr. Warburton's Whitesmith, 16 dwts. 1 gr.

Married.] Mr. T. Weaver, of Mollington, near Chester, to Miss H. Hartley, of Blackburn.—Mr. G. Brookes, to Miss R. Taylor, both of Butley.

At Daresbury, Mr. J. Crowther, of Manchester, to Miss Bate, of Higher Walton, near Warrington.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Price.—In his 70th year, Mr. P. Heath, sen. clog-maker; of a strictly upright and pious character.—Mrs. Lawrence.—Captain Newton, formerly of Hallwood.

At Frodsham, Mr. A. Davies, officer in the customs.

At Warrington, J. Edwards, esq. of Chester; he had served nearly forty years in the Cheshire Militia.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bulkeley, wife of Mr. J. Bulkeley, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Cawley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Cawley, of Aldford.—Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Sir George Prescott, bart. of Theobald's Park, Herts, an eminent banker of London, and formerly of Chester.

Suddenly, Mr. J Higginbotham, thirty-five years steward to T. Patton, esq. of Bank.

At Liverpool, in her 80th year, Mrs. Brownent, widow of the late Mr. J. Brownent, of Frodsham; also, on the same day, aged 48, her daughter, Miss M. Brownent; they were both interred in one grave.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby assizes, eight prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death—James Gration, for burglary; Richard Raddish, John Dent, John Evans, and John Reader, for sheep-stealing; Joseph Hobson, for returning from transportation; and George L. Powell and John Drummond, for a highway-robbery.

Married.] The Rev. J. Shaw, minister of the Independent Congregation at Ilkeston, and late student of the Independent Academy at Rotherham, to Miss Mason of Ilkeston.

At Glossop, Mr. T. Turner, to Miss S. Wood, both of Hadfield.

At Derby, Mr. W. Clarke, Derby and Nottingham carrier, to Miss Woolley, of the Coppice, near Ripley.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Mellor, wife of Mr. Mellor, mercer and draper.—Miss S. Burton, of the Horse and Trumpet public-house.

At Quarndon, near Derby, aged 37, Mrs. Battelle, wife of Mr. R. Battelle, mercer and draper.

Aged 66, Mr. E. Taylor, for thirty-four years the licensed master of the free school at Spondon.

In his 65th year, Mr. R. Moore, of Scropton.

At Alfreton, Mr. J. Taylor; he suddenly dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired immediately.

At Stanton, near Derby, aged 19, of a consumptive habit, Mr. G. Greaves, eldest son of the Rev. G. Greaves, and an under-graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Dowland, of Cuckney, to Miss Parsons, of Mansfield.—Mr. J. Wilcockson, druggist, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, to Miss L. Pinckney, of Nottingham.

Mr. J. Eley, of the Nottingham Infantry, to Mrs. Ward, of the Sawyer's Arms, Nottingham.

Mr. Jefford, of the Nottingham Volunteers, to Miss Hewes, of the Balloon public-house, Nottingham.—Mr. H. Blagg, to Miss Chettle, both of Carcolston, near Bingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 55, Mr. S. Eyre, hosier, late of Derby.—Aged 73, Mrs. Cresswell, wife of Mr. T. Cresswell, of Smalldale; and, two days after, aged 45, Mr. J. Cresswell, son of Mr. T. Cresswell. —Aged 50, Mr. T. Mason, of Bretton.—Mrs. Day, baker.

At Mansfield, Mr. Cook, chemiſt and druggiſt.

At Worksop, Miſs Langley, daughter of the late Mr. Langley, ſurgeon.

At Sherwood Hall, near Mansfield, in his 84th year, J. Kellett, eſq. formerly Lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue.

Aged 77, Mr. G. Miran, of Newthorpe, formerly a rope-maker, of Nottingham.—Miſs M. Hutchinſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. N. Hutchinſon, of Southwell.

At Newark, aged 56, Mr. J. Smith, formerly an eminent painter.

Mr. F. Radford, of Little Eaton.

At Burrowaſh, aged 74, the Rev. H. Swindell, M. A.—Aged 62, Mrs. Toplis, wife of Mr. R. Toplis, grocer, of Wirkſworth.

At Repton Hages, in his 63d year, Mr. S. Smith.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Lincoln aſſizes, which terminated July 22d, J. Whitaker, for uttering a forged receipt for the ſum of 400l.; and M. Stubley, J. Chapman, and E. Taylor, were tried and capitally convicted of ſheep-ſtealing, except Chapman, who was admitted King's evidence; alſo Elizabeth Lamb, and Suſannah Motterſhall, were found guilty of the murder of Mr. S. Glue, of Ipſworth: Lamb was admitted King's evidence.

At a late meeting, held at Market Raiſin, in purſuant of public advertiſement, to take into conſideration the practicability of extending the Caiſtor line of navigation from its preſent head, along the original intended line of the ſaid navigation, and thence along the foot of the Wolds, ſouthwardly to Hambleton Hill, in the pariſh of Tealby, in this county, it was reſolved, That the making a large navigation from the Caiſtor Canal, to Hambleton Hill, in the pariſh of Tealby, will be of great utility to the neighbourhood. That from the plan and eſtimate produced by Mr. Dixon, the ſum of 65col. will be required for compleating the ſaid undertaking; and, that to meet unforeſeen contingencies, and to provide liberally for the completion of the work, it will be adviſeable to take in ſubſcriptions to the amount of 10,cool.

An act of Parliament has lately paſſed, for dividing, allotting and incloſing the open common-fields, meadows, paſtures and other commonable-lands, in the pariſh of Louth, in this county.

Married.] Mr. E. Johnſon, grazier, of Winteringham, to Miſs H. Sleigth, of Gainſborough.—Mr R. Briggs, farmer and grazier, of Truſthorpe, to Miſs Trolove, of Walmſgate.

Mr. Peck, farmer and grazier, of Aplay, to Miſs Bell, of Lincoln.—Mr. J. Williamſon, of Lincoln, to Mrs. Williamſon, of Marſon, near Gainſborough.

At Stamford, Mr. Manley, to Miſs Robinſon, both of the company of comedians who frequent that town.

Mr. D. Hebb, of Claypole, to Miſs Wrigglesworth, of Lincoln.

Mr. J. Hyde, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Tathwall, of Bawtry.—Mr. T. Holland, farmer, of Heckington, to Miſs A. Wilkinſon, daughter of Mr. Wilkinſon, publican, of Lincoln.

Mr. Roper, farmer, of Sibthorpe, near Newark, to Miſs Kenning, of Foſton.

At Aſgarby, Mr. A. D. Parkinſon, attorney, eldeſt ſon of J. Parkinſon, eſq. to Miſs H. M. Heald, of Horncaſtle, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Heald, of Wakefield.

Mr. T. Taylor, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Horncaſtle, to Miſs Thompſon, of Scrielſby—Mr. J. Marfleet, to Miſs M. Leak, both of Sleaford.

Died.] At Boſton, aged 58, W. Robinſon, gent. and alderman of that corporation.

In his 56th year, the Rev. T. King, D. D. chancellor of the cathedral church of Lincoln, &c. &c.

At Stamford, aged 62, Mr. Cave, alderman of that corporation.—Aged 65, Mr. Baſs, taylor.

Mr. F. Holland, of Market Deeping, one of the coroners for this county.

Lieutenant Garnar, ſon of W. Garnar, eſq. of Grantham.—Aged 36, Mr. E. Foſter, collar-maker, of Sleaford.

In London, aged 84, Mr. Barber, who lately kept hot-houſes, in Stamford.

At Louth, Mrs. Utley.—Aged 18, Mr. W. Dunn, ſon of Mr. W. Dunn, merchant.

At Bourn, Mrs M. Roberts, relict of the late Mr. J. Roberts, grocer and chandler.

At Blandford, in Wiltſhire, aged 87, the Rev. J. Baſket, rector of Dunſby, in this county, which living he had held near 60 years.

At Aunſby, aged 55, Mrs. Jarvis, late of Sleaford.

At Saltfleet, aged 25, Mr. J. Stocks, grazier.—Mr. J. Muſſon, of Barrowby, near Grantham.

Mr. Collinſon, grocer, of Barton; as he was walking by the ſide of a loaded waggon, not far from the town, he unfortunately ſtumbled againſt a ſtone, and being unable to recover himſelf, fell under the wheels, which, going over him, killed him on the ſpot.

At Lea, near Gainſbro', Mrs. Maddiſon, relict of the late J. Maddiſon, eſq. of Gainſbro'.

At Coleby, near Lincoln, aged 36, Mr. S. T. Garratt, grazier.—Aged 76, Mr. R. Goodwin, of Eaſton.

Aged 13, Miſs L. Fydell, niece of T. Fydell, eſq. M. P. for Boſton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the aſſizes for the county and borough of Leiceſter, Thomas Chapman, and Tho-

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mas Hanford, for burglary; Edward Dodſon, and William Oram, for ſheep-ſtealing; and William Brown, for houſe-robbery, were ſeverally found guilty and received ſentence of death. They were all reprieved before the judges left the town.

Thirteen inſolvent-debtors have been lately releaſed from the jail at Leiceſter, having taken the benefit of the Inſolvent Act.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. Bruce, coach-proprietor.—Aged 50, Mr. C. Duncliff, grocer and tallow-chandler.—Much regretted, Mr. G. Peet, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Peet, taylor.—Mrs. Biggs.

At Walcote, Mrs. J. Smith, widow of the late Mr. W. Smith, braſs-founder, of Birmingham.

The Rev. Mr Meyrick, rector of Lutterworth, and juſtice of peace for this county.

Major J. S. Browne, of the Leiceſterſhire Militia, ſon of S. Browne, eſq. of Leyſthorpe; this gentleman was returning from London to join his regiment, at Yaxley barracks, and was found dead in the coach at Biggleſwade.

At Kingſton, iſland of Jamaica, Mr. S. W. Linwood, ſecond ſon of Mrs. Linwood, of Leiceſter.

At Loughboro', in his 75th year, Mr. R. Wykes, of the Anchor-inn, which he had kept upwards of 30 years; a man of hoſpitable, obliging, and inoffenſive manners, and a kind, indulgent maſter to his ſervants.

RUTLAND.

At the aſſizes at Oakham, July 24, John Exton, and Ann Baker, of Clipſham, for killing a ſheep; and Anthony Yates, for ſtealing to the value of 40s. were capitally convicted and received ſentence of death. Yates was reprieved, but Exton and Baker, were left for execution.

Married.] T. Tryon, eſq. to Miſs H. Brereton, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. W. Brereton, of Cotteſmore.—Mr. Freeman, grocer, to Miſs Baines, both of Uppingham.

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, Great Bardfield, Mr. J. Burges, of Kidlington-park, to Miſs E. Smith, of Bardfield-hall.

Mr. T. Dain, to Miſs Ireland, both of Exton.

Died.] At Oakham, Mrs. Mould.—Mr. Charity, farmer, of Greetham.

Mrs. Friſby, wife of Mr. Friſby, horſe-dealer, of Uppingham.—Mr. Branſton, of Edith Weſton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the aſſizes at Stafford, thirteen priſoners were capitally convicted and condemned, of whom, five were left for execution, viz. G. Fearns, for paſſing forged notes; and J. Smith, T. Spittle, J. Palmer, and J. Harper, for horſe-ſtealing.

Population of the Pariſh of Walſall, including the Borough and Foreign;—Borough. Inhabited houſes, 1043—ditto uninhabited houſes, 335—ditto families, 1080—ditto males, 2500—ditto females, 2677. Foreign of Walſall. Inhabited houſes, 941—ditto uninhabited houſes, 50—ditto families, 1004—ditto males, 2774—ditto females, 2448. Total number of inhabitants, 10,399.

Married.] The Rev. G. Barrs, B. A. curate of Rowley Regis, to Mrs. M. Haden, widow, of Haden Hill.—Mr. F. Smith, innkeeper, of Litchfield, to Miſs Woolley, of Lullington.—R. Gildart, eſq. of Norton Hall, to Miſs Steers, of Liverpool.—Mr. S. Hathaway, of Stonnall, to Miſs L. Sharratt, of Longdon.—Mr. Corſer, of Munſlow Aſton, to Miſs Bachus, of Wheaton Aſton.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, aged 40, Mr. R. Benn, optician and factor. The moſt prominent virtues in his character were of the convivial caſt—mirth, which could lighten ſorrows, beguile care, and extend the limits of innocent pleaſure, without treſpaſſing on the boundaries of morality; he likewiſe deſerves to be more particularly noticed for his candor—his equity—his prompt and liberal benevolence; in a word, for the mildneſs and rectitude of his life, and his fortitude and reſignation under the ſtroke of death.

At Kidmore Green, near Wolverhampton, aged 63, Mrs. E. Claredon, widow, late of Bridgwater, in Somerſet.

At Penkhull, Miſs Spode, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Spode, eſq. of Stoke, near Newcaſtle.

At Longton Hall, near Lane End, in her 13th year, Miſs A. Heathcote, third daughter of Sir J. Heathcote, bart.

Mrs. Broade, widow, of Little Fenton.—Mr. R. Wood, of Burſlem, in the Potteries.—Aged 72, Mr. W. Aſhton, of Billington Farm, near Stafford.

At Walſall, Mrs. Freeth.

At Uttoxeter, aged 77, Mr. B. Frear, formerly an officer of exciſe, in Derby.—Aged 24, Miſs Taylor, of Coton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The late act for the Improvement of the Town of Birmingham, among other clauſes, providing for the better regulation of hackney-coaches, waggons, carts, &c. &c. authorizes commiſſioners to widen the lower end of Bull-ſtreet, by taking down the Welſh Croſs, and four adjoining tenements; to widen Swan-alley, by taking down four tenements and a range of ſhopping contiguous; to widen the lower end of Worceſter-ſtreet, by taking down ſix tenements; to widen the lower end of Moor-ſtreet, by taking down eighteen tenements; to widen the Market-place, by taking down five tenements adjoining St. Martin's Church-yard, alſo twelve other tenements, with the remaining part of the ſhambles; and to widen the upper end of St. Martin's-lane, by taking down five tenements, &c.

At Coventry aſſizes, Auguſt 1ſt, W. Allen, for ſheep-ſtealing, and W. Smith, for horſe-ſtealing, were capitally convicted and received

received ſentence of death, but were both reprieved before the judges left the town.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. C. Pain, baker, to Mrs. Millington.—Mr. W. Hill, of Soho, to Mrs. M. Wetton, formerly cook to the gallant General Wolfe, but for many years laſt paſt, a truly, tender and reſpectable nurſe, in the General Hoſpital of this town.

Mr. J. Green, to Miſs S. Townſhend.—Mr. J. Badham, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Luity.—Mr. G. Morgan, plater, to Miſs S. Hart, Mr. Barke, woollen-draper, to Miſs Hart of the Swan-inn.

In London, Mr. R. Boningdon, drawing-maſter, of Nottingham, to Miſs Parks, of Birmingham.

At Tamworth, Mr. T Sheaſby, of Fountain Hall, Glamorganſhire, to Miſs Barnes, niece to the late Mr. Barnes, collector of exciſe.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. E. Jeffery, to Mrs. E. Kimberley.—Mr. Gunn, tanner, to Miſs Fallows, both of Great Barr.—Mr. Robinſon, of Digbeth, to Miſs C. Tonkinſon, of Birmingham.

In London, Mr. R. Pountney, currier, of Birmingham, to Miſs R Keeres, youngeſt daughter of J. Keeres, eſq.

Mr. G. Taylor, of Birmingham, to Miſs Allcocks, of Worceſter.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Lloyd, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. Lloyd, of New-ſtreet.—Mrs. Bewley, wife of Mr. Bewley, toy-maker.—Mrs. Soden.—Mrs. Byrne.—Mr. R. Holt, ſon of Mr. J. Holt, bruſhmaker.—Mr. Kemble, miniſter of the Catholic Chapel, at King Edward's place.—Mr Poney, of the Woolpack public-houſe.—Mrs. Haynes.—Aged 80, Mrs. Penroſe.—Mr. Oldchurch.—Maſter G. Simcox, ſecond ſon of G. Simcox, eſq.

At Coventry, Mrs. Collett, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Collett.—Suddenly, Mr. Baylis, land-ſurveyor.—Mr. Lea, permit-writer in the Exciſe Office.—Mr. H. Cole, of the Toby's Head public-houſe.—Mrs. Cave.

At Hampſtead, near London, aged 96, Mr. Mobbs, father of Mr. Mobbs, hatter, of Birmingham.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Powell, mercer and draper.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Blick, widow, formerly of Coventry.

Near King's Norton, where he went for the recovery of his health, J. Stewart, eſq. lately an officer in the Warwickſhire Militia.

At Sutton Colfield, aged 78, Mr. J. Spencer, mercer, and for ſeveral years maſter of the Three Tuns-inn.

At Long Iſland, in the Bahamas, aged 32, Mr. G. Hughes, third ſon of Mr. J. Hughes late of Berry Hall.

At Bordeſly, aged 75, Mr. B. Freeth, much lamented by his friends, but particularly by his workmen, to whom he was the kindeſt and beſt of maſters.

Mrs. Hodges, of Winnall, near Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, which ended July 29, the following priſoners were capitally convicted and received ſentence of death: J. Nutts, alias Hayward, for ſheep-ſtealing; (ſtanding mute, he was found mute of malice, by an inqueſt of twelve men impannelled and ſworn to enquire for the purpoſe); T. Bennet, and J. Pitt, for horſe-ſtealing; J. Brown, and J. Randles, for ſheep-ſtealing; L. Boyden, and S. Beetleſtone, for burglary; and M. Millington, for ſtealing nine guineas and a ſilver-watch. Nutts and Bennett were left for execution—the reſt were reprieved.

A potatoe-plant, dug up in a garden, at Shrewſbury, produced the aſtoniſhing progeny of ſeventy, from a ſingle potatoe left in the ground accidentally, laſt ſeaſon.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Captain Storey, of the Weſt Middleſex Militia, to Miſs Keating.—Mr. S. Lee, butcher, to Miſs M. Studley.—Mr. Ames, of Bouldon, to Miſs Mapp, of Richard's Caſtle.—Mr J. Crowther, to Miſs Towers, both of Cloverley.—Mr. J. Davies, of Leighton, to Miſs S Wright, of Eyton upon Severn.—Mr. Wellings, of Much Wenlock, to Miſs Hudſon, of Morehall.—Mr. Burton, of Much All, to Mrs. Hinton, of the Talbot inn, Much Wenlock.—Mr. W. Leake, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Whitford, daughter of Mr. Whitford, plaſterer, both of Shrewſbury.

At Little Wenlock, T. Cleobury, eſq. to Miſs M. A. Humphries, eldeſt daughter of J. Humphries, eſq. of Broſeley.

Mr. J. Calcott, of Abbott's Betton Farm, to Miſs M. Bennett, of Donnington.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, London, J. W. Broadbent, eſq to Miſs E. Farnworth, of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Maccalaſter.—Of a decline, Miſs Puttrell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Puttrell.—Mr. Perkins, malſter.

G. Roberts, eſq. of Wilmington.—Mrs. Bather, wife of B. Bather, eſq. of Mitton.

At Liverpool, aged 61, J. Maſon, eſq. of Shrewſbury, truly exemplary as a huſband and parent, a ſincere friend, and an indulgent and truly generous benefactor to the poor; in ſhort, he was eſteemed and beloved by all who knew how to appreciate his worth.

At Aſh, Mrs. Benyon, widow; a lady of unexampled piety and benevolence.

At Dorrington, B. Pryce, eſq. of Fath.—Mr. T. Humpheys, of the Old Crow, public-houſe, in Frankwell.

Aged 84, the Rev. D. Williams, of Llanfairfechan; religious without oſtentation, and of a uniformly virtuous life.

WOR-

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worceſter aſſizes, July 20, the following priſoners, John Hopley, John Thomas, Thomas Waſſell, and John Thorne, for ſheep-ſtealing; and Robert Welland, for houſe-breaking, were capitally convicted and all left for execution. Three other priſoners, Suſannah Pritchard, for ſheep-ſtealing; John Stone, for houſe-breaking; and Thomas Green, the elder, for burglary, likewiſe received ſentence of death, but were reprieved.

A ſubſcription has been lately entered into at Worceſter, for the repair of St. Andrew's ſpire, an ancient ſtructure erected in the eleventh century, and now in a ſtate of great decay, particularly the tower, which, unleſs it be caſed and otherwiſe ſtrengthened, muſt, in the courſe of a few years, ſink beneath the weight of the ſpire, a piece of architecture juſtly conſidered as the chief ornament of the city and county, and ſcarcely to be rivalled by any of the moſt beautiful and admired ſtructures of Europe. The height of the baſe or tower is 90 feet, and that of the ſpire, from its baſe, is 155 feet 6 inches—Total, 245 feet 6 inches. Upon a ſurvey lately taken by an experienced architect, the neceſſary repairs will amount to more than 500l. As this ſtructure is beautiful and elegant in itſelf, and highly ornamental to the city and ſurrounding country, and as the tower, in its preſent ſtate, deſtroys, in a great meaſure, the effect of the beautiful ſtructure it bears, the above laudable deſign will, no doubt, be carried into effect, agreeable to the general wiſh of the inhabitants, patronized as it already is, with the names of ſome of the leading characters of the county.

At Worceſter, a fine cart-horſe, the property of Mr. T. Allies, died lately, and, as he appeared, in good condition, the carcaſs was opened to diſcover the cauſe, when, to the ſurpriſe of thoſe preſent at the inveſtigation, near the ſtomach was found a ſolid brown ſtone, nearly the ſhape and ſize of a hatter's block, which weighed full eleven pounds and a half. On further inſpection, another was taken out which weighed about three pounds, and two others yet ſmaller.

Married.] Mr. T. Bumford, of Wyre Piddles, to Miſs J Summers, of Elmley Caſtle.

Died] At Worceſter, Mr. E. Nott, keeper of the city-priſon.—In his 88th year, Mr. E. Brough.—Mr. Nicholls, of the Riſing Sun public-houſe.—In her 31ſt year, Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. Robſon, ſolicitor, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare.

Suddenly, of a rupture of a blood-veſſel in his lungs, Humphrey Littleton, eſq. Deputy Town-clerk of this city, and one of the Coroners for the county. As a public man, he was held in general eſtimation by all ranks, being a moſt able advocate of juſtice, though always inclined to mercy and humanity: deſpiſing ſordid intereſt, he ſtudied the welfare and happineſs of mankind. His integrity was beyond corruption. He likewiſe ſhone conſpicuous in the relative duties, through the whole tenor of his life, and in a word, may be ranked high in the liſt of honeſt and good men.

At Brockencott, in the pariſh of Chaddeſley Corbett, aged 82, Mrs. Brettell, widow, late of Finſtall Houſe, near Bromſgrove.—Miſs Millward, of Redditch.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Hunt—Aged 80, Mrs. Godley.

At Eveſham, Miſs Wilkes, daughter of the late Rev. B. Wilkes, vicar of St. Conſtantine, in Cornwall.

At Bengworth, Mr. M. Cartwright, a Quaker.

At Chaddeſley, near Kidderminſter, Mrs. S. Pratt, widow.—Mrs Eſſex, of Leigh Sutton.—Aged 94, Mr. J. Barrett, of Stock and Bradley.

At Dudley, Mr. Gibbons, of the Bull's Head public-houſe, and Member of the band belonging to the Dudley Volunteer Aſſociation

Meſſrs. T. and B. Woolley, brothers.—Mr. D. Hinton, liquor-merchant, late of Birmingham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Population of the City of Hereford.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
St. John Baptiſt	484	560	1044
All Saints -	900	1040	1940
St. Peter -	716	872	1588
St. Nicholas	304	490	794
St. Owen -	354	504	858
St. Martin -	265	339	604
			6828

Number of houſes 1460, which leaves more than four inhabitants and a half to each family—Majority of females 782.

Married.] Mr. R. Lane, of Stretford, to Mrs. Proctor, relict of Mr. T. Procter, ſurgeon, of Leominſter.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 86th year, Mr. W. Kinnerſley, formerly of Birchin-lane, London.

At Roſs, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Dobſon, currier.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Evans, brick-maker of Leominſter.

At the advanced age of 99, Mr. R. Powell, father of Mr. W. Powell, a reſpectable farmer, of Titley.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married] The Rev. C. Williams, vicar of Ixning, in Suffolk, to Miſs E. Snell, third daughter of P. Snell, eſq. of Wheatley Court, in this county.—The Rev. R. Waddy, miniſter

miſter of the Northgate-ſtreet Chapel, in Glouceſter, to Miſs Maſon, of Birmingham. —Mr. G. G. Thompſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thompſon, woolſtapler, of Fairford, to Miſs Newman, of Latton, Wilts.—Mr. Halliday, an eminent clothier, of Stroud, to Miſs Jones, of Wrington Court.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Howes, of the King's Head inn.

At Wall's Hill, near Minchin Hampton, aged 83, Mr. S. Cambridge, clothier; a truly religious, charitable, and honeſt man.

At Thornbury, of a decline, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. T. Morgan, watchmaker.

At Newent, Mrs. Elton, formerly of Weſtbury upon Severn.—Mr. Hall, of Bourton on the Water.

Mr J. Wyrhale, only ſon of G. Wyrhale, of Bicknor Court; a gentleman of ſtrict integrity, and truly exemplary in the characters of huſband, ſon, and brother. Although his fortune was but ſmall, his hand and heart were ever open to the diſtreſſes of the ſurrounding poor.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Bally, of Bath, to Miſs Penſon, of Oxford.

At Burford, Lieutenant-colonel Little, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs S. Chavaſſe.—The Rev. W. Benſon, B. D. of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of South Weſton and Hampton Poyle, in this county, to Miſs Harriſon, of Daventry.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. M. Carſon, wife of Mr. S. Carſon, rum and brandy merchant. —Aged 22, Mr. R. Burton, of Worceſter College, third ſon of the Rev. Dr. Burton, canon of Chriſt Church.

Aged 74, W. Bowles, eſq. of Abingdon.

At her ſon's houſe, in Holywell, aged 87, Mrs. Meyſey, widow of Mr. Meyſey, formerly an eminent apothecary in Oxford.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Shackell, of Reading, to Miſs Foſter, of London.—The Rev. R. F. Godmond, M. A. of Brightwell, to Miſs Humphreys, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, London.—Mr. Bunce, of the Upper Ship inn, Reading, to Miſs Leach, of Caverſham, Oxon. —Mr. Kirby, of South Moreton, to Miſs Goddard, of Blount's Court.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Warry, boot and ſhoe maker.—Mrs. Serra.

At Wokingham, aged 83, Mr. T. Wilmot, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

Suddenly, Mr. D. Holton, ſhopkeeper; univerſally reſpected as a very worthy man.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, William Cliſby was convicted of ſtealing a lamb, and received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved.

Died.] At Marlow, the Rev. T. Langley, rector of Whiſton, Northamptonſhire.

At Carſwell Houſe, Mrs. Perfect, niece to Sir John Harrington, bart.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At Hertford aſſizes, W. Cox was found guilty of ſetting fire to a hovel of wheat, the property of Mr. J. Hilton, of Walkeen, and received ſentence of death.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Bedford aſſizes, John Brown, for burglary; William Pepper, John Crawley, John Sharwood, and Joſeph Clark, for ſheep-ſtealing; James Dear, for felony; and John Carter, for ſtealing a quantity of rye, &c. were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death; but were all afterwards reprieved, except Brown and Pepper.

The Committee appointed for managing the affairs of the intended Bedford Infirmary, have lately fixed upon a ſpot of ground, ſouth-weſt of the town, which appears to them extremely eligible for the ſituation of the building; and they have before them a plan, to the execution of which they hope the amount of donations, added to the handſome legacy of the late Mr. Whitbread, will be ultimately found adequate; but, as a conſiderable ſum is ſtill wanting to form an eſtabliſhment proportioned to the extent and population of the county, contributions are earneſtly ſolicited of ſuch of the inhabitants, landed-proprietors, and others, belonging to the county, as have not already ſubſcribed to this highly beneficial inſtitution.

Account of the WOBURN SHEEP SHEARING. 1801.*

No perſon who entertains an adequate idea of the national importance of agricultural improvements can have any doubt of the beneficial effects flowing from the annual meeting at Woburn eſtabliſhed by his Grace the Duke of Bedford. Whatever ſome perſons may be inclined to think of exhibitions of cattle fattened to a very extraordinary degree, and tending to puſh that part of the graziers' buſineſs to the extreme, none can queſtion the propriety of comparing different races of cattle and ſheep in various particulars, excluſive of exceſſive fatneſs; none can doubt the utility of premiums for promoting a more correct tillage, for bringing into uſe new and improved implements of huſbandry; none can heſitate in admitting the importance of that extenſive communication of ideas and emulation of excelling which neceſſarily flow from bringing the farmers of the remoteſt parts of the kingdom into contact with each other, to examine practices to many unknown, and to liſten to ſentiments equally novel and intereſting. The drillers of Norfolk deſcribe their ſyſtem to the adherents of broadcaſting from Cornwall and Kerry, the enemies of paring and burning are enlightened by the practice of Kent and Cambridge, and every effort in tillage may be expected when the

* We are indebted for this intereſting article to Mr. Young's Annals of Agriculture.

bets

bets are in deciſion that ſhall decide the merit of the moſt important of all machines.

The ſheep ſhearing this year was more numerouſly attended than on any former occaſion, but the company was not ſo ſelect and ſo ſtrictly agricultural as formerly. In the whole there were 921 viſitors preſent.

Leiceſterſhire Tups let on Tueſday, June 16. No. 3, Lord Thanet, Kent 42l.—4, Lord Preſton, Beds 73l. 10s —7, ——Standley, eſq. Hants 63l.—8, Lord Talbot, Staffordſhire 52l. 10s.—11, S. Whitbread, eſq. Beds, 2-ſhrs. 52l. 10s —12, —— Spung, eſq. Hants 31l. 10s.—13, Henry Budd, eſq. Ditto 52l. 10s.—14, Rev. Mr. Andſley, Northamptonſhire, 3-ſhrs 31l. 10s.—15, Mr. Johnſon, Norfolk 84l. —17, John Butfield, Potſgrove 42l.

South-Down Ewes ſold on Wedneſday Morning. Lot 1, Mr. Money Hill 20 ewes at 43s. per head 43l.—2, Ditto 20 at 42s.; 42l.—3, Ditto 20. at 65s; 65l.—4, Mr. Kingſley 20 at 28s.; 28l. —5, Sir J. Throgmorton 20 at 43s. 43l.—6, Mr. Johnſon 20 at 50s; 50l —7, W. Northey, eſq. 20 at 48s; 48l.—8, Mr. Money Hill 20 at 61s.; 61l.—9, Mr. Kingſley 20 at 44s; 44l.

South-Down Tups let on Wedneſday Evening. No. 2, Sir John Sebright, Herts 10l. 10s.—4, W. Anſon, eſq. Staffordſhire 42l.—5, Mr. Runciman, Beds. 21l.—7, Ditto, Ditto 21l. —8, Sir John Throgmorton 36l. 15s.—9, William Northey, eſq. Wilts 42l.

Leiceſterſhire Tups let on Thurſday Morning. No. 1, Mr Luck, Beds 10l. 10s —3, John Higgins, eſq. ditto 10l. 10s.—6, Mr. Kingſley, Hants 10l. 10s.—7, Mr. Negus, Beds 25l. 5s.—8, Mr Barker, Kent 31l. 10s.—11, Mr. Greſham, Beds 15l. 15s.—12, Mr. Jennings, Ditto 26l. 5s.—14, Mr. Purſer, Ditto 15l. 15s.—15, Mr. Davis, Northamptonſhire 15l. 15s.—17, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Hants 26l. 5s.

Leiceſterſhire Ewes ſold on Thurſday Morning. Lot 1, Mr. Kingſley 5 at 81. 8s —2, Ditto 5 at 10l. 10s.—3, Lord John Ruſſell 5 at 13l. 13s. —4, Mr. Purſer 5 at 21l.

Herefordſhire Heifers and Cows ſold on Thurſday Evening. No. 1, Lord Preſton a year-old 14l. 3s. 6d.—2, Hugh Hoare, eſq. a 2-year-old 15l. 15s.—3, Ditto ditto 14l. 14s.—4, Mr. Ridgway a cow 21l.—5, Ditto ditto 28l. 17s. 6d.

Devonſhire Heifers, &c. ſold on Thurſday Evening. No. 1, Sir Hugh Inglis an Alderney cow 14l. 14s —2, Hugh Hoare, eſq. ditto 14l. 14s.—3, Mr. Bithrey a Devon heifer 86l 16s.—4, Mr Hewin ditto 16l. 16s.—5, Ditto ditto 21l.—6, Lord Preſton ditto 15l. 15s.—7, T. W. Coke, eſq. ditto 16l. 16s.—8, Ditto ditto 21l.—9, Lord Preſton ditto 13l. 2s. 6d.—10, Mr. Weſtcar ditto 17l. 17s. —11, T. W. Coke, eſq. ditto 14l. 3s. 6d.—12, Hugh Hoare, eſq. ditto 14l. 3s. 6d.—T. W. Coke, eſq. a Devon bull 21l.—Total, 16871. 3s. 6d.

In theſe four days, therefore, theſe breeds of ſheep and cattle have been ſpread into the counties of Kent, Hunts, Stafford, Hants, Northampton, Norfolk, Herts, Wilts, and Bucks: this muſt be eſteemed a national benefit. Whatever may be the comparative merit of theſe and other breeds, it is certainly an object of importance to have them ſcattered about the kingdom in the hands of men who will, in all probability, give them that fair trial which ſhall aſcertain their worth, and eſtabliſh the race, if found better than the breeds of the county.

Premiums for encouraging the Introduction of the Leiceſter and South-Down Breed of Sheep into Bedfordſhire.

I. To the perſon in Bedfordſhire who ſhall, between June and Chriſtmas 1800, expend the largeſt ſum of money (not leſs than ſixty guineas) in the purchaſe of breeding ewes or theaves of the New Leiceſter or South-Down breed—a premium of fifty guineas.

II. A premium of twenty guineas will be given to the perſon who expends the next largeſt ſum in the ſame object, and on the ſame conditions.

Committee. Lord John Russell, Sir C. Willoughby, Bart. Arthur Young, Esq. Opened the letters of the claimants for the premiums.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. John Butfield and Mr. John Johnſon, that Mr. Richard Greſham bought ſheep as deſcribed in the advertiſement to the amount of 84l. and 68l. 5s.—together, 152l. 5s.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. Francis Morland, Mr. Thomas Smith, and Mr. Richard Knight, that Mr. John Bithrey bought ſheep as deſcribed to the amount of 23l. 2s.; 129l. 3s.; 32l.—Total, 184l. 5s. Mr. Bithrey's own certificate alſo.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. John Duckitt and Mr. A. W. Hodſon, that Mr. W. Runciman bought ſheep as deſcribed to the amount of 120l.; 70l.—Total, 190l. Mr. Runciman's own certificate alſo. And that purſuant to the conditions required, he put them to tups in 1800, and intends the ſame in 1801.

It appears by the certificates of Mr. John Johnſon, Mr. R. Earle, and Mr. J. Tenny, that Mr. J. P. Cowley bought ſheep as deſcribed to the amount of 49l. 10s.; 57l.; 21l.; 84l —Total, 211l. 10s.: and it appears that he hired rams of the ſame breed. His own certificate alſo.

Deciſion. It therefore appears to us that Mr. Cowley is entitled to the firſt premium, and that Mr. Runciman is entitled to the ſecond premium; and that Mr. Bithrey and Mr. Greſham are entitled to the uſe of tups gratis, having expended more than the ſum required. John Russell, C. Willoughby, A. Young.

Premiums for Fat Wethers. I. To the perſon who ſhall breed, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, June 1801, the beſt two ſhear fat wether—the premium of a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To

II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1801, the beſt two-ſhear fat wether, five guineas —The ſame perſon not to have both premiums. The name of the breeder, together with the place where bred, to be duly certified, and given in at the time of ſhearing.

Committee. LORD SOMERVILLE, MR. BENNET, MR. T. CROOK.

Deciſion. The four prize wethers died well, and have done great credit to the breeders. The judges, taking into conſideration the injury which reſults to the public from the practice of fattening animals on corn, are compelled to withold the firſt prize from Mr. Moore, and to give it to Mr. Bithrey. The ſecond, or Bedfordſhire prize is adjudged to Mr. Moore, carcaſs and wool conſidered. SOMERVILLE, J. BENNET, T. CROOK Mr. Moore and Mr. Butfield, corn; Mr. Bithrey and Mr. Cowley, no corn.

Mr. Bithrey's Two year-old Wethers.—Weight alive after ſhearing 183lb.; carcaſs 105lb. 8 oz.; wool 7lb. 12 oz.—20 alive, give 12 dead.

Mr. Cowley's —Weight alive after ſhearing 153lb. 8 oz.; carcaſs 100lb. 8 oz.; wool 5lb. 12 oz.—20 alive give 13½ dead.

Mr. Butfield's.—Weight alive after ſhearing 172lb. 8 oz.; carcaſs 112lb.; wool 4lb. 2 oz.—20 alive give 13¾ dead.

Mr. Moore's.—Weight alive after ſhearing 157lb.; carcaſs 105lb. 8 oz.; wool 6lb. 12 oz. —20 alive give 14 dead.

Wool—Butfield 4lb. 2 oz. at 14d.—4s. 9¾. Moore 6lb. 12 oz. at 11d.;—6s. 2½. Bithrey 7lb. 12 oz. at 10½.—6s. 9¼. Cowley 5lb. 12 oz. at 9d.;—4s. 3¾.

Premiums for Theaves bred in Bedfordſhire.

I. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire, and produce at Woburn-ſheep ſhearing 1801, the beſt theave—a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing 1801 the ſecond-beſt theave—a cup, value five guineas.—The ſame perſon not to have both premiums.

Woburn Abbey, June 17, 1801.

Committee—T W. COKE, ESQ. MR. STUBBINS, of Notts. MR. SKIPWORTH, of Lincolnſhire.

Mr. Butfield, Mr. Moore, Mr. Platt, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Bithrey ſhewed for the premiums.

Adjudged the firſt premium to Mr. Butfield and the ſecond to Mr. Moore.

Premium for encouraging Improvement in Implements of Agriculture.—To the perſon who ſhall produce at Woburn ſheep ſhearing, 1801, the beſt and moſt uſeful newly invented implement—the ſum of twenty guineas.

Woburn Abbey, June 18, 1801.

Committee.—LORD SOMERVILLE, T. W. COKE, ESQ. MR. JOHNSON, of Norfolk.

Deciſion.—Mr. Leiceſter's improved cultivator, being a heavy, four-horſe power, entitled to no premium.

Mr. Greave's ſcuffler, three-horſe power, not entitled to any premium.

Mr. Gooch's two-horſe plough at length, not entitled to any premium.

There being one premium only, it is adjudged to Mr. Salmon, for his new invented turnip drill, remarkable for the ſtraightneſs of its work.

Mr. Leſter, of Northampton, exhibited a chaff cutter, worked by two men and fed by a third, which cut eight buſhels in nine minutes and a half. A patent machine.

ROBERT SALMON, Woburn, Bedfordſhire, undertakes to make his improved drilling and ſowing machines of different deſcriptions as under:

Machine principally applicable for turnips or ſmall ſeeds, at nine inches aſunder, or leſs if required, the feeders being capable of containing three quarters of a pint each 9l. 9s.

The ſame machine with the ſhares made to ſhift to different diſtances 11l. 11s.

The ſame machine with reſervoirs to ſupply the feeders, applicable for ſowing moſt kinds of grain, the reſervoirs not leſs than one quarter of a peck for each drill 13l. 13s.

Exhibitions.—Mr. Wakefield*, of Burnham, in Eſſex, exhibited a Suffolk ſtallion, of the ſorrel punch breed, which was much admired.

Mr. Inſkip, of Old Warden, near Biggleſwade, ſhewed a fat pig, half of the Suffolk and half of the Chineſe breed, which rendered manifeſt to every eye the great improvement effected in ſwine.

Mr. Moore, of Bedfordſhire, ſhewed a ſow of the Suffolk breed, of a form much approved.

Mr. Chaplin, of Tathwell, in Lincolnſhire, exhibited ſome Lincoln rams, the fleeces of which were much admired: one, a two-ſhear, weighed 17lb.; a three-ſhear, 15lb.; a five-ſhear, 12¾lb.; and of a ſeven-ſhear ewe, 10lb. Alſo a fat ewe, of which the following is an account—weight alive, after 24 hours faſting 181lb.; wool 12lb. 8 oz.; blood 6lb. 8 oz.; entrals 12lb. 8 oz.; pluck and head 10lb. 4oz.; ſkin 17lb. 4 oz.; fat 15lb.; carcaſs 118lb.—Total, 179lb. 8 oz —20 alive give 13 dead. 20 alive give 14½ fat included.

The Duke of Bedford killed the following South-Down ewe—Weight alive, after 26 hours faſting 140lb.; ſkin 8lb. 8 oz.; head and pluck 8lb. 8 oz.; blood 5lb.; entrails 8lb. 8 oz.; fat 13lb. 8 oz.—Total, 44lb. Net carcaſs 93lb. 8 oz.—Total, 137lb. 6 oz. Loſt 2lb.

* This gentleman is a very noted cultivator. That he conducts his buſineſs with no inconſiderable ſpirit may be conjectured from his having dibbled, in 1800, 348 acres of wheat, all on clover lay or bean ſtubbles, at 10s. 6d. an acre, one row on a flag, for hand-hoeing, which coſt him 30s. an acre: quantity of ſeed two to five pecks an acre.

8 oz.—20 alive give 13½ dead. 20 alive give 15, fat included.

Mr. Edward Smith, of Clothallbury, near Baldoc, exhibited a comparative lot of Hertford (Wiltshires) and of South-Down sheep which had gone together, and the superiority of the latter was striking. One was killed, shorn once, and not fed with any particular attention—Weight alive 151lb.; skin 12lb.; head 10lb. 8 oz.; blood 6lb. 8 oz.; entrails 14lb.; fat 15lb. 8 oz.; carcass 92lb.—20 alive give 12½ dead.—20 alive give 14½, fat included.

The Hertfordshire not fat enough to kill.

Mr. Bithrey, of Snellsham, Bedfordshire, gave in an account of a three-shear sheep by the Woburn A, out of an Ibstock ewe, grass fed, slaughtered December 20, 1800—Weight alive 272lb.; carcass 386lb.; skin 23lb.; blood 9lb.; head and pluck 13lb.; kele 17lb.; rough fat 7lb.; entrails 15lb.—Total, 270. Loss (suppose) 2lb.—Total, 272lb.—20 alive give 13½ dead. 20 alive give 14½ fat included.

Mr. John Ellman, of Glynd, Suffex, handed about an account of his flock at the last lambing:

Oct. 17th, 1800, put rams to 607 ewes. Lost in the winter 2; lost in lambing 6; cast her lamb 1; barren 21; produced lambs 577.—Total, 607.

Lambs living in June 1801, 744.

The conversation this meeting, as in all the former, was entirely agricultural; the breeds of cattle and sheep were discussed. The plough caused no inconsiderable share of debate, and gave rise to the following *bets*.

Woburn June 17, 1801.

Mr. Coke proposes, that at the next Woburn sheep-shearing there shall be a trial of ploughs; and he challenges all England, with a Norfolk plough and a pair of horses, to plough an acre, or half an acre, of any soil for fifty guineas; regard being had to the depth and cleanness of the furrow.—Four horses allowed for a double-furrow plow. T. W. Coke.—Accepted, Edward Wakefield, of *Burnham, Essex*.

No friend to the double-furrow plough stood forth.

Sir John Sebright offers to bet 50 guineas, that Mr. Coke will not plough an acre of land in one day, in a husbandlike manner, with the wheel-plough commonly used in Norfolk, with two horses; an acre of which Sir J. Sebright will plough in the same time with a Hertfordshire plough and four horses: the land to be fixed upon by Sir J. Sebright, near Beechwood in Herts, in the month of October. One person to be named by each of them, and they calling in a third if they do not agree. J. B. Sebright.—Accepted, T. W. Coke.

Relative to sheep also the following took place:

Mr. Bithrey bets Mr Moore fifty guineas, that he shews this time twelvemonth a better two-shear wether at Woburn Abbey than Mr Moore, Wm. Bithrey.—Accepted, J. Moore.

Mr. Ed. Cowley bets twenty guineas, that Mr. Bithrey produce at next Woburn sheep-shearing a better two-shear fat wether, of his own breed, than Mr. Moore. Ed. Cowley.—Accepted, J. Moore.

Mr. Joseph Cowley bets twenty guineas on the same, against Mr. Moore. J. P. Cowley.—Accepted, J. Moore.

Offer by Sir Thomas Carr.—Sir Thomas Carr, of Suffex, will show, in June 1802, 100 bullocks and 150 acres of wheat for any sum not exceeding 100 guineas. The gentleman who accepts the challenge to possess the bullocks at this time. Not accepted by any one.

Mr. Ellman remarked on it, that the person who had the oxen might not have the wheat; he therefore recommended Sir Thomas to offer showing 20 oxen; and as he had above 100, he would have the advantage of many to choose from, and the offer might then be accepted: but this was not Sir Thomas's object; he declined it.

The Duke announced the following premiums for the year ensuing:

Premiums for encouraging the Introduction of the Leicester and South-Down Breed of Sheep into Bedfordshire.

I. To the person in Bedfordshire who shall, between June and Christmas 1801, expend the largest sum of money (not less than sixty guineas) in the purchase of breeding ewes or theaves of the new Leicester or South-Down breed, and put them to a tup of the same sort, in the years 1801 and 1802—a premium of fifty guineas.

II. All other claimants of the preceding premium who appear to have expended a sum not less than sixty guineas shall have the use of a ram in the year 1802 of the same breed as the ewes purchased, gratis.

Premiums for Fat Wethers.—I. To the person who shall breed and produce at Woburn sheep-shearing, June 1802, the best two shear fat wether—the premium of a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire and produce at Woburn sheep shearing, 1802, the best two-shear fat wether, five guineas—The same person not to have both premiums. The name of the breeder, together with the place where bred, to be duly certified and given in at the time of shearing.

Premiums for Theaves bred in Bedfordshire.—I. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire and produce at Woburn sheep-shearing 1802 the best theave—a cup, value ten guineas.

II. To the person who shall breed in Bedfordshire and produce at Woburn sheep-shearing 1802 the second-best theave—a cup, value five guineas. The same person not to have both premiums.

Sundry Premiums.—I. To the person who

shall produce at Woburn sheep-shearing 1802 the best boar—five guineas.

II. To the best sheep-shearer, five guineas—second-best, four guineas—third-best, three guineas—fourth-best, two guineas—fifth-best, one guinea.

Premiums for encouraging Improvements in Implements of Agriculture.—I. To the person who shall produce at Woburn sheep-shearing 1802 the best and most useful newly-invented implement—the sum of twenty guineas.

II. To the person who shall produce the plough which shall with the least force turn thedeepest and cleanest furrow—a cup, value ten guineas.

For 1803.—To the farmer in Bedfordshire who shall produce the most satisfactory account of comparative trials between the drill and broadcast culture of wheat, barley, or oats, on not less than ten acres, being in the same field—thirty guineas.

On the Thursday, after dinner, the prize cups being placed before his Grace, he rose, according to the annual custom, and announced to the company the several decisions of the judges, which he read.

The Duke then remarked, that as the exertions in claim of the premiums for laying out money in the purchase of stock had been considerable, and many of the breeds were spread through the county, he had for the year ensuing proposed but one premium; and he should in future, probably, drop this class of premiums altogether. As the New Leicester and South-Down sheep were now in the farmers' hands, they must speak for themselves; he had no prejudices for any breed, and only wished that such trials should be made as might bring conviction which was really to be preferred. To attempt by premiums to force any thing further than this was not his object.

The farmers will now decide for themselves by experiment, and not by opinion. The laudable example of Mr. Smith, of Hertfordshire, proves that prejudices are giving way; nor can the Bedfordshire farmers do better than imitate such comparative trials.

Relative to the decision on the fat wethers his Grace observed, that the judges had suggested the propriety of rejecting corn-fed sheep; but he conceived that the decision would effect it, and deter any one from that practice. He was happy, however, to find, that both in the case of wethers and theaves the sheep shown were highly approved; and if the Bedfordshire farmers had heard all that had been said on the occasion, it would have stimulated them to become rivals to almost any county. A happy change; for it is well known that they once did not stand very high; but with such exertions as are now making, he trusted the reputation of the county would be established.

In explaining his motive for adding the premiums to the best shearers, his Grace remarked that it was an object of considerable consequence. There were some good ones in Bedfordshire, but not many, and by multiplying them much wool would be saved. Some gentlemen might think it a small object, but this was not the case; for on the mass of all clipping a few ounces per head would amount to a quantity that rendered it a national object. If any gentlemen of the county had very good shearers, it was to be hoped they would bring them.

The Duke then took notice of the discussion which had taken place upon ploughs; and said, that as it was an object which excited attention, he was glad he had added a premium for it. Competition is the only mean to ascertain which is the best; and should it be found that Bedfordshire is disgraced by its own plough, the sooner it is got rid of the better.

On the premium for the comparison of the drill and broadcast husbandry, he observed, that opinions were extremely at variance. Possibly these methods might not yet have been tried with sufficient accuracy. That from what he had seen, he was much inclined to prefer the drill, when well managed; but if there be not a determination to extirpate all weeds and keep the drills absolutely clean, it is better not to attempt that culture. The land should certainly be clean before any trial begins; then only annual weeds will be found, and the hoeings effective in destroying them.

His Grace then generally congratulated the county on the progress made, and expressed his hope that it would, year after year, advance; and that the Bedfordshire farmers would derive an increasing credit from their laudable exertions.

The first cup was then presented to Mr. Bithrey, and his health drunk in a bumper.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, on the 5th of August, a premium of three guineas, offered by the society at their last annual meeting, to the person who should produce the best shearling ram, was adjudged to Mr. Smith, of Stoke Doyle; and a premium of one guinea, for the second best ditto, to Mr. A. Bulwell, of Therford; Mr Bulwell likewise produced a two-shear ram for the premium of five guineas, but having no competitor, he was allowed a compensation in lieu of the premium.

Married.] Mr. St. Gandern, of Morehay Lawn, to Miss Duncombe, of King's Cliffe.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. W. Atterbury,—Mr. P. Agutter.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Flutter, wife of Mr. Flutter, seedsman.—Aged 72, Mrs. Porter, a widow lady.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Beetham, second son of Mr. Beetham, apothecary.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Gilbert, formerly master of the Rose and Crown public-house.

Mr. Dolby, farmer, of Southwick, near Oundle;

Oundle; his death was occaſioned by a ſudden fall from his horſe, in coming from Stamford-market.

At Piſford, near Northampton, in his 85th year, Mr. T. Underwood, upwards of ſixty years a reſpectable inhabitant of that pariſh.—Mr Buſwell, of Kettering.—Mrs. Brown, of Spratton.

Mr. Monday, firſt coachman to Earl Spencer; on his return to Althorpe from Spratton, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot.

At Oundle, in his 82d year, J. Paine, eſq. formerly engaged in a very extenſive line of buſineſs as an ironmonger, but had retired many years. He was greatly reſpected by all who knew him, for his uniform character of integrity and benevolence.

Mrs. Clark, of Bulwick.

At King's Thorpe, near Northampton, in her 81ſt year, Mrs Freemeaux, relict of J. Freemeaux, eſq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, S. Witney received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved.

Died.] At Park Houſe Farm, Mrs. Bond.

Mr. J. Godfrey, of Bluntiſham; he was killed in attempting to ſtop a hay-cart, the horſes of which were running away.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At Cambridge aſſizes, which commenced before Lord Chief Baron Macdonald and Mr. Baron Hotham, July 20, J. Aubrey, for ſtealing an ewe lamb, was found guilty, and received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved. C. Kidman, capitally convicted at the laſt aſſizes, and afterwards reprieved, remains on his former order.

At the aſſizes for the Iſle of Ely, held at Wiſbeach, G. Baker was found guilty of having ſtolen a parcel, containing a large quantity of printed cotton goods, from out of a gang of lighters at Ely; he received judgment of death, which, however, was changed to tranſportation for life.

Married.] Mr. J. H. Jetſon, ſurgeon, of Ware, in Herts, to Miſs Edwards, daughter of the late Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, of Newmarket.

At Cambridge, Mr. J. Sparrow, cook of Sidney College, to Miſs Stevenſon, only daughter of Mrs Cowling.—Mr. R. Cockerton, farmer, of Iſlikton, to Mrs. A. Butler, of Girton.

Died.] At Ely, Mrs. Page, widow.—In his 23d year, Mr. J. Chambers, farmer, of Swaffham Bulbeck.

NORFOLK.

Abſtract of the returns made under the Population Act for this county; 130,249 males, 148,972 females—Total 279,221.

At the late Agricultural Meeting at Swaffham, Mr. Johnſon, of Kempton, exhibited a capital Leiceſterſhire tup; Mr. Beck, of Caſtle Riſing, ſhewed a South Down ſhearling ewe, for which he had refuſed the ſum of one hundred and fifty guineas; it was allowed by judges to be the fineſt picture of a ſheep ever ſeen of its kind. M. Hill, eſq. of Waterden, alſo produced a very fine South Down ſheep, which weighed 28lbs. each quarter. The premiums were, accordingly, adjudged to theſe gentlemen for their excellent ſtock.

The machine for drilling turnips, which the Rev. Mr. Munnings exhibited at the late Holkham ſheep-ſhearing, is repreſented to be nothing more than a perforated tin box, fixed to, and vertical with, the axis of a common wheel-barrow.

Married.] In London, Mr. Ferrant, merchant, to Miſs F. Gillman, of Norwich.—Mr. R. Whiting, cabinet maker, of Cambridge, to Miſs Page, of Lynn.—Captain S. Millington, of the ſhip Spectator, to Miſs Dawſon, both of Lynn.—Mr. R. Daniels, of Sprowſton, to Miſs Humphries, of Bramerton.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Boſwell, of the canteen, at the horſe barrack, to Mrs. Woods, of the Labour-in-vain public houſe.—Mr. T. Theobald, of Norwich, to Miſs E. Colman, of Aſhwelthorpe.—Mr. Weſt, of Poſtwick, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of J. Baker, eſq. of Weſt Ham, in Eſſex.—Mr. W. Brookbank, farmer, at Foxley, to Miſs M. Mills, of South Pickenham.—Mr. T. Saunders, farmer, of Eaſt Tuddenham, to Miſs Spicer, of Attleborough.—The Reverend J. Raven, of Litcham, to Miſs Jones, of Ely.

Died.] At Norwich, in his 65th year, J. Tuthill, eſq.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Norris, pariſh clerk of St. Benedict's.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Beſt, a maiden lady.—Aged 73, Mr. B. Hibgame, baker.—In her 36th year, Mrs. Blake, a lady remarkable for her cool and ſolid ſenſe, her mild and engaging manners, and her ſtrict and uniform attention to the various duties of life.

At Lynn, aged 21, Miſs M. Lake, daughter of Mr. Lake, hatter.—Mr. H. Hubbard.—Mrs. Day.—Mr. J. Criſp, of the Star inn.—Mr. James Hull, of Wolverton, near Lynn.—Mrs. Bayly, widow, late of Weſt Lexham, and ſiſter of J. Marcon, eſq. of Swaffham.—Mrs. Meux, wife of the Rev. Mr. Meux, rector of Swafield.—In his 56th year, Mr. J. Plaford, of Mannington.—Aged 56, Mrs A. Anniſon, of Weſtwick.—Aged 80, Mrs. M. Betts, a maiden lady, late of Norwich.—Miſs Jackſon, of Wattlefield, a quaker.

At Sheffield, (in Yorkſhire), in his 73d year, Mr. W. Smith, of Norwich.

At Hardingham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Alpe, widow, late of Franſham.—Mr. J. Drake, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Horſford.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. B. Jolly, of Rickingham Superior.—Miſs H. Berney, of

East Dereham.—In her 20th year, Mrs. Taylor, of Dilham.

SUFFOLK.

At the Bury assizes, which terminated July 29, the three following prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, viz. William Baldwin, a private of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, for highway robbery; James Arnold for stealing a wether sheep; and John Hardingham, for stealing a fat calf. The two latter were reprieved, but Baldwin left for execution.

Married.] Mr. Woods, grocer, of Clare, to Miss Salmons of Norwich.—Mr. Brewin, of London, to Miss Addison, daughter of J. Addison, esq. banker of Sudbury.—Mr. Poole, farmer, of Yeldham, to Miss M. Hubbard, of Sudbury.—Mr. Fulcher, to Miss Nicholas; both of Eye.—In London, Mr. T. Brook, jun. to Miss S. Ellington; both of Mildenhall.—Mr. T. Simpson, of Newton, near Bury, Miss Scarlett, of Halstead, Essex.—Mr. Rodwell, of Fenham, to Miss Gowing, of Eye.—Mr. T. Haward, of Ringshall-hall, to Miss S. Cooper, of Sheepcoat Hall, Stowupland.

At Geldstone, Mr. Towell, to Miss Carver, of Beccles.

At Bungay, R. Camell, esq. to Mrs. E. Vandeput, widow of the late Admiral Vandeput.

Died. At Ipswich, Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. R. Brown.—Mrs. Skate, many years housekeeper to the late Dr. Gwyn, of this town.—Mrs. Sawer, of the Post chaise inn. Mr. Cook, formerly of Bucklesham.—Mrs. Rich.—Mrs. Brame, wife of Capt. Brame.—In her 77th year, Mrs. E. Stubbin, a lady unknown in the gay and fashionable world, but ever to be found in the more humble walk of private charity and benevolence.

In an advanced age, Mrs Russell, widow, of Shimpling.—Aged 77, Mr. W. Swaine, of Woodoridge.—Mr. Frankleyn, farmer, of Drinkstone; on his returning home from church in the afternoon, he fell down in a fit, and expired shortly afterwards.

Mr. Limmer, miller of Tuddenham.

At Great Cornard, Mrs. Scott, wife of J. Scott, esq. of Stratford-green, Essex.

At her cottage in Little Saxham, in her 62d year, Mrs. M. Canham, many years the faithful attendant on Mrs. Rushbroke, late of West Stow.

At Lowestoft, in his 80th year, J. Kitteridge, gent.—In his 67th year, Mr. James Nunn, of Burfield's farm, near Botesdale.—Mrs. Charlotte Syer, of Hadleigh.

At Lockleys, near Welwyn, Herts, T. Le Blanch, esq. formerly of Cavenham, near Bury.

At Eaton, aged 82, Mr. J. Pile, who had been forty-seven years clerk of that parish.

At Wallington Park, Suffolk, very suddenly, near 75 years of age, the Right Honourable Sir Grey Cooper, bart. Early in the morning Sir Grey rang the bell violently for his valet, whom he desired to saddle a horse, and ride over to the village, about a mile distant, for the doctor. The man set off immediately and returned with the apothecary in less than half an hour; but they arrived too late, Sir Grey had breathed his last. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, in Wales, Sir Grey's eldest son, becomes possessed of the family estate, valued at about 9000l. per annum. Sir Grey Cooper was a benevolent and truly hospitable character; greatly regretted by all with whom he was acquainted, for the urbanity of his manners, the elegance of his conversation, and for the wit and anecdotes which so much enriched that conversation; and he was a scholar of the most polished and accomplished class. Indeed the effusions of his mind, which have been scattered among his friends, bear evident marks of a truly elegant mind, inspired by genius and cultivated by unremitting study. Sir Grey was a liberal benefactor to the poor; his household and friends were always entertained by him in the style of good old English hospitality.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford assizes, which commenced July 21st, before Lord Chief Justice Kenyon and Mr. Justice Grose, the following prisoners were found guilty and capitally convicted, J. Hight, H. Harding, W. Worley, J. Butcher, and T. Howard, the younger, soldiers of the first regiment of Guards, for burglary; T. Bishop, a soldier, for an assault and robbery; H. Picket, a soldier, for burglary; E. Oldfield, a soldier, for an assault and robbery; J. Skinner and F. Armitage, soldiers of the first regiment for burglary; R. Taylor, G. Richards, J. Naylor, W. Eason, W. Moss, and T. Beddowes, all soldiers, for sheep-stealing. The prisoners were all young men. Three other prisoners were capitally convicted; but nine were reprieved before the judges left the town.

Married.] Mr. J. Bailey, of Earl's Colne, to Miss S. Woolman, of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. J. Hale, whitesmith, of Ballingdon, to Miss Webb, of Whickham-brook.

Died.] At Rivers-hall, Boxted, at an advanced age, Mrs. Milton, relict of the Rev. James Milton, rector of St. James's Colchester.

At Chipping Ongar, aged 56, the Rev. C. Louis Ratel, D. D. canon of the Cathedral-church of Vernon, in Normandy. In the late attempt to assassinate the Chief Consul at Paris, a priest concerned in that conspiracy took the name and designation of this gentleman, a circumstance which affected him so much that it is supposed to have occasioned his death.

At Henham the Rev. F. Dixon, B. D. curate of that parish, and Rector of Bincome and Broadway, in Dorsetshire.

KENT.

KENT.

It is in agitation to form, by canals, a grand junction of the rivers, Thames, Medway, and Rother, in Suffex; or, in other words, to eftablifh an inland communication with, or union of, the ports of London, Rochefter, Maidftone, &c. with Rye, in Suffex. The great national utility, private advantages, &c. of fuch a navigation, will be obviouflly apparent, when it is confidered, that Rye Harbour has been proved, from actual furveys, to be capable of improvement for the admiffion of veffels of much greater burthen than at prefent, and which, indeed, appears feafible, even from common obfervation; of courfe, a circuitous, and, at times, difficult, dangerous, and uncertain navigation from Gravefend, the Nore, North and South Foreland, the Downs, Goodwin Sands, and Dungeneſs, would be avoided, and thereby the lofs of lives and property, to an incalculable number and amount. It would, likewife, be an expeditious, cheap, and fafe conveyance of timber or naval ftores, &c. in war-time, from out of the Wealds of Kent and Suffex, into five royal dock-yards, and as many private yards, in the river Thames, and in peace, would be a fecure, near, and convenient intercourfe from London to Rye, and, as far as it goes, to the weftern ports of the kingdom and to foreign parts.

At Maidftone affizes, which ended July 30, fourteen prifoners were condemned for death, and feven left for execution, among whom were the following:—T. Couchman, G. Mills, and R. Martin, for fheep-ftealing, R. Smith, alias Jones, and Charlotte Green, for breaking open a dwelling houfe, and James Auftin, for robbing the Mail.

Married.] At Eltham, W. S. D. Light, efq. to Miſs Miller, fecond daughter of the late J. Miller, efq. of Carey-ftreet, London.

At Canterbury, P. Burrard, efq. to Miſs S. Naylor.—Mr. T. Minter, to Miſs S. Silk.

Mr. Stunt, of Gillingham, to Miſs Hughes, of Merfham.

At Lee, Captain Williams, of the 29th regt. of foot, to Miſs Marfh, youngeft daughter of the late S. Marfh, efq. of Belmont, in Middlefex.

The Rev. H. Rice, eldeft fon of the late H. Rice, efq. of Brandling Court, in this county, to Miſs Lefroy, of Aſhe, in Devonfhire.

At Deal, Mr. L. C. Bach, in the fervice of the Swedifh Eaft India Company, to Miſs S. Wells.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Bliſs.—Mrs. Sankey, widow of the late Mr. T. Sankey, grocer.—Mr. Abbott, baker.—Serjeant-Major Stanfly, of the 1ſt, or regiment of Royal Dragoons.

At Rochefter, in his 30th year, Mr. C. Paine, tin plate-worker.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Carter, builder.—Major Maubey, a fuperintendant of the Upper Barracks.

At Dover, in her 21ſt year, Miſs M. A. Katnack.—Aged 65, Lieut. John Starr.

At Ramfgate, in his 85th year, Mr. J. Quince.

At Queenſborough, R. Burgeſs, efq. Captain of the Sheerneſs Volunteer Cavalry.

HAMPSHIRE.

An ox was lately killed in Winchefter, the weight of which was only 50 ſcore, yet one of the kidnies weighed in fat no leſs than 110 pounds, and the other upwards of 70 pounds, a circumſtance conſidered as truly extraordinary!

Married.] At Newchurch, Iſle of Wight, Lieut. Codd, of the navy, to Miſs Watts.—R. Shaftoe, efq. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, to Miſs M. Richman, of Lymington.

At Milton, J. Welch, efq of Woodcots, Dorſet, to Miſs Brewer, of Minchington.—E. H. Columbine, efq Captain in the navy, and Commander of the Sea-fencibles, at Haſtings, to Miſs A. Curry, of Goſport.

WILTSHIRE.

At Saliſbury, Mr. E. King jun. of Winterſlow, to Miſs Marchmont, of Clarendon.—Mr. B. J. Harris, of Broughton Gifford, in this county, to Miſs E. H. Eaſt, of Bath.—J. Pullin, efq. of Wick, in the pariſh of Briſſington, to Miſs B. Maundrell, fecond daughter of T. Maundrell, efq. of Blackland Houſe, near Calne.—Mr. Vezey, to Miſs Proſſer, both of Box.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bally, bookſeller, of Bath, to Miſs Penſon, of Oxford.—Mr. J. Stevens, glaſs-manufacturer, of Briſtol, to Miſs C. Brothington, of Tiverton.

Mr. J. Brine, of Temple Combe, to Miſs Chaffey, of Stoke under Hamdon.

At Taunton St. Mary, Mr. J Beale, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Betty.—J. Needham, efq. of Bickham, to Miſs Havers, ſiſter of T. Havers, efq. of Thelton Hall, Norfolk.—Mr. R. Corp, clerk at the War-office, to Miſs F. Cottell, of Crewkherne.

At Frome, Mr. J. Cooke, aged 76, to Mrs. Pope, who, on the morning of her tender ſacrifice to love and Hymen, attained her 80th year.

The Rev. Dr. Croſſman, rector of Blagdon, in this county, to Miſs Hannah More, of Briſtol, a lady well known in the literary world.

At Bath, in his 72d year, Mr. Gramant, linguiſt, father of the young actreſs of that name.

In his 75th year, W. Oliver, efq. M. D. deſcended from anceſtors, who have long flouriſhed in that city, with medical and literary repute.

At Wrington, in advanced life, Mr. Coxe, of a truly reſpectable character; in his preſence, afflictions were ever ſoftened, and poverty lifted her head. He was exemplary in his duties, and in his death ſerene.

At Clifton, aged 18, J. Wadman, efq. of Imber Houſe, near Warminſter; his death

was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, while hunting, in the month of September last.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. N. Lightfoot, of Crediton, to Miss B. Prideaux, of Kingsbridge.—Mr. J. Clarke, surgeon, to Miss Gregory, both of Haberconford, near Totnes.—Mr. J. Browne, of Culmstock, to Miss H. Culverwell, eldest daughter of Mr. Culverwell, wholesale linen-draper, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Quick, of Brushford, to Miss Chilcott, of Dulverton.—Mr. G. Cooban, surgeon, of Plymouth, to Miss Rundle, of Tavistock.

Died.] Suddenly, at Sidmouth, Captain Whitter, of the royal navy.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Mr. M. Shoal, to Miss J. Floyd.—Mr. C. Tippet, to Miss M. Miners.

Died.] Aged 34, Mr. T. Penberthy, brazier, of Penzance.

At Penryhn, Mrs. Corfield, wife of Mr. Corfield, supervisor of excise.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Porto Bello, G. Stepney, esq. late of the King's County, Ireland.

Of the yellow-fever, in the West Indies, Lieut. T. Phelan, of the 4th or King's Foot, brother to the physician of that name, now serving with our army in Egypt. He was an amiable and intelligent youth.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE BALTIC trade has been renewed with an eagerness in adventure, which may possibly lead to general losses and failures. Between the 27th and the 30th of July, not fewer than 315 ships passed up the Sound. Salt and pit-coal are carried, as ballast, by the ships from our Northern ports. The arrival of our West India fleets supplies West India produce for exportation both to the Baltic and the North Seas. The Russia merchants could make few purchases of British goods at the German fairs of Frankfort and Leipsic. Hence our cottons will be bought up with considerable avidity in the Russian markets. The Danes find it necessary to put their own ships from the West Indies upon quarantine, on account of the danger of an importation of the yellow fever.—And even this incident cannot but favour the reception of English West India goods in the Baltic; 560 cwt. of potashes, 1650 dozen lbs. of hog's bristles, 108 cwt. of feathers for beds, 108 tons of hemp, 413 tons of iron, 900 lbs. of isinglass, 207,300 yards of linen, 910 tons of tallow, and 4555 qrs. of wheat, are among our last imports from St. Petersburgh into the port of London. Many of the Baltic commodities begin to fall in price; they will fall still lower, as the season advances, and our ships, which have sailed thither, return with cargoes. Our trade to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, drains us much less of our ready money, and takes off a much larger proportion of our manufactures, and of our West and East India produce, than it did 80 years since.

Our late Exports of cotton to Hamburg, especially from Glasgow, Leith, and Dundee, have been greatly too large; as the intercourse with the Baltic and the North Seas, was, for a short time, interrupted, the Scottish manufacturers knew not where to find a market; and, in their distress, sent out immense adventures to Germany. At the Frankfort and Leipsic fairs, British goods were sold cheap beyond any instance in the memory of man. The Russia merchants had been expected at those fairs; but there was not time for their coming, between the accession of the Emperor Alexander, and the periods when the fairs came on. Besides, as the prospects had opened of a renewal of their former intercourse with England, by the Baltic; they had hence the less inducement to think of supplying themselves with British goods by way of Germany. The British merchants and agents at the Frankfort and Leipsic fairs, were obliged to descend even to a sort of retail trade, and dispose of their cottons in half pieces.—They certainly sold with loss.—But, one good effect followed—the Saxon cottons remained unsold; as the manufacturers could not, without utter ruin, dispose of them at prices so low as those of the British manufactures of better colours, and superior fabrics. The rage of the Germans for adventuring in the manufacture of cottons, has certainly received a temporary check. It was even talked by French and German envy, that the British Government must have ordered the sales of our goods at prices so low, for the express purpose of ruining the competition of the German manufacturers. Four of the most opulent bankers in Vienna have joined to establish a bank at Hamburg, the principal business of which is to consist in the payment of those dividends upon the Imperial funds, which belong to foreigners. They have given sufficient security to the Austrian Government. Their establishment at Hamburg will be of advantage to the trade of that city. It will even afford some new accommodation to the commercial intercourse of Britain with Hamburg.

The fisheries continue to be most advantageously productive; 20l. in a single night, is no unusual gain to a single fisherman in the Moray frith, in the frith of Clyde, on the coast of the Isle of Man, in the firths of Tay and Forth, and at the mouth of the Tweed. Of the *herrings* thus taken, a large proportion are sold fresh, for the immediate subsistence of the manufacturing and agricultural labourers, and even as delicacies for the tables of the rich in all parts of the island. A large proportion is cured with salt, either in brine, or with smoke drying for domestic stores and for foreign exportation: oil is made from a part of the rest. Another part is, with lime and soda, employed, directly, in the manufacture of soap.

The two manufactures of *soap* and *glass*, are, on the whole, in a very thriving state at Newcastle, Leith, Dunbarton, Liverpool, London, &c. The kelp of our shores, the silicious sand which the same shores abundantly furnish, and the herrings and fish-oil which we procure in the greatest plenty, conspire to fix these among us, as two staple manufactures, of which, if we be not greatly wanting to ourselves, we shall not be soon deprived.

Between the 24th of June, 1800, and the 24th of June, 1801, 5060 ships, paying £.28,,65

£.28,365 18s. 2d. of dock-dues, and bearing 489,719 tons freight, appear to have entered the port of Liverpool. From Africa, from the Weſt Indies, and from North America, cottons, ivory, ſugars, tar, flour, &c. were brought into that port, in very large quantities, in the end of July. It has imported much timber from the Baltic ſince the reſtoration of peaceful intercourſe between Britain and the nations on that ſea. In the third week of July, not fewer than 480,000 herrings were brought into the port of Liverpool only.

Judicious and ſpirited efforts are now made, in conſequence of the Union, to improve the trade, with the manufactures, and the huſbandry of IRELAND. The agricultural ſocieties for the improvement of the Iriſh breeds of cattle, have offered premiums to be diſtributed in October and April next, the moſt munificent which we remember to have ſeen propoſed. *Linens* are now, in Scotland and England, ſomewhat lower in price than they have lately been; yet, the field for the ſale of Iriſh linens is ſtill vaſt, and it affords views of ſufficient profit. We ſhould hope, that the exertions of the Linen Board and the manufacturers, will be directed to hinder both the coarſe linens of Ruſſia, and the fine linens of Germany, Flanders, Holland, and France, from being produced in any market with advantages which may give them a ſale in preference to the Iriſh. The Iriſh participate conſiderably in the preſent ſucceſs and induſtrious activity of the herring fiſhery. They prepare kelp on their ſhores. They are opening new coal-works. Several new canals are in a progreſs of execution. Their woollen manufactures begin to experience new proſperity; not properly in rivalſhip with thoſe of England, but as an extenſion of them. Ireland is likely to participate continually more and more in the advantages of the American and the Weſt India trade.

It is proper to ſtate, for the information of the manufacturers and bleachers of Scotland, England, and Ireland, that both on the Continent, and in this country, very general complaints have been excited againſt the effects of the new modes of bleaching upon the cloths ſubjected to it. Our cottons, &c. bleached in this way, have been found to break out into holes very generally, and almoſt immediately after they began to be worn; and, they are alſo ſubject to be entirely diſcoloured after one or two waſhings.

All our Weſt India goods, ſave ſugar, have fallen in price, ſince the laſt arrivals from the Weſt Indies. As the diſtillers are not yet permitted to reſume the uſe of grain; it is probable, that their demand for ſugar and melaſſes, will prevent theſe articles from falling very low in price for the preſent ſeaſon. The conſumption of coffee in this country, continues to be extended. The coffee plantations in the Weſt Indies are alſo from time to time enlarged.

Stocks have not lately exhibited any extraordinary riſe or fall in price. The Engliſh 3 per cents are, in London, at a market value, one third greater than that of the French 6 per cents on 'Change at Paris: in other words, the French *Tiers Conſolidé*, bearing 6 per cent intereſt, is at 40, with a fluctuation of 1 or 2 per cent. upwards:—The Engliſh 3 per cents at 60 with a fluctuation upwards.

A keen competition has been lately excited in the trade of paper-money, between the Bank of England, and the country Banks. The trade requires regulation. The country bankers, if for the benefit of general commerce, encouraged, ſhould be obliged to give full ſecurities, and to ſubmit to certain limitations.

Engliſh wool continues to be ſmuggled into Havre and other French ports. A great number of Engliſh workmen in our ſtaple manufactures of cottons, woollens, leathers, and pottery, have found their way over to Normandy; and are now, under the auſpices of the French Government, acting for the ruin of the manufactures in their mother country. The ſilk manufactures of the South of France are ſtill in a ſtate of extreme depreſſion. The moſt extravagant rage for every thing that is Engliſh now prevails in France. The prohibitions of the Government are vain.—Horſes, dogs, cottons, woollens, laces &c. &c. muſt all be Engliſh.—Such is the voice of faſhion. We give this information on authority the moſt unqueſtionable.

In the Eaſt, it appears, that the demand for Britiſh manufactures among the Chineſe, continues to encreaſe.

Large quantities of grain are ſtill imported. It is ſuppoſed, that by Chriſtmas, ſix ſhillings a buſhel may be the average price of good wheat.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt Report, every thing has proceeded in the moſt favourable manner for the purpoſes of agriculture. A heavy ſhower or two in the early part of the month, came extremely ſeaſonable for the filling of the later ſorts of grain crops in the more early diſtricts, and for the whole, in ſuch as are rendered more late from their ſituation. In moſt of the ſouthern and midland counties, all the wheats and the greater part of the other ſorts of crops are now ſecured. In many of the more northern counties too, the harveſt has made a conſiderable progreſs; moſt of the wheat crops being reaped, and a great part gotten in. The weather has been ſo particularly fine and ſuitable, that the harveſt field perhaps ſeldom, if ever, diſplayed a greater ſcene of activity and buſtle. The crops of almoſt every deſcription are unuſually good and abundant. In a journey of nearly 200 miles through the beſt grain diſtricts in the kingdom, the Reporter ſcarcely obſerved a field that could be *ſtrictly* ſaid to have a bad crop. In many he noticed crops of uncommon goodneſs both in reſpect to the quantity and quality of the grain. The oat and barley crops ſeemed in general to be equally good, and in many inſtances better than the wheat.—Average price of wheat for England and Wales from the returns, in the week ending Auguſt 15,—Wheat 124s. 9d. barley 63s. 10d. oats 35s. 11d. rye 76s. 4d.

The

The potatoe crops, though in ſome places they appeared full ſtrong and luxuriant in their growth, in many others they were obſerved to be thin, and as if ſtinted in their growth, by the dryneſs and heat of the weather. Thoſe that have been taken up are however, in general, found to be of a good quality.

The bean and pea crops, on all the more ſtiff kinds of ſoil, ſeem to be very promiſing.

Turnips we remarked in many inſtances to be thin and patchy, though, on the whole, they may be ſaid to have a favourable appearance.

Hops have gone on very well, and will probably afford a good and abundant crop in moſt of the diſtricts where they are cultivated.

Apples in ſome of the cyder diſtricts are likewiſe ſaid to be a very full crop; but in other places, they have almoſt wholly failed.

From the continued fineneſs of the weather, an unuſual quantity of *Rouen* has been cut and made in the moſt perfect ſtate.

The fallows and other lands in a ſtate of preparation for wheat, have been put in the moſt ſuitable condition.

In the grazing diſtricts there was ſeldom a greater abundance of graſs at this period;—the prices of both fat and lean ſtock however, ſtill keep high. At Smithfield Market, Auguſt 24, beef ſold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. mutton, from 5s. to 6s. veal, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. pork, from 6s. to 6s. 3d.—At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. veal, from 4s. to 5s. 4d. pork, from 6s. to 6s. 8d.

Hay. At St. James's, 4l. to 6l.—At Whitechapel, 4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.

Clover. At Whitechapel, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.

Straw. At St. James's, 2l. 17s. to 3l. 6s.—At Whitechapel, 2l. 12s. to 3l. 3s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of Auguſt, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 15. Aug. 7 & 8, Wind E.

Loweſt { 29. 46. July 30 to Aug. 1. Wind very changeable.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 2.2 tenths of an inch { Between the mornings of the 29th and 30th ult. the mercury *fell* from 29.67 to 29.46: and between the 1ſt and 2d of the preſent month it *roſe* from 29.46. to 29.68.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 78°. Aug. 7, Wind changeable.

Loweſt 53°. Aug. 23, Wind E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 8°. { The thermometer, at the hotteſt part of the day on the 29th of July ſtood at 68°. on the next day at the ſame hour it roſe to 76°. or ſummer heat.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 2.522 inches of depth.

Since our laſt report we have had a long ſeries of fair weather. The principal part of the rain fell on the 2d and 3d inſtant, during the whole of which days, as well as on the preceding one, the barometer was gradually riſing. Fair weather ſet in on the 4th, which, with the exception of a ſingle day, has continued ever ſince. About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 13th, after the rain, the wind blowing from the eaſt, the atmoſphere ſwarmed with very ſmall flies, which diſappeared the next morning.

The thermometer has been at 78° on one day only, and on that day the wind ſhifted to all points of the compaſs *twice* in the courſe of eight or ten hours. In ten days the thermometer has been as high as 76°, or ſummer heat; and during the whole month the degrees of heat have varied but little from day to day.

We have remarked 22 days without rain; and in the courſe of the month the wind has blown either directly or partially from the eaſt 26 days out of the 31.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NAME *and* ORIGIN *of the* PYRAMIDS *of* EGYPT.

MY learned friend, *M. de Sacy*, has directed to me lately a copy of his Diſſertation *upon the Name of the Pyramids**, at a time, when, as he ſays, whatever concerns *Egypt* ſeems to acquire a new intereſt. I peruſed his learned diatribe; but, as I am not of the ſame opinion about the etymology which he gives of that word, I ſhall take the liberty to propoſe another, at a time, when the ſame country, through the Britiſh victorious arms, has obtained for our capital an equal intereſt.

M. de Sacy, previous to his own etymology, has adduced thoſe of ſeveral others. I ſhall here ſhortly produce them again; then, after propoſing the reaſons why I diſſent from his, though very ingenious, derivation, I ſhall propoſe the reaſons for mine. This will be done, I hope, not in an offenſive way, or by abuſing him, but in a polite manner, and obligingly, as it becomes men of letters and of education.

Concerning the word πυραμὶς, *M. de Sacy* obſerves firſt, that it was derived by ſome from πῦρ, *fire*. He quotes to that purpoſe *Ammianus Marcellinus*, where he ſays: *Pyramides ſunt turres ab imo latis-timæ, in ſummitates acutiſſimas deſinentes; quæ figura apud geometras ſic appellatur, quod ad ignis ſpeciem, τὸ πυρὸς, ut nos dicimus, extenuatur in conum*†. But he very well obſerves, that this gives only a reaſon of the firſt ſyllable, which is πῦρ; not of the two others αμις, or, at leaſt, of the ſyllable αμ (ſuppoſing ις to be merely a *Greek* termination). Nevertheleſs, this is the common opinion, ſay the authors of the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, that the word *pyramid* is derived from the Greek *pyr*, or *pur*, fire; and that theſe ſtructures were ſo called from their ſhape, aſcending from a broad baſe, and ending in a point like a flame‡.

But ſince, as it is ſaid, there is no reaſon added by the ancients for the ſyllable *am*, *M. de Sacy* proceeds further, by quoting the *Etymologicon Magnum*, according to which, this word is derived from πυρὸς, wheat, becauſe they will have them to have been the Royal Granaries, conſtructed by the Iſraelitic *Joſeph*. This etymology is adopted by *Veſſius*, for this particular reaſon, becauſe, he ſays, πυραμὶς has the ſame meaſure on the firſt ſyllable as πυρὸς, which is not the caſe in πῦρ and its derivations*. But πυρὸς, wheat, is as diſtant from πυραμὶς as πῦρ, fire; conſequently it is equally inſufficient.

Not finding a convenient etymology in the *Greek* language, from which we received this word firſt, and *Egypt* being the country where the pyramids ſtood, it is very natural to paſs to the *Egyptian* one. Now, in this language, *piromi* ſignifies a man, and, if we believe *Herodotus*, it ſignified anciently a diſtinguiſhed man, a very good man (καλὸς κἀγαθὸς). From thence, *Kircher*, and ſeveral others, quoted by *De Sacy*, derived then alſo the name *pyramis*. But *M. de Sacy* rejects this etymology, becauſe, he ſays, *piromi* ſignifies in the *Coptic*, the daughter of the ancient Egyptian language, only a man, neither a good nor a bad one, and conſequently there is no reaſon for believing that the *pyramids* were thus called, as if they were monuments or works of *great men*.

Although I myſelf am not of opinion, that *pyramis* was derived from *piromi*, yet I beg *M. de Sacy*'s leave to obſerve, that this ſeems to me not to be a reaſon founded enough for rejecting it. For I could adduce a number of words from ancient languages, which have thus deviated from their primitive ſignification, and bear now-a-days quite a different one. *Caſa*, for inſtance, ſignified in the *Latin* language only a common houſe, and even a wretched one†; but to-day, in *Italian*, it may ſignify any houſe, even the moſt elegant and ſplendid. One may ſay, in the modern Italian, *una caſa magnifica*; or, ſpeaking of a family, *una illuſtre caſa*, epithets which could never have been added to the Latin word *caſa*. On the contrary, *Karl* ſignified, in the times of *Charles the Great*, when the German language began to be written, a ſtrong, a valorous man. It is therefore that the illuſtrious ſon of *Pepin* was

* *Sylveſtre de Sacy, Obſervations ſur le Nom des Pyramides.*

† Ammian. Marcellin. lib. 22. cap 15.

‡ Hiſtory of Egypt, book 1. chap. 3. in Univ. Hiſt. Vol. 1.

* De Sacy, page 7.

† Geſſner, Theſaur. Ling. Latin.

called *Karl*, *Karolus*, or *Charles**. But now a-days, if the Germans chooſe to ſpeak of a perſon of mean extraction, or of vulgar manners and behaviour, they call him *Karl*, or, after the modern dialect, *Kerl*. *M. Witte*, a learned of that country, has therefore very lately adopted again the etymology of *piromi*, for the pyramids, ſince *Herodotus*, an eye-witneſs, atteſts that the Egyptian prieſts called to him the *Coloſſus* (τὸυς κολοσσοὺς) which repreſented their ancient ſovereigns, *Piromi*†. And thus the pillars, which were placed on the borders of the roads, were called *Hermæ*, from *Mercury*, who preſided over the roads; although the ſtones themſelves were not *Mercuries*. But ſince Πιρομις is written with an *iotta*, inſtead of an *ipſilon*; and, as there is perhaps a better etymology to produce than *piromi*, we ſhall paſs to other derivations.

Wilkins, in his Diſſertation on the *Coptic Language*, thought that Πυραμὶς ought to be derived from the *Coptic* word ΠΟΥΡΟ, a king, and ΜΙΣΙ, a generation, as a building deſignated only for perſons of a royal deſcendance; and *Iablonſky*, in his *Pantheon Egyptium*, derives it, with *la Croze*, from *Pire* or *Pira*, the ſun, in *Coptic*, and *mue*, ſplendour; ſuppoſing that the *obeliſks* anciently were called *pyramids*.

But *M. de Sacy* is diſpleaſed with both etymologies; the one for being too forced, as he ſays, and the other ill-founded; and thus he is likewiſe diſpleaſed with the etymology of *Mr. Adler*, who derives it from *pi*, the Egyptian article, and *rama*, height; becauſe *rama* is not *Egyptian*. Finding therefore no convenient derivation in the *Egyptian* or *Coptic* language, he paſſes over to the *Arabic*.

It is well known that the *Arabic* language is at preſent as dominant in Egypt, as once the Egyptian. Now, in *Arabic*, a pyramid is called *Haram*‡; and this word muſt be written with a *he*, in order to diſtinguiſh it from another very uſual, which is written with *ha*—*Haram* is derivated from a root, which ſignifies to be very ancient or decrepit—it conſequently ought to ſignify a very ancient monument; and both *Herbelot* and *Michaelis*, quoted by *M. de Sacy*, were of the ſame opinion.

But here, *M. de Sacy* enters, and declares, that the word Πυραμὶς ought to be derived from *haram* indeed, but not written with a *he*, but with a *ha*, after which root, which ſignifies *to be ſacred*, it ought to ſignify a ſacred building or monument. *M. de Sacy* then ſuppoſes, 1. That the modern Arabian *he* ought to be changed into *ha*. 2. That the ancient Egyptians made uſe of the ſame expreſſion. 3. That the Egyptian article *pi* ought to be prefixed. 4. That the *h* ought quite to be ſuppreſſed for pronouncing *piram*, inſtead of *pihram* or *piharam*. 5. That the *ipſilon* of Πυραμὶς was only introduced by the Greeks, and that originally it was not ſo*.

But, with all the deference which I have for *M. de Sacy*'s eminent learning and character, I beg leave to obſerve, that it muſt be firſt better proved that the ancient Egyptians uſed ſuch a word. For *Hermes*, which he adduces, is not a proof that this word was derived from *haram*; and, if it were, it would not follow that the pyramids were likewiſe called from *haram*. If we cannot find an original name for *pyramis* in the Egyptian language, we muſt ſearch for it ſomewhere elſe. If the *Arabians*, their neighbours, had pyramids, we might derive this name from *Arabia*. But no ſuch monument ever is mentioned by any hiſtorian. Let us then ſee whether there is not another neighbouring country, whence *pyramids*, as well as *obeliſks*, could have been derived.

On caſting a look towards *Aſſyria* or *Chaldea*, which, under the reign of *Semiramis*, extended as far as *Egypt*†, and, by its natural ſituation, was little diſtant from that country, I am of the firm opinion, that both *obeliſks* and *pyramids* were derived to Egypt from *Babylon*.

That *Babylon* had a *ſquare pyramid*, of the ſame height, if not higher, than the Egyptian ones, we know by the teſtimonies of *Herodotus* and *Strabo*‡. *Strabo* openly calls the tower of *Bel* a ſquare pyramid, Πυραμὶς τετράγωνος. It was built of *brick*, indeed, not of *ſtone*, like the pyramids of *Ghize*. But the pyramids of *Sakhara*, in Egypt, which are more ancient than thoſe of *Ghize*, are likewiſe built of *bricks*§. It conſiſted of ſeveral ſtories; but there are pyramids in *India*, now-a-days extant, which have a ſtriking ſimilarity with the Egyptian ones, and yet

* Adelung's Wörterbuch.

† Witte, Vertheidigung des Verſuchs über den Urſprung der Pyramiden, &c. Leipzig, 1792, p. 62, et ſeq.

‡ Golius.

* Obſervations ſur les Pyramides, p. 25, et ſeq.

† See *Polyænou Stratagemata*, in *Semiramis*; and *Freret*, *Eſſai ſur l'Hiſt. de la Chronolog. des Aſſyriens. tom.* 5, *des Mém. de l'Acad. des Inſcript.*

‡ Herodot. lib. i. Strabo, lib. xvi.

§ *Grobert*, *Deſcription des Pyramides*, *Paris*, *An ix. p.* 7.

consist of stories. The pagoda of *Vilnour* has precisely the same number of stories, which *Herodotus* relates of the tower of *Bel**. The pagoda of *Tanjore* has even more stories than the tower of *Bel*.† And there are also some pyramids in *Egypt*, which consist of stories. *Grobert*, in his newest account of the pyramids of *Sakhara*, says, that these pyramids were less known, because the access to them was difficult; that they are more ancient than those of *Ghize*; that the largest is built of *bricks*; and that some of them are built with *stories*: *quelques unes sont construites en étages*‡.

All the pagodas in India, says *Le Gentil*, face the four cardinal points§. All the pyramids of *Ghize*, says *Grobert*, face the four cardinal points‖. The pagodas of *Deogur*, says *Hodges*, which are in the earliest stage of *Hindoo* buildings, are simple pyramids, without any light whatever within¶. That the pyramids of Egypt are without any light whatever within, is known long ago by the descriptions of *Pocock*, *Greaves*, and *Norden*. In a word, there is a striking similarity, as *Mr. Maurice* observes, between the pyramids of *Egypt*, and the more ancient pagodas of *India***; and as the tower of *Bel* had such a likeness with the pagodas of *India*, it seems, that the Indian *pagodas*, as well as the *pyramids* of Egypt, were an imitation of the *tower* of *Bel*.

That this tower faced the four cardinal points, it is an easy matter to prove. For, according to *Strabo*, it was like the Egyptian pyramids, and the Indian pagodas††; it was besides the *observatory* of the Chaldean astronomers‡‡: it stood in the midst of the temple of *Bel*, which was a square building; and this square building stood within the square walls of Babylon, which faced the four cardinal points: besides, its streets were all straight, and crossed by straight streets at right angles, consequently each house looked to the cardinal points§§.

The modern towns in *China*, according to *du Halde*, are all in the same style. They are all squares, formed, like *Babylon*, by four straight walls, which unite at right angles; their walls look towards the four cardinal points; and the case is the same with their houses, the front of which must always face the south*.

But what is more curious, every Chinese town, according to the same *du Halde*, has one or more towers, remarkable for their high elevation, and consisting of from seven to nine stories. These stories go on decreasing (like a *pyramid*) so as they rise; that the *tower* of *Bel* had eight stories, and that these stories were decreasing as they rose, we know from *Herodotus* and *Strabo*. Thus the distance of places compenses the distance of times, and we find a curious analogy between *time* and *espace*.

But the *tower* of *Bel* seems also to have been dark at the inside: like the *pyramids* of *Egypt*. For its staircase was, according to *Herodotus*, on the outside; and no other place is mentioned that it contained, but a *chapel* on the top. This is not at all to be wondered at. For the *Shoemadoo*, or the great temple of *Pegu*, a *pyramidical* building, composed of *brick*, like the temple of *Bel*, and of a stupendous height, is, according to *Colon*. *Syms*, without excavation or aperture of any sort†. And this is not the only temple of this kind in *India* beyond the *Ganges*; for the largest and most celebrated temples, both in the kingdom of *Ava* and of *Pegu*, says *Dr. Buchanan*, are in the form of such *pyramids*‡.

If we now consider the antiquity of the *Babylonians*; if we call to mind that the tower of *Bel* was probably the same with the tower of *Babel*; and that *Sesostris*, who built the first *pyramid* in Egypt we know of, was much posterior to *Bel* and *Semiramis*; ought we not to believe the pyramids of *Egypt*, as well as the pagodas of *India* and *China*, derived from the tower of *Bel*, which was a temple, like the *Indian*, and a *Mausoleum*, or burial-place, like the *Egyptian* ones, where *Bel*, the first king and founder of *Babylon*, was buried, and worshipped?

All these observations lead me to search for the etymology of Πυραμὶς in the *Chaldaic* or *Hebrew* language; and, if possible, to derive it from thence.

There is no other name in both lan-

* Le Gentil, Voyage dans les Mers des Indes, vol. 2. p. 537.

† Rennel's Geography of Herodotus, page 360.

‡ Grobert, cit. page 10 and 12.

§ Le Gentil, ibid.

‖ Grobert, page 18.

¶ Hodges' Select Views in India —View of the Pagodas of Deogur.

** Maurice's Ind. Antiq. vol. 3, p. 419.

†† Strabo, lib. cit.

‡‡ Diodor. Sic. lib. ii.

§§ See Bochart, Phaleg, lib. i. cap. 17. and Univ. Hist. vol 3. Hist. of Babylon.

* Du Halde's Descript. de la Chine, tom. 2. page 8.

† Symes's Embassy to Ava, chap. v.

‡ Buchanan's Dissertation, in Asiat. Res. vol. 6.

guages for expreſſing a pyramid than *amud* or *amüd* (עמד, with a *kibbutz*) a column, a pillar: for *thamar*, a palm-tree and ſome other words, are much leſs in uſe than *amüd**. A pyramid is, according to the ancients, a column repreſenting *fire*: therefore the chemiſts, from time immemorial, have repreſented fire by a pyramid △. The *Scholiaſt* of *Horace* atteſts, that the pyramids were thus called from the figure ſimilar to *fire*; he ſays that the pyramids are *regum Ægyptiorum ſepulcra, ingenti mole conſtructa, et in cacumen educta in modum flammæ aſſurgentis*: UNDE ET NOMEN ACCEPERUNT†. *Ur* ſignifies fire in *Hebrew* and *Chaldaic*; *amüd ur* is a column of fire, and *ur-amüd*, a fire column. For although the genitive regularly ought to be after the nominative in *Hebrew*, we have inſtances enough of words being tranſpoſed; and after all, one might ſay, that the Greeks to diſtinguiſh a pyramid from another pillar, called it πῦρ-αμὶς, a fire-column, as their language admits compoſitions of words, which is not the caſe in ſeveral other languages. But let us ſuppoſe the Chaldeans called it *ur-amüd*, for they were the oldeſt worſhippers of *fire* we know, and *Bel*, which was the *ſun*, and their *god*, was repreſented and worſhipped by the *fire*. Now, if the Egyptians received the *ur-amüd* of the Chaldeans, their article, which they uſe to prefix to words, being a *p*, (as it is known) we ſhall have *pur-amüd*. The ſame might be the caſe with the *Greeks*; for ſome of them uſed to prefix, and even to inſert, an F to ſeveral words. Thus they ſaid Fεσπερα inſtead of ἑσπερα; ὄFις, inſtead of ὅις, &c. Beſides that, *Fur* was the ancient name of *Fire*, we know not only from the Latin *furor*, but alſo from the moſt ancient *German*‡. The word πῦρ, fire, was, according to *Plato*, a foreign word, which the *Greeks* had taken from the *barbarians*§. *F.* and *P.* are two letters which continually are confounded, juſt like *t* or *d* and *ſ*. Thus the *Perſians* were called by ſome *Fars*; and, by others, *Parth*; conſequently *ur-amüd*, *fur-amüd*, and πυρ-αμὶς may be the ſame. The Greek accent on the laſt ſyllable confirms what I ſay: for it ſhews the ις not to be a mere additional Greek termination, but an eſſential ſyllable, belonging to the root. Nor is the change of *ü* into *i*, or of *d* into *ſ*, contrary to the rules of the moſt rigorous etymology. For we know how frequently the *vowels* are changed in different dialects; and thus alſo *dend* in Perſian, is *dens* in Latin, or ὀδους in Greek.

But the *obeliſks* afford a further proof of the *pyramids* being derived from *Babylon*. That *Semiramis* erected an *obeliſk* one hundred and thirty feet high, is atteſted by *Diodorus Siculus**. This magnificent pillar was brought from *Armenia* (not from *Egypt*) *Aſſyria* being a flat country, and deſtitute of marbles. *Obeliſkos*, is likewiſe not an *Egyptian* appellation: its root has hitherto as little been found in the *Egyptian* language, as that of *pyramis*. We received that name firſt from the *Greeks*—ισκος is the Greek diminutive; like βασιλίσκος, a little king, from βασιλεὺς; παιδίσκος, a little boy, from παῖς; κυνίσκος, a little dog, from κυὼν, &c. Beſides, the Greeks uſed to prefix an *o* to words which originally had none.

Thus, inſtead of *nam*, in Perſian; *nama*, in Samſkrit; *nomen*, in Latin; a name, they have made ὄνομα; inſtead of *dend*, in Perſian; *denda*, in Samſkrit; *dens*, in Latin; a tooth; they have made ὀδὰς, ὀδόντος; and the caſe ſeems to have been the ſame with *O-bel-iſkos*; or, they have corrupted it from *ha bel*, the god *Bel*, with the Hebrew and Chaldaic article *ha*: thus they ſeem alſo to have made *Aſſyria* from *Syria*, which was the common name of both countries.

Now the *obeliſks* were, after the clear teſtimony of *Pliny*, pillars dedicated to the *Sun*; (*Solis numini ſacrati*†); for they repreſented, as he ſays, the rays of the ſun (*radiorum ejus argumentum in effigie eſt*); and therefore we find, in the Latin inſcription, which is on a great obeliſk ſtill exiſtant at *Rome*, that *Auguſtus* had dedicated it to the ſun: *Soli donum dedit*‡. That the ſun at *Babylon* was worſhipped under the name of *Bel*, has been ſo often repeated, that it is ſuperfluous to prove it here. The Phœnician coins found in Spain, prove, amongſt other monuments, that *Baal* or *Bel* was the name of the *ſun*§. The firſt obeliſks in Egypt were alſo erected at *Heliopolis*, or in the town of the *ſun*‖. There is then no wonder if an *obeliſk* was called after *Bel*, whom it was to repreſent,

* See *Taylor's Hebr. Concord. Buxtorf. Lexic. Chald.* and other lexicographers.

† Apud *Jablonſky* in Prolegomen. ad Panth. Ægypt.

‡ Adelung's Wörterbuch.

§ Plato in Cratylo.

* Diodor. Sic. lib. ii.

† Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib. xxxvi. cap. 14.

‡ The Obeliſk of *Seſoſtris*, in *Piazza Colonna*.

§ See Court de Gebelin Monde Primitif, vol. 4.

‖ *Jablonſky* Prolegom. cit.

O-be liſkos,

O-bel iſkos, or BEL, the Sun, diminutively.

To what has been ſaid, I beg leave to add one proof more, by obſerving, that beſides *Babylon* in *Chaldea*, there was alſo a *Babylon* in *Egypt**; and that this *Babylon*, as *Strabo* relates, was built by *Babylonians*†: *Diodorus Siculus*, who relates the ſame, adds, that they built a city, which, from their native place, they called *Babylon*‡. This is the ſame city which is now called *Old Cairo*; it is a ſuburb of the capital lately taken by the Britiſh arms. And what is more curious, both, the *pyramids* of *Memphis*, and the *Obelisks* of *Heliopolis*, are in its neighbourhood: the pyramids can to this day be ſeen from *New Babylon*, or Old Cairo, ſo near they are§.

All this ſeems to prove that the origin both, of *obelisks* and *pyramids* is to be derived from *Old Babylon*, conſequently that their etymology alſo ought to be derived from the Aſſyriac or Hebrew language. Whether *Semiramis* and *Belus* were fabulous or not, this is no matter. It is enough, that *Belus* was worſhipped by the *Babylonians*; that an *obelisk*, as well as a *pyramid*, exiſted at *Babylon* from the moſt ancient times; and that *Aſſyria* was a kingdom, ſituated near *Egypt*, on the way to *India* and *China*; and it not ſuperior, certainly not inferior, in antiquity and culture to *India*, *China*, and *Egypt*.

St. Martin's ſtreet,
Sept. 21, 1801. JOSEPH HAGER.

P. S. in ANSWER *to* MR. MONTUCCI'S *laſt* PUBLICATION.

Quid dignum tanto feret HIC PROMISSOR hiatu?
Parturiunt MONTES—naſcetur *ridiculus mus!*
HOR. A. P.

IGNORANCE is in itſelf venial, ſince it falls not to the lot of every one to poſſeſs talents or leiſure for the acquiſition of learning; but ignorance combined with effrontery and preſumption, is a fit ſubject of expoſure. Of this, a moſt ſtriking inſtance occurs in the example of Mr. Antonio Montucci, who, whilſt he, by a moſt obſtreperous pretence to Chineſe learning, boaſts on the one hand, that he has acquired *invaluable articles* (page 8.), and *ineſtimable treaſures of Chineſe literature* (page 2.), is, on the other, reduced to the beggarly neceſſity of proving the reverſe by *tranſcribing*, from the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, publiſhed above thirty years ſince, his ſpecimens of Chineſe; and from the *Memoirs of the Miſſionaries of Peking*, his Chineſe motto, which he moſt modeſtly ſets forth as his own.

* Ptolom. Geograph. lib. iv.
† Strabo, lib. xvi.
‡ Diodor. Sic. lib. ii.
§ Grobert, cit.

Mr. Montucci, in the beginning of his pamphlet, declares himſelf to be *actuated by a pure zeal for promoting Chineſe literature in Europe*; and this zeal it was that made him run, no doubt, through all London, to obtrude his title-page on the bookſellers, and ſuſpend it in each of their ſhops. They were little aware of the libel it contains, in degradation of another who had moſt ſucceſsfully preceded him in a publication on the ſubject.

Mr. Montucci, at the ſame time that he dilates with complacence on his *being able to copy Chineſe characters*, has the impudent futility to ſay of himſelf (page 4.) that *it muſt be no ſmall merit to copy them as he has done*; and hints pretty ſtrongly, in what light he ſhould be viewed, by obſerving, that *the moſt ſkilful in this art is moſt certain of promotion*, and *that the* CHINESE EMPERORS *are generally the moſt eminent in it.*

Does not this *tranſcribing Doctor* know the Latin adage, *laus in ore proprio vileſcit?* and therefore that he ought to intitle himſelf to the applauſe, before he ſhould dare to claim it, inſtead of trumpeting about London, like a mountebank, that, *as the Chineſe language is compoſed of characters all different from one another*, (what language is not?) *and of ſuch a peculiar ſtructure as to* BAFFLE THE IMITATION *of the* ABLEST EUROPEAN ARTISTS, therefore, DOCTOR ANTONIO MONTUCCI will himſelf mount his ſtage, to exhibit what no other European can perform. Thus much for the effrontery of this renowned tranſcriber.

Let us proceed to ſome proofs of his ignorance and preſumption. Don Antonio Montucci (as we are told, page 8.) ſees a copy of Dr. Hager's Chineſe Keys, and obſerves a fault in the third character of the title-page. This character is of a ſize ſo large, as that every one may judge diſtinctly of its form, and was exactly copied by Mr. Coleman, the engraver, from one of the ſame magnitude, ſhape, and ſignification, brought from China by an Engliſh gentleman of the firſt reſpectability, and, with the proprietor's permiſſion, may any day be referred to. So faſtidious, however, is our new *Mandarin*, that even the elegancies of Chineſe calligraphy are too full of errors to pleaſe him, though exemplified by inſtances of perpetual recurrence in their beſt executed writings; and ſo far does his ignorance extend, as not to know that the ſame Chineſe character is often written with two, three, or even more, varieties; and thus ridiculous is he made in preſuming to condemn altogether what he leaſt underſtands.

Such too is the caſe in the inſtance of Fu (page 7.) *it will be proved*, he ſays, *that the monoſyllable* Fu *has never a fifth tone.* The Don's qualification for correcting others will be obvious from the hardineſs of this ſimple aſſertion; ſince not only the Chineſe Dictionary of the *Propaganda*, brought by the French from Rome to Paris, and cited by M. Langlès, in his printed account of the Chineſe Dictionaries, but alſo two Dictionaries of the late Mr. Fitz-hugh, one in Latin and the

other in Engliſh, contain this very term *Fu* with the FIFTH, as given by the very Miſſionary to China, who was the author of it. Fu, however, muſt have no *fifth tone*; and why, becauſe Mr. Montucci, the Infallible, ſays ſo. It does not occur in his Dictionary—a compilation, which, if thoſe who have ſeen it may be credited, is a ſorry one to a proverb!

Having thus far paraded with theſe oſtents of learning, Mr. Montucci indulges the perſuaſion, that Dr. Hager will avail himſelf of the opportunity to add to his work, by appropriating the droppings of this omniſcient Chineſe. He, however, will pardon us, if we venture the conjecture, that the Doctor will ſtill wait till *the invaluable articles* and *ineſtimable treaſures* ſhall have made their appearance.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SOME time ſince ſaw in your Magazine a tribute of reſpect to the memory of Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, a perſon well-known to many of your readers; and by all who enjoyed his friendſhip highly eſteemed as well for the amiableneſs of his manners, and the purity of his morals, as for the extent of his knowledge, and his ardent attachment to the cauſe of human happineſs. The writer, I remember, expreſſed concern, that no other poetical tribute had been paid to the memory of this valuable perſon; and I ſympathized with the author, as I read the remark. If the following extract from a very imperfect Poem, one of a ſmall ſeries of compoſitions of this kind, ſhould be deemed worthy of a place in your Magazine, I may, probably, at a more convenient ſeaſon, make a ſimilar extract from a Poem on the lamented death of the learned and eſtimable Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

Extract from a Poem on the Death of the late Mr. GEORGE CADOGAN MORGAN.

HERE is no place for Superſtition now;
For Fancy, none: Realities demand
A genuine ſtrain—and could that ſtrain but flow,
As, Morgan, it ſhould flow, not vainly then
Should it come back—then recollection ſtrong
Should be rekindled.—what thy brother was;
—The ſon, that could to age, conſoling give
The lov'd attentions;—th' huſband, that outſtript
His partners wiſhes,—the benignant ſire,
Heart-tied to his children;—as another ſelf
To thee, of brother's kindeſt;—and a friend,
Not o the vulgar or the narrow ſort:—
Such ſhould he live,—the patriot ſhould live—
And above all, the friend of human kind:—
His principle ſhould live;—his love of man
Spring in ſome breaſt, eſtranged, perhaps, before
To the large paſſion; bath'd, as it might ſeem,
Into his very ſpirit, till he roſe,
A baptiz'd ſoul, a new-created man.
His was the paſtor's lot; and tho' he doff'd*
The Shepherd's trim—he never could ſtrip off,
—Nature had cloathed him there—the paſtor's heart—
The paſtor, become tutor, now inſtill'd
With ſcience principle, and love of truth,
Ardour for liberty, the proud contempt
Of pow'r, and prieſt-craft, and the fondling wiles,
Link'd in a chain, to enſlave human kind.—
And did he teach in vain?—No—Morgan,—No—
Love is a ſtirring principle, a ſeed
That ſilently works upward into life,
Of flower and fruit moſt fragrant, and a ſoil
The breaſt of youth, where Heav'n delights to ſhed
The richeſt influence. G. DYER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* IRRITABILITY *of* VEGETABLES, *by* T. GARNETT, M. D. F. L. S. &c. &c.

THAT the different functions of animals and vegetables depend upon the action of certain powers upon their irritability, has been ſhewn ſeveral years ago by Dr. Brown, who preſented to the world the firſt ſpecimen of juſt reaſoning on the philoſophy of living matter. This ſubject has ſince been elucidated by Dr. Darwin in his Zoonomia, as well as in his Phytologia, and by ſeveral other philoſophers. I ſhall not here enter into the conſideration of the principles of this doctrine, ſince that has been done at ſome length in my lecture on the Preſervation of Health, which is now before the public: all that I intend here, is to mention a fact that fell under my obſervation this laſt ſummer, and which appears to admit of an eaſy explanation by the laws of irritability.

In the month of May laſt, the bloſſom on the gooſeberry trees in the neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonſdale in Weſtmorland, was very luxuriant, and ſeemed to promiſe abundance of fruit; about the middle of that month however, a froſty night, ſucceeded by a very fine warm morning, fruſtrated all thoſe promiſing proſpects. In a few days the trees aſſumed the appearance of having been blighted, the bloſſoms dropt off, and very few gooſeberries arrived at maturity. In this inſtance, the ſubtraction of heat had allowed the irritability of the vegetables to accumulate, and the heat in the morning, acting upon this morbidly accumulated irritability, had overpowered it, bringing on a ſtate of exhauſted irritabi-

* Mr. Morgan had been a Diſſenting-miniſter.

lity

lity, with gangrene or blight in ſeveral parts of the plant. This may perhaps be made more clear by an analogous inſtance which is better known. If a perſon, whoſe hands are benumbed with cold, and whoſe irritability is conſequently accumulated by the ſubduction of the heat, bring the frigid limbs near a fire, the heat will act ſo powerfully on their accumulated irritability, that a violent inflammation and ſometimes mortification will follow; whereas, if they had been expoſed to warmth by degrees, the ſuperabundant irritability would have been gradually exhauſted, and no bad effects would have enſued.

That the effects produced on the gooſeberry-trees muſt be explained in a ſimilar manner, will appear from the following fact. My father's houſe is at the foot of a ſteep mountain, at the diſtance of about four miles from Kirkby Lonſdale. This mountain is to the eaſtward of the houſe, and intercepts the rays of the ſun in ſuch a manner that they do not ſhine on the garden for more than an hour after they have illuminated the town of Kirkby Lonſdale and the ſurrounded country. Though from this ſituation being cold and expoſed, there is ſeldom abundance of fruit; yet this year the bloſſoms on the gooſeberry-trees were very promiſing, and, contrary to what happened in other parts of the country, they were ſucceeded by great plenty of fine fruit. The froſt had here been as ſevere to the full, as in the immediate neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonſdale; the ſituation of the houſe is high, and expoſed; and the irritability would be accumulated here by the ſubtraction of the ſtimulus of heat, to the full as much as in the other ſituations; but then they were not immediately expoſed to the direct rays of the ſun: the atmoſphere had become in ſome degree warmed by the effect of the ſun on the ſurrounding country; the morbid irritability was then gradually worn off, and by the time that the ſun's rays reached the garden, the vegetables were in a ſituation to bear their action without being overpowered.

A nearly ſimilar effect took place with reſpect to the hazel: the bloſſoms were very abundant, but the proſpect of nuts was in a conſiderable degree deſtroyed by the ſame change of temperature in the atmoſphere; that night proved almoſt equally as deſtructive to the nuts as to the gooſeberries; yet in ſituations where the trees were ſhaded from the morning ſun, this fruit was to be met with in the greateſt abundance. In warm, ſunny ſituations however, ſcarce a ſingle nut was to be found, and before the end of Auguſt, the autumnal tints had begun to vary the ſcene; a clear proof that a ſtate of indirect debility, or exhauſted irritability, had taken place. In ſhort, I am pretty well convinced, not only from a number of facts which I have myſelf obſerved, and which I have ſtated fully in my lectures, but alſo from the obſervations of Uſſar, that blight is almoſt always a ſpecies of gangrene or mortification, brought on by the action of the rays of the ſun in the ſpring, on the morbidly accumulated irritability which had been produced by a conſiderable ſubtraction of heat during the night. A froſty night ſucceeded by a cloudy or miſty morning is never attended with theſe effects, which almoſt certainly follow, if when the ſpring is conſiderably advanced, a froſt ſhould be ſucceeded by a fine, warm morning. If I have leiſure, I may perhaps trouble you the next month with ſome more obſervations on this ſubject.

No. 51, *Great Marlborough ſtreet,*
September 13, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE newſpapers have announced that the Bank of England is about to adopt ſuch alterations in the Bank-notes as will prevent forgeries.—I muſt be permitted to doubt this, if the alterations relate merely, as they ſtate, to the watermarks in the paper. It is propoſed to curve the perpendicular and horizontal wires in the paper moulds, and the figures expreſſing the value of the note to be water-marked. I have long been of opinion that the Bank does not underſtand the moſt effectual guard againſt forgery. It is quite a diſtinct object to have marks by which the Bank can detect forgery; to adopt ſuch a note as may protect the public, has not yet been attempted. The engraving of the Bank-notes remains the moſt miſerable ſpecimen of the art, and the greateſt care ſeems to be taken to copy exactly the rude example adopted at the firſt inſtitution of the Bank.

In a former number of your magazine, there is a letter of Mr. Landſeer the engraver, reſpecting a propoſal made to the Bank, of a method of engraving the notes that could not be imitated. I have reaſon to believe that this propoſal originates from a diſcovery of Mr. Foulis, of Edinburgh. He has revived the art of croſs-

croſs-hatching on wooden cuts. This art was familiar to the old maſters 200 years ago, but even that excellent artiſt Neſbit could barely ſucceed in ſhewing a ſpecimen of it in two or three of his prints. To the old maſters it appears, however, to have been as eaſy as croſs-hatching on copper. Another diſcovery of Mr Foulis is the imitation of writing on wooden cuts, with the ſame eaſe and freedom of deſign as on copper. I preſume that the combination of theſe two diſcoveries for Bank note impreſſions, conſtituted the propoſal of the perſon mentioned by Mr. Landſeer. Water marks are much leſs uſeful to the public, than to the Bank for the detection of forgeries. A note that has been any time in circulation, becomes ſo blotted with ink, and tarniſhed, that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh the water-mark, and ſince 20 and 40 ſhilling notes are iſſued, we do not take time, nor can afford it, to look at every note between a ſtrong light. But the water mark is no check to forgery. I recollect that it appeared upon the trial of a forger ſome years ago, that he made the paper and water-mark in his room.

Had proper attention been paid to the engraving and deſign of notes, not a tenth part of the forgeries would have been committed on the Bank.

There are few firſt-rate engravers in any country; and the moſt effectual ſecurity is employing the very beſt, becauſe there will be ſo few that can imitate their workmanſhip. This appears to me a principle that every Bank ſhould follow.

Suppoſe the Bank of England notes were engraved by Bartolozzi, or Sharpe, with a view of the Bank buildings, in one of the upper corners, and an emblematic groupe of figures in the other, would not the forgery of ſuch an engraving be obvious at firſt ſight. Let me recommend thick paper; becauſe on thin paper the hand writing becomes faint with the leaſt damp, and the engraving is diſfigured by the wrinkles of ſuch paper. The Scotch Banks are well aware of this, and all uſe thick ſtout paper. Wooden cuts have, however, an important advantage over copper-plates: they can bear, without injury to the cut, ten times the number of impreſſions; and when a proper engraving for a bank-note is fixed, ſimilarity in the impreſſions is a chief object.

Perhaps the beſt plan would be to have part of the note engraved on copper and part on wood; and the forgerer muſt then unite, in his own perſon, the art of engraving on both. I believe there is not an artiſt in Britain, who can engrave like Sharpe on copper, and like Anderſon or Neſbit on wood. MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Confeſs myſelf one, perhaps of many, who have been mortified by your taking no notice of the New Planet in your laſt publiſhed number, although your preceding number announced a further account to be given of it in your next.*

I have ſeen a private letter, by which it appears, that ſince the diſcovery of it by PIAZZI at PALERMO, it has been ſeen by Profeſſor BODE at BERLIN: and I think there is no reaſon to doubt that it has been ſeen by the ASTRONOMERS at the NATIONAL OBSERVATORY at PARIS.

By the ſame letter it appears, that the diſcovery was communicated to the *Royal Profeſſor of Aſtronomy*, Dr. MASKELYNE. In the dearth of aſtronomical intelligence, which we generally ſuffer in the country, it would be kind, as early as poſſible, to fulfil your intimation, and to lay before the public, as much as can be learnt reſpecting this intereſting diſcovery at preſent.

I take this occaſion of mentioning, that the *ſpots* on the *ſun*, which have been ſeen within the laſt fortnight, have been remarkably large, very much diverſified in their outline, very numerous and extenſive.

By the time one of theſe cluſters took in paſſing over the edge of the field of my reflector, I judge it not to have been much leſs in breadth, than a tenth of the ſun's diameter. I remain,

Troſton Hall, Bury, Suffolk. Yours, &c.
September 6, 1801. C. LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be very much obliged to any of your numerous readers who will ſend me, through the channel of your valuable Magazine, ſome particulars of the life of Thomas Barker, author of a book now lying before me, entitled, "Dr. Wells's Letter to a Diſſenting Pariſhioner conſidered,' by Thomas Barker, V. D. M. London; printed for J. Clark, at the Bible and Crown, in the Old Change, 1707." Who was Thomas Barker, and where is his life to be found?

Yours, &c.
A CONSTANT READER.

February 17, 1801.

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* The account we promiſed exiſts in Von Zach's Geographical Ephemerides, which, from ſome accident, has not yet come to hand from Germany.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MRS. CAPPE's Letter, in your Magazine for Auguſt, has recalled my attention to a ſubject that has often greatly intereſted me, eſpecially when I have witneſſed the forlorn ſituation of orphans, abandoned by a pariſh to the uncertain treatment of an intereſted maſter. Warmly as I deſire to promote the welfare and improve the condition of ſuch children, I do not ſee how the practice of apprenticing them, as ſhe contends, can be wholly aboliſhed.

Domeſtic ſervitude will not occupy all the children of the poor; beſides, in that line of employment, there are but few perſons that will be troubled, for a number of years, with the requiſite care and inſtruction, unleſs from compulſion, or for the ſake of the bounty that is given with them as an apprentice-fee; nor can it be expected, that pariſh-officers will be burthened with transferring them continually from one place to another, as muſt be the caſe, were the maſter and apprentice not bound together by contract.

The claims of juſtice likewiſe demand that the maſter, who has had the weariſome taſk of initiating a child into the knowledge of a trade, or a mechanic-art, ſhould reap ſome advantage from his labour, when able to perform it in a ſkilful manner.

The good of the community alſo ſeems to require that a numerous ſucceſſion of mechanics and artiſts ſhould be raiſed from amongſt thoſe children who are deſtined to earn their living by the labour of their hands; and what method can be pointed out ſo effectual for this purpoſe as apprenticeſhips?

The influence of cuſtom is great in affairs of this nature; and, unleſs an entire new ſyſtem of providing for the children of the pariſh poor ſhould be adopted, there is greater probability of ſucceſs, in propoſing beneficial regulations, than in attempting to overthrow an order ſo long eſtabliſhed, and ſo univerſally adopted, as that of binding theſe children for a term of years.

A legal reſtraint to prevent a mode of diſpoſing of pariſh-children, now very general, would probably operate much in their favour. It has been a frequent practice of late years, when pariſhes are overburthened with children, to ſend them in numbers to Nottingham, and other manufacturing-towns, where they are out of the reach of the care or inſpection of thoſe who ſhould protect them. Without entering into the unfavourable circumſtances of their ſituation to happineſs, or moral improvement, whilſt toiling from day to day, with but little remiſſion for relaxation or inſtruction; I wiſh to draw the attention of thoſe who have power to enforce a remedy, to the ill effects of removing them to a great diſtance from home, believing that the ſufferings and corruption to which they are expoſed, would be conſiderably diminiſhed, were pariſh-officers compelled to place them within a certain number of miles from the boundaries of their own pariſh.

Let us ſuppoſe the limitation to be confined to ſix or ten miles at fartheſt, the diſtance would not exceed the poſſibility of inveſtigation. It would operate as a powerful check upon maſters, were pariſh-officers required to make an annual return of the ſtate of all children placed out as apprentices. But it may be urged, that pariſh-buſineſs is already ſufficiently burthenſome, without the addition of ſo troubleſome a taſk. Admit that it is ſo. The magnitude and importance of the object demand that perſons be appointed in every pariſh, expreſſly to ſuperintend the children belonging to it, who ſhould be obliged to examine in perſon the ſituation of all apprentices, ſeveral times in a year, but not at ſtated periods. And here let me advert to the propriety of conſigning the care of female children to inſpectors of their own ſex, as beſt adapted, in all points of view, for the office. What an extenſive field for the exertions of benevolence would this ſcheme afford! the leiſure enjoyed by women of a certain rank would enable them to render their viſits of examination leſſons of uſeful inſtruction: the good conduct, as well as the proper treatment, of the young people would be promoted, and many would be taught the value of character, who have now ſcarcely any ſtimulus to deſerve one. The number of viſitors might be regulated by circumſtances and the population of the pariſh; and the pariſh might be diſtributed into diſtricts, and one or more viſitors appointed to each.

The benefits that would ariſe from the adoption of ſome ſuch ſcheme, eſtabliſhed on the principle of perſonal inveſtigation, are ſo numerous, and of ſuch importance, that I flatter myſelf, that perſons qualified for the taſk will be excited to arrange and modify a plan that ſhall be both practicable and effectual, to prevent the poſſibility of a repetition of ſuch criminal conduct towards pariſh-children, as of late

years has frequently disgraced the reputed humanity of the country. P. W.

Aug. 31, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of* DARTMOUTH; *its* SITUATION, STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c.*

FROM the first appearance of the Monthly Magazine, I have read it regularly with pleasure and improvement; and having, in the course of the last spring, embarked on affairs of a commercial nature for the West Indies, I shipped, amongst other books, a complete set of them, to serve, in some measure, to amuse myself during the tedious hours of a long voyage.

Detained in our way down the Channel in Torbay, we were unfortunately exposed to a severe gale; the consequences of which were, that our vessel was driven a-shore, and greatly damaged, and with some difficulty brought into this port to be repaired; and here our ship's company, and myself among the rest, have been detained some months.

Amongst many of a very entertaining kind, the papers in your Magazine, giving an Account of the State of Society, Manners, &c. in various towns, have been to me peculiarly pleasing; and having leisure, and ample opportunities of collecting materials, I am induced to give you a sketch of this interesting place. I say *interesting*, because the *situation* of Dartmouth must be included in this sketch. It stands at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name, and which has its source in Dartmoor. From Dartmouth, the river is navigable for vessels of small burthen about *ten* miles, to the very pleasantly situated town of Totness. The beauties of this river have been celebrated by many a traveller; the scenery on each side, though greatly diversified, is in every respect beautiful; it consists of well-cultivated hills, formed into parks, gardens, and fields; elegant buildings, and delightfully romantic villages and cottages. Perhaps it does not abound in what may be termed *very bold scenery*, yet there are some appearances of a peculiarly grand kind, and the general richness and softness of the whole must delight every contemplative and curious observer. The various windings of this beautiful river convey, at times, ideas which no language can fully express; and whether we go up or down it, the approach to the towns of Totness and Dartmouth is equally pleasing and romantic. To view it from the water, Dartmouth is a singularly pleasing object; it is equally so, whether we approach it by coming down the river, or by crossing the harbour at either of the passages, or entering it from the Channel. It is built on the side of a hill, extending nearly two miles from north to south, in the form of a crescent, and consists principally of three and four tier of houses rising one above the other, furnishing the idea of a most beautiful spot on which to have built a town, where uniformity and elegance could have been united. But all ideas of beauty, or even of convenience, vanish on becoming acquainted with Dartmouth. The new quay, on which are situated the principal inn, and a few other houses, is extremely pleasant, commanding the centre of the Harbour, the shipping, and the village of Kingswere, on the opposite side, built on a hill, perhaps as beautiful in its form, and as richly cultivated, as it is possible to conceive any spot to be. Adjoining to the New-quay is a spacious projection into the Harbour, denominated New-ground, having been at some former time gained from the water, on which are a few elm and oak-trees, but owing to the exposed situation at which they stand, they have never flourished; and though, at some previous period, the whole of that part of it which now forms a very pleasant walk, was planted, few of the trees have grown even to the diminutive size of those remaining. This piece of ground is surrounded entirely by water, a small bridge from the New-quay conducting you to it. Quitting this pleasant spot to view the town, the eye is disgusted, the smell offended, and the ear pained, at the vulgarity and prophaneness you are obliged to witness. The principal or lower street has a few good houses in it, but is so exceedingly narrow, that in *no part* can two carriages pass; the greater number of the buildings are very old, very lofty, and, in the upper stories almost permit the inhabitants to shake hands from the opposite sides. The houses on one side of this street have the advantage of a direct communication with the harbour, and for that reason have the preference for mercantile purposes, as vessels of considerable burthen can lie close to the cellars and stores. This street extends about half a mile south from the New-quay, and is terminated by the Custom-house-quay, on which are built the Custom-house, and the offices attached to it; and from this place, in addition to what constitutes the beauty of the former, you

view

view the Caſtle, the pariſh-church of St. Petrox adjoining, and the mouth of the river Dart, where it empties itſelf into the Engliſh Channel.

You aſcend from this to the higher ſtreet by flights of ſteps in various directions, excepting in one inſtance, where it is, I believe, *poſſible*, with great care and caution, to get up and down a ſmall one-horſe chair, but no other carriage can gain admiſſion: and this ſtreet is worſe in point of building, more confined, filthy, and offenſive than the other. Proceeding in a ſouthward direction, the houſes are continued on *one ſide only*, when we get into what is called the South Town, where the buildings are moſtly new, and very good; are inhabited by genteel families, and command an extenſive and delightful proſpect, including the Harbour and ſhipping, Kingſwere, the Caſtle and Channel, the town, and ſome diſtance up the river. By this moſt pleaſant walk, we are led to the Caſtle, ſituated on a charming ſpot, commanding an extenſive ſea-proſpect, and protecting the entrance to the Harbour by two batteries, mounting each ſix eighteen-pounders. If we proceed northward from the New-quay, we paſs through two or three narrow dirty ſtreets, with here and there a good houſe, amidſt many old and ſhabby ones. Aſcending the hill, at this end of the town, we meet with ſeveral well-built, good houſes, which command a more extenſive and more beautiful and varied proſpect, than thoſe in the South Town, having not only a full view of the Harbour, ſhipping, town, Channel, &c. but alſo of a beautiful and highly cultivated valley at the weſtern ſide of the town, preſenting indeed to the eye the appearance of an extenſive and richly adorned garden on both ſides the river. In this truly romantic ſituation ſtands Dartmouth, ſo built, that the chimnies of one tier of houſes are on a level with the entrances to thoſe above them; and, what is both beautiful and ſingular, as you walk the ſtreets, you ſee richly cultivated fields crowning the whole at a very conſiderable height.

The Harbour is very ſpacious, and the water very deep, capable of containing the whole of the Engliſh navy. The entrance is narrow, rendering it at times difficult for large veſſels to come in or go out without warping or towing. Paſſing the town, about half a mile up the river is a very commodious dry-dock, capable of admitting two or three veſſels at a time, built by a very public-ſpirited man, Mr. Sele; who has alſo contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the inhabitants, by permitting, at all times, a walk through a noble wood, by the ſide of the Dart, to be open for their accommodation. This delightful walk is terminated by a ſmall fort, where a few cannon are placed, and fired on particular days. Of the commercial importance of this town, little can be ſaid, and that little, unfortunately of an unpleaſant kind. The Newfoundland trade has long been its chief dependance, and it has in times of *peace* been a flouriſhing and a wealthy place; but this diſaſtrous war has completely effected its ruin. I aſſert it upon the authority of reſpectable men, merchants concerned in the trade, that there have been *at one time* three hundred ſail of veſſels belonging to Dartmouth employed in that trade; that, a very few years ſince, it had belonging to it a very large proportion of that number; and, in the preſent year, not *ten* have ſailed to the land. Nor is it at all certain (and by ſome perſons not thought probable), that *even peace*, conſidering the altered ſtate of Europe ſince the commencement of the war, will reſtore to this town, either its trade, or its ſpirit for commercial ſpeculations. The civil affairs of this town are managed by a mayor, a few aldermen, and freemen, who, as opportunity offers, elect two gentlemen to repreſent it in Parliament; and, in peaceable and flouriſhing times, are free and generous to their townſmen and neighbours, by giving public-dinners and other entertainments. Its public buildings are few: a very ancient Guildhall, in an almoſt ruinous ſtate; a neat brick-built Cuſtom-houſe, erected about ſixty years ſince; three pariſh-churches, and two Diſſenting-chapels; one of the Baptiſt, and the other of the Preſbyterian or Unitarian, denomination; the latter, however, is without a miniſter, and it is ſuppoſed will not be opened again.

There is likewiſe a houſe in the New Quay ſolely appropriated to public purpoſes, conſiſting of a coffee room, where the London and provincial papers are taken in, and which is ſupported by ſubſcription; an aſſembly-room, and card rooms: there is an aſſembly here once a fortnight during the winter, and public card-parties throughout the year; other public amuſements there are none.

The ſtate of literature and ſociety is at a very low ebb in this town. I have long ago heard it remarked, that the further you remove from the metropolis, the leſs of a taſte for literature, and a greater degree of indifference is obſervable reſpecting what books are publiſhed, and what takes place

in the learned world; and I have made the observation, that, in these respects, the West of England is inferior to the Eastern or Northern parts. To what particular cause it be owing, I cannot determine; but, certain it is, that a very considerable portion of mental debility, of intellectual supineness, of comparative ignorance of even the common civilities of polished life, is observable amongst the inhabitants of this town. That they should be less sensible of the varied beauties of nature by which they are surrounded than strangers, may easily be accounted for; as, however beautiful the scenery, it loses its effect upon those who perpetually behold it. Mercantile speculation—literary pleasures—the refinements of social life, are equally neglected.

To play the game of whist, and occasionally to employ a few hours in fishing, constitute the principal objects of pursuit. It may I think be admitted, that education in this town has never been thought of importance: certain it is, the objects of it have never been attained.

If however we may judge from appearances, a slight prospect of improvement is visible: there are now two boarding-schools for young gentlemen, both lately opened; one is kept by the curate of one of the parishes, and the other by a Dissenting minister; and, if proper encouragement be given to them, it is to be presumed, a considerable change for the better may be expected in the intellectual attainments of the rising generation.

It must not be forgotten, that there is a small book-society, principally confined to the circulation of pamphlets and reviews; and there was another formed upon a rather broader scale, but is has declined; because amongst its members no one could be found both willing and competent to manage its concerns. And as a proof that improvement may be expected, it is with pleasure I add, that I have heard a book-society has just been formed, composed entirely of ladies, with the exception of a clergyman, whom they have desired to act for them as treasurer and secretary. Public library there is none; and, except among professional men, no private ones. The inhabitants in general are to be classed among the middle rank in society: there are a *few* opulent families; a great many poor; but the poor are supplied with food, in the article of fish, at a very cheap rate. In other respects, provisions are higher than in the neighbouring towns. The population, lately ascertained, is about five thousand, exclusive of sailors; but the proportion of females is very large. NAUTICUS.

Dartmouth, July 13, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS *by the* FIRE-SIDE.

LET me retire at times from this bustle of life, and commune with myself in the closet of my heart. I now sit in the centre of a crowded city. Placed in the nave of this great wheel, it moves turbulently round, but I am still. A voluntary and temporary secession from society may have a tendency to brace and invigorate the mind, to give it a masculine independence, a happiness substantive and self-denied. Yet, I ought to consider, that such seclusion may degenerate into a sullen and selfish estrangement from the world, which, after all that has been said of it, is, to use Voltaire's phrase, a very passable world. Certain it is, that terrestrial enjoyment can never result from a cynical isolation. Short retirements ought rather to urge a sweet return. Like an healthful excursion in the country, this self-sequestration will promote the better health of the heart, and refresh it with a purer air; for, were it more corrupt and contaminated than what common intercourse with the world affords, who would be so hardy as to talk with himself?

I once was alone upon the Lake of K—; alone—for the boatmen, as to any touch of society, were no better than their boat: indeed they were worse, for their indifference to the beauties of the place checked my feelings, and repressed the coming inspiration of the scenery. When I escaped from them, and stood alone in the midst of vast nature, I was sensible of a pleasurable elevation and expansion of soul; a feeling of being placed nearer to God, by being farther from man; a sensation of self-sufficiency, which kept me buoyed above the earth, yet in full prospect of its sublime beauties. I thought myself Lord of Inisfallan, with all its sweet variety of grateful green; and I walked through this garden of nature with a degree of that proud independence which distinguishes a most amiable savage, Jean Jaques Rousseau. But a drizzling rain began to fall, and, from the same moment, my enthusiasm began to cool. The Genius of the Lake deserted me, and I, who thought I could spend my life in this grand wooded amphitheatre, in a delightful dilation of mind over this fair expanse of

of water, was glad, in little more than half an hour, to look out for company at the kitchen-fire. Ill calculated for general ſociety, I ſhould be a worſe hermit, except I could ſupport myſelf, as I believe hermits often did, by thinking that the world they affect to leave is talking of them. Even the mind of Rouſſeau might at times have been peopled with ſuch ideas.

How well-fitted would Inisfallan have been for the burial-place of Rouſſeau, for the repoſe of the man of nature and of truth. I have ſeen a view of the Iſle of Poplars, in the Lake at Ermenonville, where his body was, for a time, ſuffered to remain, until (I think, by a great want of taſte and delicate feeling) it was tranſported to the Pantheon of *men* at Paris. This was taking him by violence from the beloved boſom of nature, to place her child on the breaſt of a hired and proſtituted nurſe. He was not able to give reſiſtance; but, could he have done it, his free and indomitable ſpirit would have cry'd aloud—Leave—O leave me to repoſe! He who uſed to ſay, "That he never loved praying in his room; the walls, and other trifling works of men ſeemed to thruſt themſelves between God and him." He who ſaid, "When you ſee me at death's door lay me under a ſhady oak; I promiſe you I ſhall be better." I repeat it, it was a great want of national taſte, to ſqueeze the urn of ſuch a man among their mob of immortals. The 'coſtume' of characters would have been much better preſerved, by leaving him in a ſerene, ſequeſtered ſpot, on which the eyes repoſe, and every part of the ſcene ſpeaks for the hallowed inhabitant, and ſays,

"Placida *demum* in morte quieſco."

I lately ſaw another print, which I wiſhed, for the ſake of the moral contraſt, to have placed near that of the tomb at Ermenonville. A little old man, with ſhoulders elevated above the head, ſat in an arm-chair in the agony of death.—It was Frederic II. the late terrible warrior, and King of Pruſſia. Two grenadiers, one on each ſide, held, as high as their arms could extend, a large taper, and ſo exactly in the ſame attitude, that they ſtill appeared to act under his word of command. The Prince of Pruſſia was kneeling with awe, rather than ſorrow, at his ſide. No woman ventured to appear. Rouſſeau died in the arms of a woman, and that woman his wife. She has narrated his laſt converſation, which was beautifully characteriſtic. He deſired the window that looked into the lawn to be opened, that he might take a laſt view of divine nature; and, after ſpeaking to his wife in the language of endearment, and the kindeſt condolence, he got up to go to the window, fell down on the floor, and expired, while ſhe ſupported him in her arms.

What has become of theſe oppoſite men?—this republican, and this deſpot; this man-hater with the moſt humane heart, and this man-deſtroyer, who affected to love philoſophy and the Muſes, but only wanted their panegyric and adulation. Where are ye now?

Is mind merely the reſult of material organization; and, that organization deſtroyed, is the mind diſſipated and loſt, to paſs into ſome untried change, ſome new form of being? What is this breath of life, which animates the duſt of the ground? Is the ſoul a mere quality, the reſult of organization; or, is it only the powers of life, or life itſelf? Does the brain ſecrete thought as the liver does bile, or as other ſecretions not leſs wonderful in their reſult? Are we immortal only in the ſenſe of an implied indeſtructibility of the primary particles of matter, which are always changing from one combination to another, in the revolutions of the great wheel of exiſtence? It appears, that there is no body, of which identity can be predicated for any aſcertainable length of time, that the brain can never be in the ſame ſtate any two given moments, and that permanent identity can be but partial ſimilarity. "Thou'rt not thyſelf; for thou exiſts of many thouſand grains, that iſſue out of duſt." And when the whole organization of the brain is completely deſtroyed and diſſipated, it ſeems hard to conceive how conſciouſneſs can continue, unleſs it adheres, as a quality, to the indiviſible, indeſtructible atom, or is an element *ſui generis*.

The doctrine of the Chriſtian reſurrection of the *whole* man ſeems moſt agreeable to the theory of mind being the reſult of organization; but the Gnoſtic doctrine of a ſoul diſtinct from the body, which in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity was deemed heretical, became at length the general belief. The Gnoſtics themſelves got it from the Platonic doctrine, and Plato himſelf from the philoſophy of the Eaſt, which, in the Vedas, thus ſublimely imagines the ſpiritual, ætherial principle: "All ſpirit is homogeneous, the ſpirit of God in kind the ſame with that of man, though differing infinitely from it in degree; and, as material ſubſtance is mere illuſion, there exiſts, in this univerſe, only one

one generic, spiritual substance, the sole primary cause efficient, substantial, and formal, of all secondary causes and appearances whatever, but endued, in the highest degree, with a sublime, providential wisdom, and proceeding, by ways incomprehensible, to the spirits which emane from it." That spirit from which these created beings proceed, through which having proceeded they live, toward which they tend, and in which they are ultimately absorbed; that spirit is the Great One. Armstrong has made a poetical paraphrase:

There is, they say, (and I believe there is),
A spark within us of th'immortal fire,
That animates and moulds the grosser frame;
And, when the body sinks, escapes to Heav'n,
Its native seat, and mixes with the Gods.
Meanwhile, this heav'nly particle pervades
The mortal elements; in ev'ry nerve
It thrills with pleasure, or grows mad with pain;
And in its secret conclave, as it feels
The body's woes and joys, this ruling pow'r
Wields at its will the dull material world,
And is the body's health or malady.

It appears probable, that there are not in nature two substances of qualities so opposite, and even contradictory, as mind and body are supposed to be, which is nearly demonstrated from the impossibility of two such substances acting upon each other, without having one common quality between them. New elements are from time to time discovered, such as the electric, the magnetic, fluids, the *vis insita*, or principle of vitality inherent in the muscular fibre; the principle of acidity, called oxygen, which so long concealed itself from the European philosophers, but seems to have been early acknowledged in India, as a fifth element, under the name of "Ahass;" all these principles and elements lately discovered imply a yet unknown variety. The spirit of animation may be an element still more subtly material, even fire itself; the new caloric, and ancient *anima mundi*, which Voltaire has so well described in these comprehensive lines:

Ignis ubique latet, naturam complectitur omnem;
Cuncta parit, renovat, discidit, unit, alit.

Perhaps it is better not to think too much of our fate in futurity. It makes us once again children in the dark, and puts the mind into a state of terrifying ignorance, and hypochondriacal credulity, which makes it too subservient to those professing to be wiser, but, in reality, not a whit wiser, in those vast obscurities than ourselves: and, in truth, the general behaviour of the clergy, their personal worldly-mindedness, and political servility, make the heart revolt from the profession. Is not the existence of a clerical order inconsistent with the true principles of Protestant-dissenters, who take the New Testament as their plainest and best instructor, who are all equal as members of Christ's kingdom, and over whom such a distinction of spiritual rank must tend to introduce a human authority usurpatory of the right of Jesus as Christ? It is curious, that those who enjoy life the most, should fear death the least; and, certainly, that most vivacious breed of men, the French, seem to die, as they live, in more apparent good-humour than any other nation in Europe. The Turkish idea of its being an inevitable destiny blunts the sharpness of death; and, to my feelings, it gives a degree of social warmth to this chilling change, when I think how many thousands are, at the same instant, sharing in the companionship of mortality. Death, says Milton, is to life the crown or shame. Certainly it is most honourable, and may be suffered with a sort of enjoyment in the field of battle, in the cause of our country. There it becomes *productive*, and has a value. Burns describes this beautifully:

Nae could faint-hearted doubtings teize him;
Death comes—Wi fearless eyes he sees him;
Wi bloody haund, a welcome gies him;
And when he fa's,
His lateſt draught of breathing leaves him
In faint huzzas.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION *through* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *during the* SUMMER *of* 1797.

(Continued from p. 106.)

FROOME, SOMERSETSHIRE, *Friday* 7. To this place, and all its inhabitants, I was hitherto a perfect stranger. But I was not long permitted to remain so. My name soon transpired. It flew from house to house; and I found myself suddenly and unexpectedly in the midst of friends. I was too agreeably importuned to resist the temptation of a temporary delay. Excursions in the neighbourhood were planned; a cheerful party was formed for the evening; and the most flattering attention was paid to my comfort and my welfare.

In the morning, we rambled through the romantic dell, called *Vales Bottom*,

into which the various branches of the river Froome empty themſelves. Thence their collected waters flow onward beyond Freſhford, between which and Bathford they are joined by another ſtream, and empty themſelves into the Avon.

In this dell, we viſited a cloth-mill, where we ſaw ſeveral women waiting for *ſpare-wool*, which they ſpin with the hand, at 2½d. per lb. Upon inquiry, I learned that it was great work to ſpin two pounds in a day. The children employed in the factory earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week; for which, in the ſummer time, they work fourteen hours in the day. I need not add, their looks were pallid and miſerable. The women, who pick knots off the work, earn from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per week, to which may be added the little perquiſite of the wool picked off—perhaps, on an average, about 6d. per week more. From hence, we traced the dingle upwards to its abrupt termination or boundary, where, amidſt a luxuriant bed of daffodils, the fairies of the fountains may be ſuppoſed to repoſe themſelves. Here I was ſhewn a very curious and myſterious ſpring, which, I was informed, flows outward to the river for one half of the year, and inward from the river during the other half: and, it is affirmed by the neighbouring people, always to change its courſe (without the leaſt reſpect to the act of parliament that altered the ſtyle) on Old Midſummer's Day.

Vales Farm is alſo another of the remarkables in the neighbourhood of this dingle. The houſe was formerly the manor houſe, and here are ſtill the ruins of an antique parlour, and of a Roman Catholic chapel, now uſed as a woodhouſe. The farm conſiſts only of little better than 100 acres; yet, I was informed, that it paid 60l. a year direct taxes.

Having explored this dale to its upper extremity, we now returned to trace it downward, and amuſe ourſelves with its ſinuous appendages, and expanding varieties; among which muſt not be forgotten its uſeful lime-kilns, nor its picturesque, half-ruined bridges—ſtill leſs, the rude old excavation in the rock, to which we aſcended, and at the mouth of which, ſheltered by a fine ſcreen of coppice wood, we ſet ourſelves down to liſten to the murmuring of the waters haſtening over their broken bed, and mark the browzing flock, and here and there a cottage that diverſified the ſequeſtered ſcene. Deſcending ſtill lower by ſome ruined and deſerted buildings, we came to a conſiderable fulling-mill, over whoſe dam (after all not unfrequently the beſt of all *artificial* caſcades, becauſe, in fact, the leaſt artificial), the wide ſheet of water, now ſwoln by frequent rains, guſhing with rude roar, and driving over its ſteep and craggy bed finely overſhadowed with trees of all growths, preſented us with ſome very intereſting ſcenery, which, if not picturesque, was ſomething more—was poetical, if I may be allowed the expreſſion.

Purſuing now our road along the ridge of the dell to the *village of Elm*, we were preſented with a new ſcene, of which the prominent objects were ſome iron-mills and cots, overhung by rocky and woody precipices on the one ſide, and the village itſelf ſituated on the oppoſite bank, under which the river ruſhed and foamed along; and the correſpondent accompaniments of which were new ramifications of the dingle in the rear, one of which was cloathed and choaked up, as it were, with luxuriant trees and underwood, forming a ſort of pent-up ſea or torrent of waving foliage, through which the real ſtream that guſhed was rather marked by its murmurings than its obvious courſe, till it ruſhed out to mingle itſelf with the main river.

Iſſuing from this romantic dingle, we croſſed ſome fields to the neighbourhood of a leather-manufactory, and another fulling-mill, to amuſe ourſelves with the reverberations of a double echo.

We now returned to Froome, and devoted the remainder of the day to friendſhip and conviviality.

Saturday 8. *Froome.* The early part of this day was devoted to the factories, and to the different proceſſes of card-making, carding, and ſpinning of wool, and other objects that ſeemed worthy of obſervation; among which muſt not be forgotten, the famous caſk (at the ſign of the Bell, if I recollect rightly) which is about as high as a two-pair of ſtairs window, and holds I know not how many hundred hogſheads of ale. I need not add to this fact the remark, that Froome is a large and flouriſhing town. It is built upon very abrupt hills. The houſes are of ſubſtantial ſtone, and the ſtreets are paved, or rather pitched. Manufacturers earn from 10s. to 12s. per week—ſome more. Huſbandmen not more than from 8s. to 9s. The church is ſpacious and neat; but the majority of the inhabitants are Diſſenters. There are four meeting houſes; one Methodiſt, one Preſbyterian, one of General, and one (the largeſt of all) of Particular Baptiſts: the Unitarians are few; and of known proſelytes to "the Age of Reaſon" there are none.

After

After dinner, we walked to *Longlete*, in Wiltſhire; a heavy, dull, and taſteleſs incumbrance, every thing belonging to which is in hideous taſte, the Park excepted; and even that is but ſo-ſo. The canal is nothing better than a naſty ſtagnant pool; and the Aviary no longer contains any thing worthy of notice. But I forget that a great perſonage is reported to have thought, that this place was altogether *a very fine thing*. We returned to Froome, to ſpend the evening with a friend, from whoſe garden we had a view of the famous white horſe cut out on the ſide of a hill.

Sunday 9. *Beckington*, through which we next paſſed, is a conſiderable manufacturing village, well built with ſtone. In it is a large boarding-ſchool, the maſter of which was building himſelf a handſome new houſe.

Rode is another large, but leſs handſome, village; exhibiting many very mean cottages, and the appearance of much dirt and wretchedneſs. In the manufactures here, many men, women, and children are employed.

Farley, the next place we arrived at, is a little ſcattered village, but well-built with ſtone. At the entrance are ſome good old houſes, particularly one, in the ſpacious garden of which a reſpectable clerical-looking man was diligently employed in collecting roſe-leaves, probably for the medicinal purpoſes of his good lady, the Madam Bountiful of the village. The church is a plain, neat, little building.

Farley had once a caſtle, the memory of which is ſtill preſerved upon the map. Of this, a ſmall fragment of the ruin, with the addition of much new work, is made into a farm-houſe. The other remains are parts of a very extenſive wall, with fragments of three or four towers, of one of which the ſhell is tolerably entire, and finely veſted with Time's venerable livery, the ivy; and a chapel, with a painted dormitory to the left, miſerably out of repair. In this are ſome fine monuments of the Hungerford family: one very ancient; another bearing date 1648: the effigies are cut in white marble, in a good ſtile of ſculpture. There are alſo ſome curious reliques; the armour of the Hungerford family, and Oliver Cromwell's ſaddle. In the vault are ſeveral old coffins, and ſome curious mummies, the leaden caſes of which are molded to the forms and features of the reſpective faces.

Hence, by a foot-track, through a country at once wild and fertile, we proceeded to *Ivern* (or *Iford*), which preſented a ſcene of beauty and fertility; the river Froome, here a wide and rapid ſtream, and finely embowered, flowing through an antique ſtone bridge, between two hills, up one of which, by the road-ſide, the village is ſcattered. At the front of this picture, juſt beyond the bridge, are placed two handſome houſes, the reſidences of Mr. Graysford and Mr. Weſt. From hence (entering the county of Wilts) with little deviation from the courſe of the Froome, a diverſified and ſomewhat romantic track conducted us to Freſhford; the hills that riſe from the borders of the ſtream being on one ſide finely wooded, and on the other ſprinkled with hamlets and cottages, while the downs, with a range of ruins at the baſe, terminate the perſpective.

Freſhford. We approached this winding village through a hay-field, whoſe abundant crop did not appear much injured by the wetneſs of the ſeaſon. At the entrance is an apparently good and ſpacious inn, built with ſtone, but which the taſte either of the proprietor or the occupant has cauſed to be painted, to give it the reſemblance of flaring red brick. The ſituation of this village is hilly and the buildings are ſtraggling; but the appearance is altogether pleaſingly romantic, and it commands proſpects of a fine country.

We paſſed the works of a canal then cutting from Newbury to Bath, to communicate with the Coal-canal, whence the ſinuoſities of the Froome conducted us to

Stoke, a romantic and beautiful little village, ſcattered from the hill-top all the way down to the water-edge.

We now take our final leave of Wiltſhire, and, following no further the courſe of the river Froome, mount, by a ſteep aſcent, to *Claverton Down*, not without ſome indication in the appearance of the manſions we paſſed, of the elegance of that fine city we were about to approach; and of which, with all the luxuriant ſcenery around, we had preſently a noble view from *Prior Park*.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *of* PROFESSOR BYGGE, *of* COPENHAGEN, *on the* NEW SYSTEM *of* WEIGHTS *and* MEASURES *adopted in* FRANCE.

THE learned Profeſſor Bÿgge, of Copenhagen, was lately employed in a miſſion to Paris, the expreſs object of which was to examine the merits of the new French metrical ſyſtem, and the practicability of its introduction into foreign countries. His obſervations upon the various

various curiosities, and the collections relative to the arts and sciences, with which the metropolis of the French republic abounds, have already been presented to the British public in an English translation. A second volume has lately been published by the same author, containing, among other matter, remarks on the French system of weights and measures, which we shall give to our readers. Professor Bygge shews himself considerably averse to this system; and perhaps the time is come in which this important plan may be examined with more impartiality in France, as the first impressions produced by this bold and ingenious undertaking are very considerably worn off.

Professor Bygge begins by shewing the great inconvenience which was felt by the extreme variety of weights and measures in common use in France, which differed not only in distant provinces, but even in neighbouring towns; and he justly praises the wise intentions of the government, in reducing the whole to a common standard. "The easiest, simplest, and least expensive method of accomplishing this object," he observes, "would have been, doubtless, to have taken for the standard of length the French foot *(pied de roi)*, the use of which was universal throughout France, and its relation with the measures of other countries most accurately ascertained. In like manner, for admeasurement of weight, the *poids de marc* might have been rigidly adhered to, as it is much used throughout Europe, and well known in commerce. The Paris pint, which legally contains forty-eight cubic inches, would have answered all the purposes of a measure for fluids; and the Paris bushel for dry goods. By these simple means, all the well-known measures might have been preserved, which have been in constant use for centuries; and the public would not have lost the French foot, and the *poids de marc*, which have been employed in a vast number of mathematical, philosophical, and chemical calculations; and in a multitude of books, French and others. There would have been no difficulty in having accurate standards of these measures sent to the different departments, and their use enjoined by law.

"But this idea appeared too simple. It was wished not only to procure an equality of weights and measures for France, but to take a basis of admeasurement from nature herself, to introduce it in every country and to give to the whole world the same system of weights and measures. It was likewise supposed that their accuracy could never be impaired, or at least might always be restored, should the original standards be destroyed by fire or any other accidents, or injured by the lapse of time.

"The plan of the new French metrical system is certainly due to Borda, whose knowledge and ingenuity are well known. I have often observed to him that I was surprized that the simple pendulum under the latitude 45° should not be assumed as the unity for a measure of length, since this standard is so easy to be found, and to be fixed with rigorous exactness.

"His answer was, that it would not suit their purpose to use it, since it would be necessary, in determining its length, to employ the divisions of time, which themselves are arbitrary. But surely time and its divisions must be considered as fixed and unalterable in nature, as long as the globe continues to turn on its axis with an equal motion.

"The metre is the basis of the new French system of admeasurement. It is a ten millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole. The length of a degree of the meridian has been measured at 45° of latitude; every thing therefore depends on the accuracy with which this has been ascertained. Now, the imperfection of our mechanical instruments, joined to the comparative weakness of our organs of sight, the greater or less serenity of the atmosphere, the difficulty of well distinguishing the signals, and many other obstacles, all of these expose the most practised astronomer, when using the best instruments, to commit errors, which he is afterwards obliged to correct in an arbitrary manner. With the most accurate instruments, he may commit an error of one toise in ten thousand. This assertion is not founded merely on hypothesis, but on the experience of many years which I have had in trigonometrical surveys.

"Besides, the instruments made in France, not being constructed with as much accuracy as they are capable of being brought to, I think I am authorised to consider the error which I mentioned as more considerable; but allowing only this, it would make the difference of a twentieth of a line in the metre, and certainly this is not inconsiderable. But I am persuaded, from the dimensions of the meridian taken for the metrical basis, that the error may easily be double what I have mentioned, or the tenth of a line.

"The degrees to the north ought to be larger than the others; however, notwithstanding all the care and accuracy bestowed on this subject, it was found that under the latitude 43° 31′ the degree measured 57,048 toises; and in 45° 43′, it was 57,040 according to one measurement, and 57,050 according to another.

"This difference of ten toises shews that I have not exaggerated in supposing it possible, and even unavoidable, that an error might be committed, amounting to no less than six toises in a single degree.

"Hence it may be seen that even such accurate astronomers as Cassini and La Caille have not been able to come nearer the truth than one toise in ten thousand, and I suspect never will make a closer approximation; and from their own calculations the metre ought to be 3.0807 French feet.

"Since, however, the decree of the 18th Germinal fixed it at 3.0794 French feet, Bouguer's admeasurement of the meridian at Peru must have been adhered to, in which the elevation of the earth under the equator is reckoned at a three hundred and twentieth of its axis. But who is not struck with these arbitrary hypotheses, and with the difference which exists between these two bases for determining the metre, each of which appears as probable as the other, and yet differing the tenth of a line! In my opinion the true dimensions of the metre are still subject to a greater uncertainty than the length of the simple pendulum under a given latitude; and it cannot yet be affirmed with truth that the length of the metre is justly given, that it is invariable, and fixed by a natural standard.

"It has besides been taken for granted that the curvature of the arc of the meridian, from the equator to the pole, forms a perfect ellipsis. But this is still a mere hypothesis, for the degrees measured by Beccaria at Turin, by Liesganig in Hungary and Austria, and by La Caille on the coast of Africa, seem to prove that this curvature is by no means a perfectly regular ellipsis. This therefore would make it impossible to calculate the length of the whole meridian from the measurement of only a few degrees, and consequently would throw an equal difficulty on the valuation of the true length of the metre.

"In the new French system every division, from the highest to the lowest, is made by tens. This undoubtedly affords the greatest facility for calculations; but it may be doubted whether this mode of division is equally eligible for mechanics. I am of opinion that actual subdivisions of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, &c. may be made with much more accuracy than those of tenths. These last are a real school of patience for instrument-makers. In practical mechanics it is an undoubted truth that it is impossible to divide by tens and hundreds with the same exactness as by two; and this is shewn particularly in the construction of octants, quadrants, theodolites, graphometres, &c.

"If the new metrical system should come to be adopted universally, our successors would cease to have any connection with the science of their predecessors. Let us imagine our posterity employing the New Republican Calendar, using instruments divided into 100 degrees, and dividing the day into ten hours, undertaking to read astronomical, geographical, and nautical observations made in past times. To understand these observations, they must be reduced at every line, to translate our present language of calculation into their own idiom, and all their time will be taken up in reducing the antient divisions of time and space into correspondent modern terms. Soon they will be fatigued with these perpetually recurring calculations, and will reject altogether all books of the old style; and thus the fruit of so much laborious research made by our predecessors will be entirely thrown aside. The same will happen in works of natural philosophy and chemistry, in every case where weights and measures are concerned.

"This is a real and powerful obstacle to the progress of arts and sciences; for, to bring to perfection the sciences of astronomy, geography, and hydrography, it is particularly necessary to compare the result of antient and modern observations.

"Conformably to the new system the day was to be divided into ten hours, the hour into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds.

"The two excellent watch-makers, Berthoud and Breguet, along with some others, made however remonstrances with the directory, in the name of their whole body, on the great inconveniences which would ensue from such a division of time, and the particular injury which the whole trade would suffer thereby.

"This had the effect of obtaining from the government a resolution to postpone this innovation. I have only seen in Paris two clocks constructed on these divisions. One is a large clock set up in the

middle

middle of the *Façade* of the Thuilleries, looking to the garden, which drew a good many gazers as an object of curiosity out of the common mode; the other is properly a time-piece, made by Berthoud, which has gone very regularly for these fifteen months.

"As to what concerns the Republican Calendar, difficulties likewise occur with regard to the precise period at which the French year begins. It ought to be on the day, in which, according to astronomical observations, the sun enters the first point of the sign Libra. Now the sun does not enter this sign every year on the same day and hour, and thus the republican year is equally subject to variations; and it is besides very difficult to determine this period, both for the past and the future. But, in the calendar of all other European nations, which is consecrated by long use and by the approbation of the greatest legislators and astronomers for its exactness, the computation of time, by the assistance of an easy intercalation, may be made for many centuries, past and to come; a computation which will not produce an error of a single day, compared with the true astronomical calculation, in less than 3200 years. It surely required more mature reflection, before a chronological system was to be abandoned, which possessed so much simplicity, facility in computation, and such rigorous exactness.

"The names adopted in this new system, such as, *metre*, *are*, *stére*, *litre*, and *gramme*, will long have a barbarous sound to the ears of the people; and it will be no less difficult for them to comprehend that the prefixed terms *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*, denote division by ten, an hundred, and a thousand, and that *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, signify multiplication by these numbers; and the fact is, that, notwithstanding the pains taken by the Directory to introduce the new system, by multiplying models of the standard weights, and distributing them to the departments, its use is almost entirely confined to the limits of Paris, and to the public officers, the latter using the new system merely in compliance with express orders. The greater number of the vast population of France neither know nor understand the new system, and continue in the old track; and it will probably require some centuries before this system has entirely displaced the use of the antient weights and measures.

"How great the difficulty then of introducing the new metrical system throughout Europe? There are reforms which are liable to too many obstacles in their introduction, and which entrench upon too powerful and multiplied interests, to be undertaken without the most serious inconveniences to the present state of society. It is in such cases however, that the necessity for such reforms may often be obviated by wise and prudent measures on the part of government."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. ALLARDYCE has taken much pains to shew that the conduct of the Directors of the Bank of England has been censurable, for not increasing the dividends upon Bank-stock, and it must be confessed that his premises *appear* to warrant his conclusion, I was not, however, satisfied by the explanation which he gives of such paradoxical conduct, on the part of the Directors. Their interest in the concern was, I thought, too great to be despised, and to keep the dividend much below the point to which it could safely be carried, appeared to me an instance of negligence altogether unparalleled. I therefore consulted Dr. Adam Smith; and reflecting upon his observations, I felt convinced that the Bank-directors have not merited the blame imputed to them by Mr. Allardyce.

Perhaps I may be able to suggest to that gentleman the ground of his mistake.

He finds that private Bankers can divide yearly 13¾ per cent. upon their capital, and *therefore* he considers that the Bank of England could increase their dividends either to that rate, or near it, or perhaps beyond it.

The capital of private Bankers, however, does not exceed what is necessary to keep by them for the discharge of their engagements, their notes, &c. as they come in. A private Banker, we may suppose, gains five per cent. per annum, upon the whole amount of the notes and bills which he can circulate. To support that circulation, it is only requisite that he should hold a certain proportion of cash in his hands. His profits are to be reckoned upon the amount necessary for that purpose. If, for instance, upon an average he circulates notes, &c. to the amount of a million, and the capital, or the quantity of money which enables him to do this, is a quarter of a million, he will gain upon that capital 20 per cent. per annum, deducting the expence of managing his business.

A part of that capital, besides, may be deposited in his hands by others without any interest, or at a rate of interest lower than what he himself charges. In that case his profits will be still further increased according to the amount and nature of those deposits. The profits of London-bankers, who do not issue notes, seem entirely to arise from the advantageous employment of the money deposited in their hands. Upon any capital of their own which they may employ, common interest alone can usually be obtained; but when to this amount is added the interest yielded by the deposits of their customers, their profits may be sufficiently large.

But the Bank of England stands in a situation very different. Besides the capital in money which like other Banks it must hold (at least when it is not, as at present, restrained from paying in specie), the Bank of England has lent to Government a capital of above 11 millions, for which, instead of the profit which that capital, if it could be employed, would naturally yield, it receives only three per cent per annum.

Amount of accumulated capital supposed to be - -		£.4,000,000
Amount of deposits, ditto - - - - -		2,500,000
		6,500,000
Lent by the Bank to Government for six years without Interest - - - - -	3,000,000	
Amount of cash held for answering demands supposed to be - - - - - -	1,000,000	
		4,000,000
		2,500,000
Profit upon this disposeable sum of £2,500,000 - -		125,000
To which add profits stated above, - - - -		1,150,000
		1,275,000
Deduct income-tax - - - - - - -		127,500
Remains as supposed total of profit - - - -		1,147,500

The present circumstances of the Bank may yield a dividend of about 10l. per cent. which amount, in various ways, has actually been divided. But if payments were made in specie, the amount of Bank-notes circulated would be reduced in proportion to the specie so employed, and the profits of those notes must be reduced also, together with the profits upon the whole concern. It would not perhaps be prudent in the Directors to raise the dividend at once to its highest rate, when the continuance of that high rate must be very precarious. Probably one third part of the capital originally subscribed by the Bank-proprietors, would be sufficient to carry on their business to its present extent; and, *then indeed*, the dividends might be very much increased.

Mr. Allardyce claims a division of the sum which the Bank has accumulated. This accumulation, however, is the only real efficient capital that the Bank possesses. Divide it among the Proprietors, and in the first place their annual dividend would be diminished by the amount of the simple interest which that sum would yield;—in the next place, when payments were to be made in specie, the business could not be conducted with facility or security, and perhaps an absolute stoppage might take place.

I know not whether any one has considered, in a just point of view, the suspension of payments in specie by the Bank. Certainly no *injury* to the nation was to be apprehended if all the cash that it possessed had been sent to foreign countries by the operations of commerce.

To me therefore it appears, that, in adopting the measure in question, the Bank-directors were actuated by the view of extending their paper-circulation, and of augmenting in consequence their assistance to Government. On the part of Government, a minor consideration might be, that a quantity of specie was thereby reserved in the Bank-coffers, for a purpose to which so much was then applied—the payment of foreign subsidies. The measure, however, was of a desperate complexion; but the brave are said to be Fortune's favourites, and the rash are often indebted to her, for "hair-breadth escapes."

At a future opportunity, I will endeavour to shew in what manner and degree that measure has been detrimental to the nation.

Sept. 1, 1801. J. N. HUNT.

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS even your Magazine is not always pure from rhetorical flouriſhes againſt foreſtallers, regraters, and monopolizers, I feel an inclination to try, whether or not you will admit a little cloſe reaſoning in favour of thoſe whom, after long and diſintereſted conſideration, I regard, not only as abſolutely incapable of doing harm, but as eſſentially requiſite to the commerce of *all the neceſſaries of life*.

The reaſons why any perſon buys any commodity to ſell again: or, why any perſon ſells any thing to another, knowing that the buyer intends to ſell it again, are,

1. Becauſe the perſon who buys to ſell again, can improve the article by additional *labour*.

2. Becauſe, with regard to the diſpoſal of the article to the conſumer, he poſſeſſes ſuperior *information*.

3. Becauſe he has more *time*.

4. Becauſe he has more *capital*.

5. Becauſe he will, in general, take more *care* of the article, when it is his own property, than if he were to ſell it for another man.

Try any caſe of foreſtalling by the above poſitions, and you will find that the foreſtaller has benefited the public, by increaſing the value of the commodity, in ſome one of thoſe ways, or in ſeveral, or in all combined.

Again:

1. It is not for the advantage of the public, that the owner of any commodity ſhould ſell it to the conſumer before it has received the requiſite quantity of *labour*.

2. It is not for the advantage of the public, that he ſhould ſell for a lower price than he would otherwiſe ſell for, in conſequence of want of *information*.

3. It is not for the advantage of the public, that he ſhould ſell for a lower price, in conſequence of want of *time*.

4. It is not for the advantage of the public, that he ſhould ſell for a lower price, in conſequence of want of *capital*.

5. It is not for the advantage of the public, that any commodity ſhould be ſold for a lower price, in conſequence of the want of *care*, or the diſhoneſty of a perſon ſelling on commiſſion.

Try all political-regulations that impede the free courſe of trade by the above rules, and you will find that they are diſadvantageous to the public, in ſome one of the above ways, or in ſeveral, or in all combined.

This ſubject is not of temporary intereſt, from being at preſent under diſcuſſion; but, in a country where the prime article of ſubſiſtence is annually imported, and where, of courſe, the moſt abundant harveſt is ſcarcity, it is a ſubject of high and perpetual importance. I am willing to illuſtrate theſe rules by examples; and, from time to time, to prove the theory by the practice from which it is taken, in as ſhort and logical a manner as I can.

MISORHETOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* JOURNEY *from* COPENHAGEN *to* HAMBURG, *&c.*

(Continued from Page 107.*)*

EARLY in the morning of the 28th of April, we left the farm-houſe at which we ſlept, and proceeded on our journey. We breakfaſted at *Remmels*, a ſmall and inconſiderable village, and from thence continued our journey to Itzehoe, which was our next ſtage, diſtant from Remmels fourteen miles. As we approached this town, the fields, which were chiefly ſown with wheat and barley, were incloſed by hedges of black-thorn, and the country appeared to be well cultivated; ſtill the roads were very heavy, and the wheels of our vehicle were, for the greater part of the way, ſo enveloped in ſand, that we were ſometimes obliged to get out and walk, as the horſes, though we had four, could with difficulty proceed. Immediately before we arrived at Itzehoe, the proſpect from a mountain, or rather a hill (for nothing is here on a grand ſcale), at the foot of which lies the town, is very pleaſing; the country before us appearing to be more populous, better cultivated, and graced with more trees than we had been accuſtomed to behold. At length, we arrived at Itzehoe, with our faces as ſun-burnt as if we had been an India-voyage, which was occaſioned by the reflection of the ſun from the ſand. We went to the Hamburg Coffee-houſe, where the accommodations were ſo good (indeed they were the beſt that we had met with ſince we left Copenhagen) and the people ſo very civil, that we were induced to ſtay two days to reſt ourſelves, as our journey for the laſt ſeventy miles had been extremely fatiguing.

Itzehoe has a very ancient origin: it is named from a fortreſs built the beginning of the ninth century, by order of Charles the Great, to repel the incurſions of the Danes into Germany: this fortreſs was called Eſſeho or Iſſeho; in proceſs of time, it was ſurrounded by a number of houſes, which

which about the middle of the thirteenth century obtained the privileges of a town. It has since been several times destroyed, but is now a small, agreeable, and well-built town, partly situated on the river Stöer, which runs into the Elbe, and has been erroneously mentioned, by some travellers, as a canal cut from that river. It is distant from Hamburg forty seven miles. The church, which is in the market-place, is very small, but the steeple is high, and of a particularly light architecture; it stands on four small iron-pillars, which at a distance are hardly perceivable.

From Itzehoe to Glückstadt is twelve miles: part of the road is across a large heath covered with sand, between which and Krempt, is the village of *Steinburg*, consisting of about sixty large farm houses, the economy of which was the same as of that before described. The upper part of the gable-ends of the farm-houses in this part of Germany, like many of the houses in the West Indies, considerably overhang the lower part. Some of these farmers are rich; in one house which we visited, the rooms were not only neatly but elegantly furnished: I was told that the proprietor was worth 40,000 specie-dollars, the whole of which he had accumulated by farming. On a rising ground, about a mile from this village, is a monument, in the form of an obelisk, which has a subterraneous passage leading to the palace of Count Rantzau, a mile distant, in the county of that name. Half-way between Itzehoe and Glückstadt, is the small town of *Krempe* now only remarkable for the height of its steeple, which serves as a mark for seamen. It was formerly situated on the banks of the Elbe, and so strongly fortified that it sustained a siege of above twelve months, during the civil wars of Germany; its fortifications are now no more. The road from this town is the same as in France (*a chaussée* on each side of a *pavé*, rising in the middle), the country about here being low and marshy; it is in some parts highly cultivated, and scattered all over with farms of different sizes, which give pleasing ideas to the reflecting traveller, when he learns that it is only 150 years since this part of the country was a complete swamp, of no possible use to either man or beast.

Glückstadt, which we entered over a fine, broad draw-bridge, is fortified, but the fortifications are in want of repair. This is the Danish capital of Holstein; it contains a court of judicature and a court of chancery for that province. It may be said that Glückstadt is a small, well built town; several canals run through it, the principal one crosses the top of the market-place, and is here connected with another, which divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The harbour is broad, and has water sufficient to admit large vessels; it is defended by a castle on the Elbe—if that may be called a defence, which would require some other fortifications to defend itself: indeed, in the opinion of those who have seen the fortifications in France and the Netherlands, such as those of Lisle and of Valenciennes, of Maestricht and of Breda, the defences of this country will almost dwindle into insignificant entrenchments; nevertheless, they are not to be despised, as in *these things* the name goes a great way. This town has not so much commerce as it formerly had, though it enjoys the same privileges as the Hans Towns; besides which, all religions are tolerated here, which is not the case in the latter places. The people of Glückstadt appear unpleasant to strangers, but, I am told, that they are very sociable amongst themselves: they imitate the Germans rather than the Danes, and their manners are, in consequence, a mixture of both. In their inattention to foreigners, they reminded me of my own countrymen, whose want of feeling and regard for men of other countries are proverbial on all parts of the Continent.

We remained several days at Glückstadt; and, as we had now arrived on the banks of the Elbe, I took a retrospective view of my journey from Copenhagen hither. I had been in Norway and Sweden, and found on this journey, that the bold and sublime scenery, with which those countries abound, was but ill-exchanged for the views in Denmark and its continental dominions; still in the latter places the picturesque sometimes occurred, but of romantic prospects we had none, unless those about Apenrade and Flensburg might be called such. In many parts of Sleswick and Holstein (as before mentioned) nothing was to be seen but large tracts of land, with here and there a few brown furze-bushes, with hardly a spot of verdure to cheer the weary eye of the traveller: some parts of Holstein particularly reminded me of Salisbury-plain in England. Through the whole extent of this route, there is little to gratify the philosopher, the man of taste, or the man who travels for the purposes of information. Indeed the attainment of useful knowledge on this journey was placed farther from our reach, by not having the advantage that is found on other parts of the continent;

tinent: I allude to the public-tables, which ſo much enliven travelling in France, Flanders, Germany, &c. From this ſource much information is ſometimes obtained, as men of education and ſcience are frequently to be met with at the *tables-d'hôte* in theſe countries. Still we had not many inconveniences to encounter on our journey. In England, we are often ſtopped by toll-gates; in France and Flanders by the barriers; and in Holland and Germany, there is no end to the ſtoppages, either by the ſurly and ſupercilious centinel, the impoſing cuſtom-houſe-officer, or the collector of the *paſſagée-gelt* (paſſage-money): nothing of this kind occurs in the journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg, if we except three or four turnpikes in Zealand and Fünen, and the interrogatories adminiſtered to us at the Caſtle of Gottorp. At each ſtage, we generally procured a bottle or two of wine, ſome cold meat and white bread; as there was nothing but black bread and French brandy to be had at the ſmall inns, or barns, into which we drove between the ſtages, to refreſh our horſes and drivers. After we arrived on the Continent, particularly after we had paſſed Haderſlében and Apenràde, the change was very perceptible in the dreſs, manners, and language of the inhabitants. The dreſs of the higher claſſes was more ſtiff; and that of the lower claſſes (as we approached Germany) was leſs cleanly than we had been accuſtomed to ſee in the Daniſh iſles. The manners and behaviour of both the higher and lower claſſes in Jutland and Holſteïn were repulſive, which made them appear to conſiderable diſadvantage to us, particularly when contraſted with thoſe of the Danes, who are in general hoſpitable, and attentive to ſtrangers. The languages ſpoken in Sleſwick and Holſteïn are Daniſh, *Plàt Dytch* (Ang. low German), and *Dytch*, i. e. German. In the northern parts of Sleſwick, from our landing at Aareſünd, till we reached Apenràde, the Daniſh language is generally ſpoken; but, from thence to Sleſwick (the town of Flenſburg excepted) we heard nothing but *Plàt Dytch*. At Sleſwick, as before mentioned, the German language is ſpoken fluently, as it is all over Holſteïn*. The cultivation of the Daniſh Iſlands was far ſuperior to that of the countries which we had laſt paſſed through; but natural cauſes operate greatly in favour of the former: yet, it is ſaid, that Sleſwick and Holſteïn contain more inhabitants on a ſquare-mile than is to be found in either Zealand or Fünen.

The expence of a poſt-waggon and four horſes from Aareſünd to Glückſtadt, was at the rate of a ſpecie-dollar per Daniſh-mile, the whole amounting to twenty-eight ſpecie-dollars (i. e. 6l. 6s. ſterling). Had we gone direct from Copenhagen to Hamburg, the whole expence of only poſt-waggons and boats would have been 12l. 13s. ſterling; to which, our expences on the road being added, the amount would have been about 24l. ſterling. If a perſon have no buſineſs to call him to Hamburg, it would be adviſeable for him to take our route (by which he will ſave forty miles in diſtance) and from Glückſtadt proceed in a boat to Cuxhaven; the boat will coſt about ten ſpecie-dollars, including which, he will ſave at leaſt from 8l. to 10l. ſterling; as the expences at Hamburg, and from thence to Cuxhaven, are immoderately high. I have been thus particular in giving the regular rate of poſting, as fixed by the government, becauſe travellers who do not underſtand the languages are liable to be impoſed on. To this it may be neceſſary to add, that the rate of travelling in Sleſwick and Holſteïn, with *two horſes* (for whether you travel in your own carriage, or in a poſt-waggon, the charge is the ſame) is two marks and four ſkillings, Holſteïn-currency (i. e. 2s. 10d. ſterling) per Daniſh mile in Sleſwick, and per German mile in Holſteïn.

From Glückſtadt to Hamburg, through the villages of Elmſhorne and Pinneberg, and the town of Altona, is about forty-three miles; the journey is generally performed in the ſame kind of vehicle as we travelled in from Copenhagen. Through the whole of this extent of country there is nothing intereſting, or worthy the atten-

* I omitted to mention in my Sketch of Copenhagen, that the German and French languages are uſually ſpoken in the polite circles of that city: the Daniſh language not being liked, on account of the diſagreeable tone uſed in its pronunciation. The Danes, particularly the inhabitants of the capital, wiſh to be thought a poliſhed nation, they therefore adopt the languages of that claſs of nations. Engliſh is not ſo much ſpoken as it was formerly. When the King returned home from his Engliſh tour, it was the faſhion in the *beau-monde* to ſpeak that language; but, like moſt faſhions which are founded more in novelty than in reaſon, it has now loſt much of the public eſtimation: there is at preſent (in 1796) but one Engliſh teacher in Copenhagen, and he has but little practice.

tion of the intelligent traveller. The entrance into Hamburg is through the Altona-gate; on the approach to the city, it has a grand appearance, but this is wholly forgotten, when you have been in it half an hour.

N. B. In my last Sketch, *Ritzebuttle* is stated to contain 80 houses, it should have been 200.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* JOURNEY *to the* SUMMIT *of* MOUNT PERDU, *one of the* UPPER PYRENNEES, *by* CITIZEN RAMOND, MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

CIT. L. RAMOND, of the Legislative Body, of the National Institute, as likewise member of many learned societies, has lately published a Narrative of his excursion to Mount Perdu and the parts adjacent, on the crest, or most elevated summit, of the Upper Pyrenees; in which, (among other facts and discoveries sufficiently interesting to captivate the attention of the naturalist, and which, in a confused assemblage of ruins, shew nature acting by constant laws, and concealing a real order under apparent disorder), the most important object, next to tracing the different elements which enter into the composition of the Pyrenees themselves, is that great mass of organic fragments which reposes on the cimex or highest point of the Pyrenees. In those savage regions, where no one before himself had dared to penetrate, and where nature displays such fierce, terrible, and even horrid forms; the very dangers to which the author exposes himself, and the sensations which he experiences at the sight of so many extraordinary objects, add considerably to the value of his researches. Before the journey of Citizen Ramond, it was not unknown that there existed different fossil shells in that immense chain; but till then they had been only discovered in very small quantities, in a small number of places, and rather in the upper mountains than in the lower. It was undoubtedly known, but only as a singularity, to naturalists. They had, however, remarked the extreme abundance of calcareous matter, which predominates even in the upper regions of those mountains. Pallassou had made mention of it in his *Essay on the Mineralogy of the Pyrenees*. Without having ever reached the principal summits, he had judged of their nature by the strata which the torrents bring along with them, and by the same index he had ranged Vignemale, the Pic Blanc, and the Marboré, in the class of the last deposits of the sea. In the year 1786, Citizens Vidal and Reboul, having commenced operations which tended to determine exactly the height of the *Pic du Midi*, they inferred from thence, that of the different parts of the chain which are visible from the highest parts of that ridge; and so they judged that the principal summit of the Marboré was the most elevated point of the Pyrenees. But this summit is precisely the Mount Perdu, the height of which above the level of the sea is estimated at 3332 metres, or 1710 toises. They afterwards visited the valleys of Gavernie and of Estaubé, situated at the foot of Mount Perdu; and they ascertained so well the calcareous constitution of them, as to have no doubt that all the *fastigia*, or heights, supported on these vast bases, were formed of the same kind of stone; but to what order of revolutions do these immense deposits appertain? To resolve this question, sufficient data were wanting. In these circumstances, Citizen Ramond, in his turn, assailed the crest of the Pyrenees, rising to more than 3000 metres over the graduations or steps of the circus of Gavarnie, and, after an inspection of the places, came to this conclusion—*that the Pyrenees were finished when Mount Perdu was formed*—the inclination of the layers (coudres) towards the granitical axle of the chain, the nature of the rocks which cover it, and the order in which they succeed each other in proportion to their distance from it, had determined him to form this judgment. This however, was only a conjecture; for he had not as yet perceived, in the calcareous matter of these high regions, any trace of marine-bodies. The moment of verifying this matter was now come; the Pyrenees, restored to peace, were likewise so to observation; and Citizen Ramond directed all his thoughts towards visiting again the Marboré, and opening himself a passage to Mount Perdu. But how must he arrive at this? At the entrance of the valley of Estaubé, its summit appears above the high walls that inclose it, like a cone all resplendent with snow. Citizen Ramond judged, that if he could scale those walls, or overturn them, he should have a view of the body itself of the mountain, and he decided to seek his route along the bottom or level of Estaubé. Provided with two excellent guides, and followed by some young pupils, full of zeal and courage, he set out from Bareges, the 25th Thermidor, year 5. In the evening, he reached the heights of Coumelie. At the break of day,

day, they took the route of the valley of Eſtaubé, and were not long in diſtinguiſhing the ſummit of Mount Perdu, which appeared above enormous rocks, cut perpendicularly like walls; but ſoon it diſappeared behind thoſe very walls, which ſeemed to riſe higher in proportion to their nearer approach. At length, after four hours journey, they found themſelves at the foot of an intermediate glacier, covered with ſnow, and conſequently acceſſible; this glacier, which conducted to a breach or opening that ſeemed to face Mount Perdu, they reſolved to attempt by eſcalade. At length, after many attempts, the leſſening of the cleft or breach, the ice concealed under ſnows of a pure white, the ſinking of the high limits of the dell or valley, and the cold wind which ruſhes through the vaſt aperture of the cleft, again viſible under giganteſque proportions, indicated the ſummit of the creſt, and their arrival at the deſired end; or, at leaſt, the creſt which they aſcended is only ſeparated from the ſummit of Mount Perdu by the eroſion, or falling off, of a part of its flanks: this ſummit was before them, a little to the left, white, but ſhaded with grey, and envelopped in the boſom of a high cloud, which circulates ſlowly about it. Here, after a cry of joy, which announced the change of ſcene, a ſolemn ſilence ſucceeds, at the aſpect of a new world, at the vaſt depth which ſeparates the travellers from it, the glaciers which gird it round, and the ſnow which covers it; altogether preſenting a frightful and ſublime ſpectacle, with which all their faculties were overwhelmed. At their right, ſtood detached *the Cylinder* (another peak of the Marboré) more ſombrous than the ſnow, more menacing than Mount Perdu itſelf, erect upon its baſe, and ſo near them, that it ſeems to touch Mount Perdu by the hand. At the foot of theſe two ſummits is a lake, ſtill remaining iced, from whence riſes a band of rocks, which form here a long promontory; the figure of this band indicates a perfect ſimilitude between its ſtructure, and that of the platform of the Cylinder. On their reaching the promontory, which was eaſily done, Citizen Ramond found its rock divided into horizontal ſtrata, like thoſe of the Marboré, and like the Cylinder and its platform. But were theſe ſtrata or fiſſures? The firſt ſtroke of the hammer reſolved the queſtion: they were fiſſures, and the ſtrata were vertical. All thoſe which he had paſſed by, in mounting towards the creſt, were more or leſs in the ſame direction: and now all the doubts of Cit. Ramond, with regard to the exiſtence of ſhells, and other marine ſubſtances, in the upper regions of the Pyrenees, were ſhortly to be removed; he was preparing to ſtrike a ſecond ſtroke into the heart of the rock, when he perceived, on its ſurface, a reddiſh projection; he looks at it more narrowly, and finds it to be a broken off piece of the polypus kind (*un tronçon de polypier*) which he miſtook at firſt for the cellular millepora. He examines further, and he ſees the ſuperior valve of an oyſter filled with orthoceratites, afterwards he finds fragments of a faſcicular madrepora; then other bruiſed or battered zoophytes, which he could not determine; and laſtly ſome portions of échinites, which it was no leſs difficult to refer to their ſpecies. Here, an avalanche, or great drift of ſnow, falling from the ſummit of the mountain, with a formidable noiſe, determined the departure of the voyagers. It was neceſſary to deſcend; but to deſcend here—*hoc opus, hic labor eſt*—the very idea of returning over the ſnow, by which they had mounted, made them ſhudder. They ſearch for an iſſue or egreſs at the eaſtern extremity of the baſin; they turn the graduations of Mount Perdu; they ſlide, one after another, along a narrow cornice, ſuſpended over abyſſes; from thence, they glide into a ravine; from that into another, and ſo from ravines to ravines, from precipices to precipices, they at length arrive at the bottom of the valley of Eſtaubé. Shortly there burſts forth one of thoſe ſtorms ſo terrible in the mountains; by the glare of the lightning they ſearch for an aſylum to paſs the night; they arrive at a ſhepherd's hut, but too ſmall to contain all the travellers. The weakeſt find a lodging here, and the moſt robuſt take ſhelter under the excavation of a rock. Towards the end of the ſame ſummer, Citizen Ramond reſolved to reviſit the ſame objects, under new appearances, and by another route. The glacier was then much changed; the ſnow was no more; but a field of ice, furrowed in all directions by large and vaſt crevices, where the foot could not reſt on a ſingle point; rocks lengthened into walls, curved into amphitheatres, cut out into graduations, riſing into towers, to which the hand of giants ſeems to have applied the plumb and line, preſented new and ſtrange aſpects to raviſh the contemplation, at leaſt, where the charm of enthuſiaſm is not wanting, which alone can conduct the traveller, (through ſo many ſubverſions, ſtorms, torrents, avalanches, wrecks, and heaps of ruins; the revolutions of the earth, of the

elements, or, to borrow some of the interesting traits in the author's picturesque description, "Old rocks, all petrified with carcases; crests surcharged with the ices of an eternal winter; an august monument of venerable spoils; an immense cemetery of the inhabitants of the ancient world; a lugubrious-diadem and funeral-girdle of snow, where time passes on without ever growing young again; where death, by its substance and forms, is every where; from whose awful precincts every thing that lives is rejected," &c. &c.) to see these grand and terrible objects of nature. In this second expedition, the author made many important observations. By digging leisurely in the promontory of the lake, and in the rocks round about, he discovered a multitude of new testaceous animals, the specific characters of which he endeavoured to point out; he found others which he could not refer to any known genus; and, lastly, he thought he perceived even the bones of quadrupeds, exactly represented by the silex, both in their exterior and interior conformation. Fossil-bones on the highest mountains of the Pyrenees? This question opens a vast field of conjecture to Citizen Ramond, who, however, did not direct all his observations to the mineral kingdom only; the beautiful and rare plants of these mountains attracted likewise his regards, and this occupation made an agreeable diversion to his other researches. To study better the chain of the Pyrenees, he traversed the vallies of Gavarnie and of Héas; he visited *le Coumelie* and *le Pimené*; and, lastly, makes the following reflections on the chain of the Pyrenees, as distinguished from the Alps, and other mountains, the structure of which is better known. 1. The chain of the Pyrenees is essentially more simple. 2. There appears, however, to have been more trouble in the formation of the mountains superimposed on the primitive chain. 3. The calcareous matter, whether primitive or secondary, is here more sensibly abundant. 4. The secondary calcareous matter is here elevated to a more considerable height. And, 5. The ivasion (*l'ivasion*) has been effectuated in a contrary direction.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *of some of* MR. HORNE TOOKE'S ETYMOLOGIES.

(Continued from p. 113.)

OF. The word αφορα *offspring*, from which Mr. Tooke derives *of*, is merely a compound of *a from*, and φοραν, *to go*; so that his whole explanation consists in referring our English prepositon *of*, to the A. Saxon prepositon *a*.

FOR. Notwithstanding the ingenuity which Mr. Tooke has displayed, in interpreting the use of this prepositon by the noun παρμνα, *cause*, I cannot agree with him in referring it to such an origin. In the first place, παρμνα is a very obscure word, and far from having that vulgar notoriety, which Mr. Tooke himself teaches us to look for as the necessary qualification of words employed in so extensive a capacity. "All particles are in truth, in all languages, the signs of the most common and familiar ideas, and those which we have most frequently occasion to communicate. They had not otherwise become particles."—"The particles are always the words which were the most common and familiar in the language from which they came." Dio. of Purley, p. 334.

2. Mr. Tooke should have told us what we are to understand by the word which he thus employs in his interpretation of *for*. As he uses it, it certainly does not correspond with what either philosophers or the vulgar have been accustomed to understand by *cause*. Let us take only a few instances out of the numerous collection which he has given us. "*Christ died for us*, i. e. we being the *cause* of his dying." Surely no one can say that these expressions convey the same idea. "*Chelsea Hospital was built for disabled soldiers*, i. e. disabled soldiers being the *cause* of its being built." Whatever idea of cause Mr. Tooke may attribute to our Saxon ancestors, we surely must suppose, that when they spoke of one thing being caused by another, the necessary existence, at least, of that cause must have been implied. But Chelsea Hospital might be said, without the least impropriety, to have been built for disabled soldiers, though there had never been a disabled soldier in the world. "*He speaks one word for another*, i. e. another word being the *cause* of his speaking that word which he speaks." What species of causality this alludes to, I cannot divine. "*He sets down twelve acres for every man*, i. e. every, or each man, being the *cause* of his setting down twelve acres." But, if a narrator were to express himself so, would he not be immediately asked, whom they were set down *for*? "*Shall I think the world was made for one?*" Notwithstanding the depravity of the times, I should be sorry to believe this so popular a doctrine as Mr. Tooke's interpretation would make it. According to

him, it must be the creed of every one who believes the existence of one first *cause*. "*There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice*; or, that which we call virtue, we call virtue *for* a natural, eternal, and immutable reason; i. e. a natural, eternal, and immutable reason being the *cause* of our so calling it; or, there is a natural, eternal, and immutable reason, the cause of that which we call virtue." If *for* signify *cause* here, what is the meaning of *against?* It is evident, that the two words are directly opposed to each other: and, in such a case, according to Mr. Tooke, "having once discovered one of the adverse parties, the meaning of the other must follow of course," p. 347. It will not be very easy, however, to explain the meaning of a word denoting the *opposite of cause*.

Without going further into detail, I shall observe, that Mr. Tooke has frequently, in his interpretations, employed what many must think a very unauthorized periphrasis, and has, in a very few instances, given a synonimous explanation. The word which he makes to represent the cause is, in general, not the *cause*, but the *object*. If his explanation were just, the preposition *by* should, in its sense of causality for which we now so commonly employ it, be capable of supplying the place of *for* in the passages he has quoted; which it will not do in a single instance. It must be remembered withal, that Mr. Tooke has advanced not a single authority to shew that ȝeaniṅa, or any obvious corruption of it, was ever employed in the office of *for*; and therefore it is a sufficient objection to his opinion that

3. A much more simple and plausible etymology offers itself in the noun ȝop, *way*, *road*, the root or the offspring of ȝopan, to go. Without using more latitude of construction than Mr. Tooke has done with *cause*, such a word will furnish us with a much better illustration of the sense of *for*. Our author has shewn this himself in one, at least, of his interpretations. "*He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead*; i. e. as if death, or his being dead, had been the *cause* of his laying; or, he lay in that *manner* in which death, or being dead, is the *cause* that persons so lay." Here he has given indeed an explanation of the meaning of *for*; but it is in the word *manner*, not in the word *cause*. *To lie for dead*, is to lie in the *manner* of one dead; or, as we say, elliptically, in a manner, or, in a *way*, dead. This, however, is not the most usual signification of *for*, though its occasional employment in this *way* is sufficiently explained by our frequent use of the word *way*, at present in the sense of *manner*.

The ordinary office of *for* is to represent the *road* to some object. So *Christ died for us*; we were the object in his *way* to which he died. Chelsea Hospital was built *by way of** (relieving) disabled soldiers. "I write *for* your satisfaction;" or, by *way* of satisfying you. "He speaks one word *for* another;" in his *way* to another, whilst another is his object. "We sailed directly *for* Genoa;" in the *way* to Genoa.

Sometimes *for* is used in apposition with the word following it, which thus expresses not the object of the way, but the way itself: as in the instances, "hired *for* life;"—"Chemists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known;"—"he lay *for* dead (as above noticed);"—"moral considerations can *no way* move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* (in the *way* of) the will."—"To die for a deserter," denotes, according to Mr. Tooke, that the being a deserter is the *cause* of my death. But would he not think it harsh to apply such a construction to the expression—Horne Tooke was persecuted *for* a traitor? The word, in both cases, denotes not the *cause*, but the *way*, or manner, of my death, and of his persecution.

The instances which Mr. Tooke has quoted from Tyrwhit of the use of *for*, in the sense of *against*, admit of a very easy interpretation, if we consider that one thing may stand in the *way* of another, either as the object to which it is directed, or as the obstacle by which it is impeded†.

* The more proper form of this expression seems to be *by way to*, as the words following it represent the object to which what goes before describes the way.

† As we commonly employ *against* to denote the latter of these relations, the use of *for* is generally restricted to the former: and it is from this customary distinction that these prepositions have been usually regarded as appositeş. A distinction, however, in so great measure arbitrary, was frequently overlooked, and many more familiar instances might be added to those of Mr. Tyrwhit, in illustration of their interchange of capacity.

"*Against* my love shall be as I am now,
With Time's injurious hand, crush'd and o'erworn;
When hours have drain'd his blood, and fill'd his brow
With lines and wrinkles; when his youthful morn

The Anglo-Saxon ꝑoꝛ is very frequently prefixed to verbs with the signification of *away*, as in ꝑoꝛ ðanðan, to go away; ꝑoꝛ-cyꝛꝛan, to turn away; ꝑoꝛmeltan, to melt away. In old writers, such compounds as *for-wear*, to wear away; *for-drive*, to drive away; continually occur; and the words *forget*, *forgive*, *forbid*, *forlorn*, &c. are easily traced to the same origin. Mr. Tooke's *cause* here deserts us entirely; he has not even introduced the least notice of this use of *for* in what he says on the subject. That he should have omitted all mention of it in this part of his work is not, however, more surprising, than the manner in which he *has* alluded to it in two other passages. In a note to p. 331. (4to. ed.) where he has satisfactorily shewn that the French *hors* is a corruption of the Latin *foris*, we are told, that the words *forfeit*, *foreclose*, and many others where *for* occurs with this meaning, are derived from the French. And at p. 495. we have the following line of Chaucer:

"I se no more but that I am *fordo*."

introduced as an illustration of the word *forth*: "*fordo*, i. e. *forth done*, i. e. *done* to go *forth*, i. e. *out of doors*," *forth* being derived from the French *fors* (now written *hors*), and that from the Latin *foris*. I should have thought that every reader of Anglo-Saxon must have known that this use of *for* in our language was much prior to any of its acquisitions from either the French or the Latin: and that no one, with the bare knowledge that the Gothic derivative ꝑoꝛ signifies *way*, and that *for*, in composition, is rendered by *a-way*, could admit a doubt of their being the same word.

It is needless to shew, that the use of *for*, as a conjunction, is to be referred to the same import which belongs to it as a preposition. Mr. Tooke has sufficiently shewn the absurdity of supposing any characteristic distinction. As, however, its use in the former capacity was subsequent to its employment in the latter, we find its signification here more frequently obscured by ellipses, and distorted by corruption. The German für, which has deviated much less from its strict primitive signification than our *for**, is still confined to the office of a preposition.

To remove the etymology, which I have here been offering, still further beyond the uncertainty of conjecture, it may be observed, that the Germans, besides the preposition *für*, which they have in common with us, employ very frequently in the room of our *for* the word *wegen*, whose identity with *weg*, way, cannot admit of a doubt. "Dieser sache *wegen*," *for* (on account of) this matter; *deswegen*, there-*fore*; *weswegen*, where-*fore*. The Anglo-Saxon prefix they render by the same word: instead of ꝑoꝛ niman, to take away; ꝑoꝛ-ȝan, to go away; ꝑoꝛ-ꝛendan, to send away; they have weg-nehmen, weg-gehen, weg-senden.

FORTH. Mr. Tooke justly considers *forth* as the same with the prefix *for*†; and though he has given them an erroneous origin, he is nearer the truth probably in his etymology of these, than in that which he assigns to the preposition. Though we must not allow the French *fors*, and the Latin *foris*, to interfere with the direct Gothic extraction of our English *forth*, there seems plausible reason for admitting them to be collateral branches of the same family. We know that a very considerable portion, at least, of the Greek vocabulary is of Gothic derivation; and every probability indicates that the word πορος, the immediate origin of *foris*, *foramen*, our English *pore*, &c. is the same with the Anglo-Saxon ꝑoꝛ. Without insisting on the particular accuracy of the following table, it may serve at least for a general

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Hath travell'd on to age's steepy night;
And all those beauties, whereof now he's king,
Are vanishing, or vanish'd, out of sight,
Stealing away the treasure of his spring;
For such a time do I now fortify
Against confounding age's cruel knife."
SHAKESPEARE's Sonnets, v. 869.

With those who adopt Mr. Tooke's explanation of *against* (as signifying *meeting*), this reciprocation of offices will add weight to the etymology which I have been assigning to *for*.

* The most frequent use of the German *für* is in such expressions as "left *for* dead;"—"taken *for* granted;"—"she passes *for* a virgin," &c. where Mr. Tooke's substitute *cause* is totally inapplicable, whilst it receives a very ready interpretation from ꝑoꝛ. Thus they say, was *für* wein trinket ihr;—what do you drink for (in the *way* of) wine; was *für* bücher wollt ihr haben;—what will you have for (in the *way* of) books.

† The Saxons seem to have employed them indifferently in composition ꝑoꝛ-ꝑaꝛan and ꝑoꝛð-ꝑaꝛan were used alike for to depart, to die.

family,

comparative illuſtration of ſome of the principal branches of this very numerous family, in the principal dialects of Northern and Southern Europe.

ƑAIRKAN ƒaɲan.	Πειρειν.
ƒoɲ (away)	πορος, E. pore, L. foris.
For (prepoſition)	παρα (as παρα τι, wherefore).
—- (prefix)	—— (παραιρεμαι to take away†).
Fur, far	πορρω‡ L. porro.
Fore*	προ.
Forth	προρεωθεν.
Ford	πορθμος.
Ferry	περαω.

Sept. 6, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you make your uſeful Publication a vehicle of communication of opinion, as well on the arts, as on any other ſubject, I wiſh through it to convey ſome thoughts on the treatment ſhewn to a particular ſubject, in the annual exhibitions at the Royal Academy. The object I mean to direct attention to is architecture.

Does the Academy mean to intimate that it is a ſchool for architecture, as well as for painting? Does it mean to imply, that becauſe a few architectural drawings are hung any where, in its yearly diſplay of art, that it is a foſtering-mother to it, as well as to painting?

The room appropriated to the hanging of the architectural deſigns, is of itſelf as ineligible as it well can be for an exhibition of pictures of any kind; it ſurely need not be rendered worſe by the introduction of any thing to obſtruct an equal diſtribution of what little light there is, as is done by crowding this ſmall room with large groups of ſtatuary, which not only poſſeſs the very beſt ſituations for ſhewing the drawings to any advantage but obſcure them in that poſt they are ſuffered to occupy. Statuary is no more aiding to the effect of architectural drawings, than it is to painting; leſs ſo; and inſtead of filling and darkening that little room with an immenſe pedeſtal, comparatively, for ſtatuary, it would be much more properly placed in the centre of the great room above, at a convenient diſtance from which, feats might be placed. But better than either would be to appropriate the room below, the model-academy, to ſtatuary and models alone, and give the library and antique-room to the ſubjects of architecture, placing its miniature drawings neareſt the light. If the academy, continuing its preſent treatment, ſtyles itſelf a ſchool of architecture, ſurely none but boys will in future pay any deference to it, for it can be worthy the ambition of boys only to ſend deſigns there, and be proud of having their names inſerted in their Catalogue, and their works contribute to ſwell their annual exhibition.

Architects are not to be told, how little architecture is known or regarded by portrait painters; the one and the other is ſufficiently indicated in their works, and treatment. But it may be neceſſary that portrait-painters ſhould be informed by architects, in what light they *ſhould* conſider their art, and be told that there is much more ſtudy and thought required in compoſing a ſtructure combining taſte, convenience, and durability, than in ſuiting the dreſs and back-ground of a portrait to the complexion and character of the human countenance; and that the ſtudy is of a much more exalted nature, requiring conſiderably more knowledge than is neceſſary to harmoniſe a few colours on a canvas, and to copy the different lineaments of the face.

More painters, from their unacquaintedneſs with architecture, judge of its merits only by its approximity to the effects of their own branch of art; and ſuch compoſitions, as by the glow and brilliancy of their colouring and finiſhing, approach the

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* The words *former*, *foremoſt*, generally conſidered as derivaties of *fore*, are the comparative and ſuperlative degrees of the Anglo-Saxon ƒɲum or ƒɲom, beginning.

† The Latin *per* was employed as a prefix in the ſame ſenſe with ƒoɲ and παρα. Thus *perjuro*, to forſwear; *perdo*, to give away (as perdere operam, to loſe one's labour;) make away with, deſtroy, *pereo*, ƒoɲ-ƒaɲan, periſh, *perverto*, ƒoɲ-cẏɲɲan, to turn away, &c.

‡ πορρω alſo ſignified *beyond*, which Mr. Tooke ſhews to be a derivative of the participle *gone*.

the neareſt to their gaudy productions, are placed in the beſt lights; while ſober deſigns uniting taſte and diſcrimination, and executed with the niceſt attention, are treated as laborious trifles, and placed where they cannot have their merits eſtimated; ſome at the very top, others at the very ſkirting, of the room; and ſome with their backs to the light.*

Still more to expreſs their indifference to architectural ſubjects, whatever is extraneous in the art of delineation, they aſſociate with them; and they are mixed with drawings and paintings of botanical ſubjects, with flowers, and ſhells, and any branch of natural hiſtory. It is not in the preſent exhibition alone that this has been inſtanced, but every late year it has been increaſing, and the preſent is worſe than any former one.

Sir, I know the heads of the academy have been applied to on this ſubject, but it has not been attended to; on the contrary, the treatment has been worſe; I have therefore made theſe few obſervations, to inform the public how ill architecture is treated by painters, and to intimate to them, that it is not the architects fault, that their works are made ſo little intereſting, painters have turned them out of doors. The former having provided the latter a dwelling, they have taken poſſeſſion of it, and have turned their protectors out into the ſtreet.

AN AMATEUR IN ARCHITECTURE.

May, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Journeyman-printer, (vol. x. page 437) bears very hard on us authors: and aſſerts that it is an *inviolate* rule with compoſitors never to take the unjuſtifiable liberty of deviating from an author's manuſcript without his expreſs permiſſion. Of this extraordinary workman, I can only ſay *talis cum ſis utinam noſter eſſes*; for his typographic brethren have other habits; they are punctually, they are literally, they are verbally careleſs. I have tried experiments; I have been on the watch for ſeveral months paſt; I will now enumerate ſome grammatical blunders, which in communications of my own, have been carefully avoided in the manuſcript, and as regularly introduced on the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

1. Farther for further. Dr. Johnſon, long ago very juſtly obſerved that *further* being the comparitive of *forth*, and not of *far*, ought never to be written with an *a*: his remark has influenced general practice: to write or to ſet *farther* is to violate uſage, as well as grammar.

2. Rhyme for rime. The word *rime* has no etymological connexion with the Greek *rhuthmos*: it derives from the Angloſaxon and Iſelandic *riem* or *rim*, which ſignifies the edge of a hide, a thong, a bond; hence the verb *rieman*, to tie with a thong, to bind. Theſe words were metaphorically applied by the Skalds to deſignate that ſort of tying by the edges, which lines, that rime, undergo: and from them all the Gothic dialects have the word. The Germans ſtill diſtinguiſh verſe and proſe, by the names of *bound*, and *unbound* ſpeech.

3. Upon for on. The prepoſition *notwithſtanding* and the conjunction *inasmuchas* have not loſt the meaning implied in their component parts, though they are often written as ſingle words: neither ought *upon*. It can only be uſed with propriety where the words *up* and *on* may both be employed. *Set the ſugar-baſin upon the ſhelf*: but not: *Set down the coal-ſhoot upon the ground*. This blunder is ſo very common in the ſacred books, that wherever a ſcripture ſtyle is aimed at, it muſt be purpoſely affected. The tranſlators of the bible were better Hebræans, than Angliciſts.

A ſimilar remark might be applied to the words *unto* and *until*, which are compounded of *on* and *to*, and of *on* and *till*.

4. Iſe for ize. The formative ſyllable *ize* being derived from the Greek *izô* ſhould always be written with *z* not with *s*. All verbs therefore formed by the ſame rule of analogy as to *barbarize*, to *characterize*, to *proſelytize* ought to terminate in *ize*: whereas the verbs formed from Latin ſupines,

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* Particularly ſee the very beautiful drawings and deſigns in gothic architecture, by Meſſrs. Repton, placed in the very worſt places and lights in the room, Nos. 855, 937, 942, and 1005, particularly 942. See alſo Mr. Alexander's exquiſite miniature drawing of Waltham-croſs, No. 1021. Alſo an elegant deſign and beautiful drawing, of a hall, in gothic architecture by Mr. J Dixon. No. 1032, which I had not ſeen, but by the accidental reflected light from a lady's white gown as ſhe ſtood near it. And others of great, tho' leſs merit than theſe, to which I have willingly, though indignantly, gone on my knees to examine; and would ſome few of the portrait-painters do the ſame, they would but pay a juſt tribute to merit, and might by attention to ſuch productions beget a juſt ſenſe how unworthily, ſuch works had been treated by being placed in ſuch ſituations.

ſupines, ſuch as to *promiſe*, to *reviſe*, to *manumiſe*, fitly end in *iſe*.

To verbs of French origin neither of theſe rules apply, ſuch as to *advertize*, to *recognize*, to *affranchiſe*: in theſe caſes it is uſual to ſpell by the ear; employing the *z*, or ſoft conſonant, when the laſt ſyllable is accented, or long; and the *s*, or hard conſonant, when the laſt ſyllable is unaccented, or ſhort: for ſoft conſonants, ſuch as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*, &c. more eaſily unite with long vowels: and hard conſonants, ſuch as *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*, &c. more eaſily unite with ſhort vowels.

5. Forego for forgo, &c. The two inſeparable prepoſitions *fore* and *for* differ in etymology as in meaning: the firſt has an anticipative, the ſecond a privative ſignification: to *forego* is to go before; and to *forgo* is to go without. Theſe two diſtinct ſyllables, which are prefixed to a great number of Engliſh verbs, have as ſtudiouſly been confounded by your journeyman-printer, as they have been diſcriminated by me, ſo as in one place to have occaſioned apparent nonſenſe.

This liſt of grievances could be extended * further; but I forgo the invidious taſk. Content that your type-ſetters ſhould efface mere peculiarity (it is in them a natural influence of habit), and ſhould every where ſubſtitute vulgar uſage to recondite propriety.—I only wiſh that undiſputed error and notorious incorrectneſs may not by them be woven into the text of

A PHILOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* PORTSMOUTH.

(*Continued from page* 115. *of Vol.* 12.)

THAT the manners of a ſea-port town have any ſtrict relation to elegance I ſhall not attempt to prove; nor is it neceſſary to puff off our ſcanty fare of public amuſements as compoſing "all the numerous *agremens* of poliſhed ſociety." Yet, Mr. Editor, as I would not have it conſidered that literature is at quite ſo low an ebb that a Latin inſcription would be as inappropriate on a naval pillar at Portſmouth, as a boatſwain's call in the hands of a regius profeſſor at Oxford;† ſo neither would I have it ſuppoſed that all relating to us is coarſeneſs, vulgarity and dullneſs; nor that Portſmouth is one of the kind of towns alluded to in the Sketch of a Journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg contained in your laſt number. To aſſert that it is a place "Where dirt and ſquallid wretchedneſs appear in every corner, and where the lower claſs of people are as debauched as they are in any part of the world," however ſuch a deſcription may agree with the ſtate of other ſea-port towns, is to betray a perfect deficiency of knowledge as to Portſmouth. We neither abound in wealth, nor are we ſurrounded by indigence or miſery; and it may be certainly ſaid of thoſe, who compoſe the grand proportion of the inhabitants, and who rank as the inferior order, that they are generally induſtrious and hard-working people, and in a far better condition than the ſame claſs in towns and cities that diſplay all the appendages of opulence and exceſſive luxury; and the appearance they make even in their working days-garb is very different from debauchery and wretchedneſs. How far the deſcription alluded to may ſuit the ſtate of ſome of our inland and manufacturing towns, it is not my buſineſs here to enquire. It is worthy of remark that in our dock-yard the artizans in general are a fine healthy-looking body of young men, and that many of them with large families, acquire property, and live in ſome credit. Portſmouth has certainly its objects of wretchedneſs and infamy in common with other places, and ſome that are to be found in ſea-ports only; yet there number is not ſo great as may have been imagined. Their abodes are moſtly confined to particular diſtricts, where, though our ſoldiers, by late regulations of our Lieutenant Governor, are debarred open communication, our jolly tars ſtill ſeek recreation and amuſement. As to our *Laiſes*, and *Thaiſes*, and *Phrynes*, with whom we can more than fill the upper boxes of our theatre, they are of courſe ladies of faſhion, as well as of virtue and ſentiment, and in theſe days of taſte and refinement will not, I fancy, be imputed to us as a very *extraordinary* diſparagement. With reſpect to cleanlineſs Portſmouth may vie with moſt towns. That, in ſpite of the moſt ſtrict and regular meaſures reſorted to, under the advice

* Retail for retale. A vulgariſm borrowed from the painters of ſhop-boards: it is derived from *re* and *tale*, a ſelling out again. Owing for owen; the preſent participle active, for the paſt participle paſſive, an error very common in Engliſh writers. Scarce for ſcarſe from the Italian *ſcarſo*, &c.

† Vide Gentleman's Magazine. I had nearly forgotten to mention that notwithſtanding we have ſchools and academies at home as well for claſſic lore, as the elegant and polite arts of drawing, fencing, &c. &c. we are the chief contributors to the boarding ſchools, both ordinary and extraordinary for many miles round.

and

and authority of Kings, Lords, and Commons, to purify every part of the two towns, and to keep our atmoſphere properly oxygenated; there may be ſome filthy and noiſome holes and corners, it is not worth while to deny; yet I do not ſee why this circumſtance, even if true, ſhould be thrown in our teeth, becauſe Portſmouth forſooth happens to be a ſea-port town of ſome note and conſequence.

"Such place hath Deptford, navy-building town,
Woolwich and Wapping, ſmelling ſtrong of pitch;
Such Lambeth, envy of each band and gown;
And Twick'nam ſuch, which fairer ſcenes enrich,
Grots, ſtatues, urns, and To—ns, dog and bitch;
Ne village is without, on either ſide,
All up the ſilver Thames, or all adown;
Ne Richmond's ſelf, from whoſe tall front is ey'd
Vales, ſpires, meand'ring ſtreams, and Windſor's tow'ring pride."

As to our politics, I am not much diſpoſed at preſent to enter into a hiſtory of them. Suffice it to ſay that we are upon the whole a very loyal people—that though the predominant ſentiments of our corporation are not orthodox, they are nevertheleſs duly qualified by local and perſonal conſiderations—that even thus modified, they provoke ſome degree of rancour and hoſtility—and that at a conteſted election for the county, the uncourtly candidate, with all the clamour of his multitudinous friends, has but little chance of ſucceſs againſt our numerous, well diſciplined, and marſhalled forces. Both our newſpapers are of one faith, and inculcate the ſame political creed. We have three ſeveral volunteer corps; two belonging to Portſmouth, and one of them conſiſting of about 200 men, is compoſed of inhabitants of the town and cuſtom-houſe officers; and the other, containing about the ſame number, has been raiſed from the garriſon, generally by the individual who commands it. Portſea corps is ſomewhat leſs, and is made up chiefly of tradeſmen within its walls. The corps ſeldom act in conjunction. Each has its peculiar ſpirit, of the nature of which their different titles already ſuggeſted, in addition to what is juſt ſtated of them, and in the place in general, may ſerve to give ſome idea. In Portſea there is a more popular intereſt than in Portſmouth, by which the corps of the former is doubleſs influenced; and which, with their ſeveral different intereſts and other circumſtances, and perhaps ſome prejudices, creates a marked diſtinction between the two towns, and in general diſpoſes the one to keep aloof from the other. This, in ſome inſtances, may have the advantage of producing rivalſhip in good deeds, while on the other hand, it may ſometimes be of diſſervice to both.

From the want of a general public ſpirit, or elſe from the real difficulties that have been conſidered to be in the way, of conveying water to us by means of aqueducts, we continue to be ſupplied with it by carts; and though what we get is excellent, the cry of "water" is ſo inceſſant in our ſtreets, that what with this offenſive circumſtance, and the jumbling noiſe of the carts, we ſuffer an almoſt intolerable nuiſance from the mode through which we obtain it. It is certain that there is a ſufficiency of good water in the vicinity of the towns for their regular ſupply; and I ſhould ſuppoſe that this might be collected into one or more reſervoirs, from the different wells and ſprings from which we are at preſent ſupplied, if enough could not be obtained from one, and that it would afford an ample ſource for every purpoſe. It would ſave us the trouble and expence of ſuch jobs and projects, as have been meditated and attempted, of bringing it through hills and from rivers twelve miles off; and beſides this, perhaps, would ſupercede the neceſſity of ſinking wells within our walls, to procure nothing but bad water, and eaſe us of part of the expence, and of all the trouble attendant on our preſent means of ſupply. The materials of our preſent wells and pumps, might perhaps be made to contribute their aid towards the expence of the undertaking. I muſt confeſs, I have not much conſidered the plan; but as it ſtrikes as ſomewhat practicable, I am therefore induced to ſuggeſt it.

The poor of Portſmouth and Portſea, are differently managed in the two pariſhes. In the former, the poor-houſe is an old building, in a ſituation not choſen with any regard either to the health or the morals of the paupers. It is in one of the worſt parts of the town, contiguous to a large barrack, always occupied by ſoldiers, and without any ſufficient yard or airing-ground, in the very centre of ſcenes of vice and proſtitution. The pariſh poor-houſe of Portſea is a modern one, lately enlarged, about a mile from the town, at ſome diſtance from any buildings, in a very healthy ſpot, and in itſelf commodious. It has a large area within its walls, and a garden attached to

it;

it, from whence, I preſume, it is ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of vegetables. In Portſmouth, the Overſeers of the Poor are appointed yearly, as in other places, ſo that there is a continual change of perſons in office, with no very ſtrong intereſt to bind them to the regular diſcharge of its toilſome duties; and who, if they have every inclination to fulfil them, have not time to make themſelves competent to the taſk, before they are ſucceeded by others, more inſufficient than themſelves.

In moſt caſes the private concerns of the officer are chiefly attended to, and the buſineſs of the pariſh becomes a ſecondary conſideration, or is even ſtill leſs regarded. There may be ſome perhaps who think the worſe they perform the office the more likely they are to avoid the trouble of it for the future. The pariſhioners of Portſmouth have felt theſe inconveniences, and have endeavoured to remedy them, by appointing a permanent governor or overſeer of the poor; but the plan did not ſucceed, and they now go on as before. In Portſea, the pariſh-officers have, for a long time paſt, held their appointment for life. They are ſhipwrights belonging to the dock, and being perſons entitled to ſuperannuation, or conſidered as deſerving of preferment, they are relieved of all labour there, ſtill receiving the King's-pay, and, at the nomination of one of the principal officers of the dock, are elected into the offices of church-wardens and overſeers of the poor. They are rechoſen every year, but the election is mere matter of form. Portſea experiences the benefit of this plan, as well as the paupers, and Portſmouth I believe would be very willing to adopt the ſame. The poor-rates of the latter pariſh are much higher than thoſe of Portſea, as will appear, with ſome other particulars I may be able to ſend you on this head, in a future ſtatement. The work on which the poor of both pariſhes are generally engaged, is the picking of oakum, for which at a ſea-port there is neceſſarily a large demand; and I have underſtood, that with reſpect to profit it anſwers very well. Goſport, which is ſituated oppoſite to us, on the weſt-ſide of our harbour, alſo employs its poor at preſent in the ſame manner; but is about to act differently, and in a large building, that is nearly finiſhed, intends by their aſſiſtance to carry on a conſiderable manufactory. How far Portſmouth or Portſea may be benefited, and at the ſame time enabled to promote the health, comfort and morals of their poor, by employing them otherwiſe than they do at preſent, as in the cultivation of a few acres of garden-ground, the produce of which would unqueſtionably find a ready ſale, I leave to the better judgment of thoſe whom it may concern to determine.

Portſmouth is watched as well as lighted, under a particular act of parliament, the expence of which is defrayed by a rate. In Portſea, watch is kept under the old law, ordaining watch and ward; a certain number of the inhabitants watching every night, in turn, or finding ſubſtitutes. Its principal ſtreet, which is Queen-ſtreet, has of late employed additional watchmen for its ſecurity, the expence of which, and of lighting the ſtreet, together with ſeveral others, is defrayed by a voluntary ſubſcription of the reſpective ſtreets.

Our dock-yard, within the laſt twenty years, has undergone very conſiderable and important improvements, and they ſtill continue to be carried on in the ſame ſtyle of grandeur and magnificence. Where ſuch immenſe ſtructures as firſt-rate ſhips of war are erected, and refitted in whole fleets, with a degree of expedition that may well excite aſtoniſhment, machines, workſhops, and magazines, muſt neceſſarily be of relative ſize and conſequence. One of the moſt grand and intereſting ſpectacles that can be exhibited, or perhaps imagined, is the launch of one of theſe ſtupendous ſhips. To be preſent on ſuch an occaſion—to witneſs, with tens of thouſands of ſpectators arranged around, place above place, as in a vaſt amphitheatre, the gigantic power of man diſplayed in this wonderful atchievement—to mark the anxiety and enthuſiaſm of the whole aſſembly—to perceive in them for ſome moments before the appointed ſtroke is aimed, that gives the ſtately veſſel to her fate, almoſt delirium—to hear the tremendous craſh of ſpars and ſhores, amid the loud pealing ſhouts that now burſt forth, cheering the decorated ſhip to her deſtined element—the crowded decks joining in the heartfelt acclamations, with martial muſic playing in thundering notes the national air of "Rule Britannia," as ſhe moves majeſtically onward in clouds of foam to meet the bounding main, itſelf a living ſpectacle—to hear and behold this, is undoubtedly ſufficiently to affect moſt powerfully even him who never felt before.

If my limits would allow me to dwell on this part of my ſubject, I am conſcious that I ſhould be unable to do juſtice to it, or to give an adequate idea of the place as a naval arſenal.

The number of men at preſent belonging to the dock, including workmen under

contracts, &c. is about three thouſand. With other new plans adopted, two ſteam engines have been lately ſet up, one of which I believe is on a larger ſcale than any ever before erected, and about three hundred convicts have been introduced into the yard, and are employed in different buſineſſes. This meaſure is of ſuch a nature that the policy of it may be ſomewhat doubted.—In 1796, the people of the dock, in order to ſupply their own families with bread and flour at a cheap rate, formed themſelves into a ſociety for the purpoſe of purchaſing land, erecting a mill, bakehouſe and other neceſſary buildings. Theſe have been for ſome time completed, and the plan I underſtand turns out a beneficial one. As well as in the dock, improvements are carrying on in the gun-wharf, which is of late conſiderably enlarged, and the ſtore-houſes of the victualling-office have been encreaſed.

The land throughout the iſland of Portſea is, as to holding, principally free. There is ſome leaſe-land under our corporation, and ſome under Wincheſter-college, to whom alſo belongs the rectory of Portſea.

We have no buildings deſerving of any note in the way of the antiquary; unleſs I take into my account Portcheſter-caſtle, a hiſtory of which, with the iſland of Portſea, I learn is in contemplation. The church of Portſmouth, with its tower, cupola, and lanthorn, may paſs as a ſtately edifice; but the ſtyle of its architecture is not remarkable for any beauty. The chapels in Portſea may be conſidered as neat buildings, and one of them is ſpacious and lofty. Our town-hall is chiefly noticeable as ſtanding in the way, in the midſt of our high-ſtreet, rendering the paſſage on each ſide narrow and inconvenient. Under and contiguous is our market-place, where, though living by the ſea-ſide, we get but a ſcanty ſupply of fiſh, and of courſe for that little pay extravagantly.—We have a fair in July, that continues a whole fortnight, the inſtitution of which muſt originally have been uſeful. It is now degenerated into mere ſtalls and booths for toys, trinkets, gew-gaws, and raree-ſhows; but it ſtill forms our jubilee, and there is a current tale that, while it laſts, Portſmouth is a ſor of ſanctuary. It extends further than along one ſide of our High-ſtreet, which, during its continuance, is a perfect ſcence of tumultuous revelry, din, hurly-burly, and confuſion.

If Portſmouth has not given birth to many characters of celebrity, yet there is one name connected with it, that may claim admiration and reſpect:—Jonas Hanway, of philanthropic memory, was born here, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1712.

In regard to views and proſpects I ſhall not now attempt a deſcription of them; Mr. Houſman may have ſaid enough, perhaps, to give your readers ſome idea of them. And here I beg leave to conclude.

Yours, &c.

Portſmouth, Sept. 8, 1801. W. N.

Population of Portſmouth and Portſea, taken under the Act; excluſive of the Army, Navy, and Militia.

	Inhabited houſes	Uninhabited houſe	Buildi-	Males	Females	Total of Perſons	Employed in Agriculture	In trade & manufacture	Not of the preceding deſcription	Inns, Taverns and Alehouſes
Portſmouth	1130*			3148	4691	7839	0	958	6881	114†
Town of Portſea	2539‡			6794	8149	14943	8	2294§	12744§	90
Liberty part of Portſea or vicinity within the Boro'	1641‖			4367	5017	9384	360	1057§	7864§	23
Guildable part of Portſea or vicinity beyond the Boro'	231			535	525	1060	195	90	775	4
Total	5541			15344	18382	33226	563	4399	28264	231

* High-ſtreet contains about 150 houſes—rents of them, and in Broad-ſtreet, on the Point, generally, from about 40 to 70l. per annum—The generality of the houſes in other parts from about 15 to 30l. a year.

† Fifty-ſix of theſe public-houſes are on Portſmouth Point, which is a part of the town, that at high-water is inſulated, communicating with the other part, by a draw-bridge; and where the total number of houſes is about 300, which I ſhould ſuppoſe have a greater number of perſons to each, than the other houſes of the town.

‡ Queen-ſtreet, the High-ſtreet of Portſea, contains about 180 houſes—rents in general, I ſuppoſe, from about 30 to 60l. per annum.—In other parts of the town, they may be generally from about 12 to 16l. a year.

§ There is a miſtake of 103, in two of theſe ſums, in one or other of the columns.

‖ Rents moſtly from 10 to 14l.

Population of Gosport, taken under the Act; exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Militia.

	Inhabited houses	Uninhabited houses	Families	Males	Females	Total of persons	Employed in agriculture	In trade & manufacture	Not of the preceding description	Inns, Taverns and Alehouses
Town of Gosport in Alverstoke-parish	1440	26	2072	3466	4849	8315	6	1320	6995	84
Liberty part of Alverstoke or Vicinity of Gosport	466	17	618	1287	1693	2980	244	404	2332	18
Total	1906	43	2690	4753	6542	11295	244	1724	9327	102

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second book of the Jewish Chronicles (XXXV 25) it is stated that Jeremiah composed a funeral song on the death of king Josiah, who was killed at Hadadrimmon in battle: that this dirge was regularly performed at Jerusalem by the band of temple-singers: and that it was preserved with his other elegies. No such poem however occurs in this author's Lamentations, which all relate to the distress of Jerusalem after its capture by the Persians; so that it is commonly supposed, like the works the of bard Iddo, to have been lost. All the reliques of Hebrew literature which have descended to these times, are precisely the compositions preserved in the temple-library; can it then have happened that a fragment, by its very destination necessary there, should have undergone a separate destruction? Besides Josephus (X Ant. V. 1.) still knew the poem.

A dirge, the public performance of which by the singing-men and women was made an ordinance in Israel, must have been transcribed, it should seem, with some solicitude of attention; and that too among the other poems appropriated for national solemnities and social worship. Amid the Psalms then is there no part at least of so celebrated a composition?

The book of Psalms is an anthology of poems, differing in antiquity, in merit and in matter: it consists chiefly of hymns indeed, some perpetual and national, some occasional and personal; but it also contains epithalamiums, war-songs and elegies. This book was certainly compiled after the restoration of the Jews; as some of the foremore poems celebrate the return from captivity. According to a tradition preserved by Theodoret and others, it was probably compiled by Zechariah, to whose manner of composition the latter portions of the collection remarkably approximate.

David, having excelled as a harper, is likely to have bequeathed, through Asaph (1 Chron. XVI. 5—7), many popular melodies to the band of temple-singers. If the superscriptions "of David," "of Asaph," "of Heman," "of Ethan," were not intended merely to indicate the adapted *tune* of such psalms, the Editor, in affixing these titles, must have relied on deceptious tradition, or guessed with blundering rashness; for, among the psalms called "of David", a great many (V, XI, XVIII, XXIV, XXVII, &c.) allude to the temple as already built; and a great many more (XIV, LIII, LXIX, &c.) allude to the captivity as actual; although David died some years before the commencement of the first temple, and some centuries before the commencement of the Babylonian captivity. The superscription of a psalm is therefore less to be relied on than internal evidence, in allotting it to a given author.

The studier of Jeremiah's writings will frequently detect among the psalms a reed analogous to his: for instance, in the XXII, XXXV, LV, LXIX, LXXI, LXXIV, LXXIX, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, CII, and in many others. In some of these psalms allusions occur to Jeremiah's quarrel with his nephew Seraiah (LXIX 8) and with the priest Zephaniah (LV 13), who were both of the Ægyptian faction (2 Kings XXV 18); so that they were written during the siege of Jerusalem. It is the more natural that compositions of Jeremiah should have been industriously introduced into Jewish worship, as he was son to Hilkiah, the reviser of the liturgy, as he bore an almost exceptionable allegiance to the Persian or Babylonian party, was recompensed by the besiegers. (Jeremiah XL. 5) after the capture of Jerusalem, and at all times spoke the language of those families under whose auspices the restoration was effected. To the Ægyptian faction he was steadily hostile (M. M. VI 98 and 99); he even accompanied Johanan and his followers to Ægypt, rather to thwart than to affist their settle-

ment in that country (Jeremiah XLIII. 9); for his confidential secretary, Baruch, was shortly after dispatched (Baruch I. 1) to Babylon, whither Jeremiah appears to have ultimately* followed. After the captivity at least (Jeremiah XIII. v. 17 and 5) his walks were beside the Euphrates: so that the CXXXVII and some other similar psalms may probably, if not confidently, be also ascribed to him.

Of these elegiac psalms there is one, the eighty-ninth, (it seems to have begun originally at the nineteenth verse) written with that carping disappointment which pervades every work of Jeremiah, and adapted exactly to the fortunes of king Josiah. His descent from David, his anointment (v. 20), his respite (v. 22), his piety (v. 26), his renewal of the covenant (v. 28) are first noticed. Then, with a somewhat querulous impiety, his desertion by Providence is bewailed. The irruption of Necho (v. 40), the plunder of the land (v. 41), the triumph of the adversary (v. 42), and the monarch's flight, wounded, from the battle (v. 43) is detailed. The consequent loss of the throne (v. 44), his early death (v. 45), at the age of thirty-nine, and the disgrace of his memory are successively lamented. The poem closes with another angry expostulation against Providence, as if the king had performed his part of the covenant, and had not been duly seconded by the Lord whom he worshipped. The various particulars enumerated do not all suit any other Jewish sovereign than Josiah: to him therefore they ought to be referred. The latter part of the LXXX psalm then is to be considered as Jeremiah's Lamentation for the death of king Josiah.

This dirge receives from Herodotus (Euterpe, 159) some light; and throws much on the often misinterpreted twelfth chapter of Zechariah, which is apparently out of its place, and should occur among the earlier fragments of Jeremiah. Here too is narrated the expedition of Necho against Jerusalem: for on no other occasion was Jerusalem threatened with a siege, full of exertion against the enemy, delivered finally from the danger, and yet filled with mourning after the event. The expression *there shall be as much mourning in Jerusalem as in the valley of Megiddo*, where Josiah and his companions fell, renders the application unequivocal. The six first verses of the ensuing chapter belong to the same oracle. It is no composition of Zechariah's, because it professes to have been written before the event, and he was born after: to say nothing of the allusion (Zechariah XIII. 6) to the painful punishment † incurred by Jeremiah (Jeremiah XX. 2, and Psalm XXII. 16,) which would suffice to identify the author.

* The two books of Kings were apparently compiled and finished by Jeremiah; for they contain long passages also occurring in his acknowleged works (Compare 2 Kings XXIV and XXV with Jeremiah LII). These books were drawn up in Chaldea, since Babylonian names of months (1 Kings VI. 1), and other allusions to Persian religion (1 Kings XXII. 19), occur; and after the accession of Merodach, whose kindness to Jehoiachin is therein recorded. It is consequently probable that Jeremiah, under Merodach, was living at Babylon. One is dissatisfied to observe no mention of the fate of Jeremiah, in the book of his grand-nephew Ezra. The office allotted to Sheshbazzar (Ezra I. 11) would have been a natural reward of Jeremiah's loyalty. May it not have been the real one? Such Jews as were promoted at Babylon mostly assumed a new name or title; and the signature of Jeremiah occurs at Jerusalem, after the return, on the document quoted at length in the tenth and contiguous chapters of Nehemiah.

† A sort of stocks pierced to receive the hands and feet.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the MEMORY *of the* REV. G. WAKEFIELD.

FRIEND of departed worth! whose pilgrim feet
Trace injured merit to its last retreat,
Oft will thy steps imprint the hallow'd shade,
Where Wakefield's dust, embalm'd in tears, is laid;
"Here (wilt thou say) a high undaunted soul,
That spurn'd at palsied caution's weak controul—
A mind by learning stor'd, by genius fir'd,
In Freedom's cause with gen'rous warmth inspir'd—
Moulders in earth; the fabric of his fame
Rests on the pillar of a spotless name!"
Tool of corruption—spaniel slave of power!
Should thy rash steps in some unguarded hour
Profane the shrine, deep on thy shrinking heart
Engrave this awful moral, and depart!

That

That not the shafts of slander, envy, hate,
The dungeon's gloom, nor the cold hand of fate,
Can rob the good man of that peerless prize
Which not pale Mammon's countless treasure buys—
The conscience clear whence secret pleasures flow,
And friendship kindled 'mid the gloom of woe,
Assiduous love that stays the parting breath,
And honest fame, triumphant over death.

For you, who o'er the sacred marble bend,
To weep the husband, father, brother, friend,
And, mutely eloquent, in anguish raise
Of keen regrets his monument of praise—
May Faith, may Friendship, dry your streaming eyes,
And Virtue mingle comfort with your sighs;
Till Resignation softly stealing on,
With pensive smile bid ling'ring Grief begone,
And tardy Time veil o'er with gradual shade
All but the tender tints you would not with to fade!

L. A.

A SONG.

LET others boast the treach'rous art
The heedless fair to move;
I bear no base licentious heart,
But most sincerely love.

Let passion's wild impetuous beat
Their throbbing bosoms fire,
Be mine the mild and genial heat
Awaked by chaste desire!

I will not praise thy sparkling eyes,
Though there the graces dwell;
Nor will I sing with fond surprize
Thy bounding bosom's swell.

A cheek, a lip, may others gain,
Whom sense alone invites;
But short their joy allied to pain,
And vain their best delights.

Be mine to gaze upon thy face,
And matchless beauty find,
Nor there to mark one lovely grace
Unstampt upon thy mind.

Oh! can you nurse injurious fear
And cold suspicion know!
Let Love dispel the gelid tear
With his own gen'rous glow!

No fabled pow'rs will I attest,
That suits a man who feigns;
Can his but be an honest breast
Where your frank virtue reigns?

Let foolish men in labour's mine
Honour or wealth pursue,
The happy husband's arms be mine,
My only treasure you.

Unenvied, Lux'ry's lavish board,
Cold Grandeur's heartless life,
The bloody Warrior's impious sword,
The Statesman's crooked strife!

As Shepherds on a sea-beat shore
View Sailors tempt their fate,
We'll hear Ambition's tempest roar,
And pity them their state.

TRANSLATION,

From the German of SCHILLER, (*Die Ideale.*)

COMPANIONS of my earlier years,
For ever faithless will ye fly,
With all your train of hopes and fears,
Aspiring thoughts and warm desires,
Creative Fancy's magic fires
That warm'd my opening mind with distant scenes of joy?
Imagination's airy train,
Can nought your hasty flight retain?
Ah! never, never, shall I see
Those visions of my early prime,
Swept by the ruthless storms of time.
Lost in the ocean of eternity.

And are those suns for ever set in night,
That spread their lustre o'er my dawning day?
Those cherish'd visions of supreme delight
So oft invoked, no longer will they stay?
Each wish that fired my inexperienced mind,
And promised bliss and purity below,
Say must it still in Reason find a foe,
And leave a dull and dreary void behind?

As once the sculptured image fired
Pygmalion with an amorous flame,
Till breath and genial life inspired
The marble's cold and senseless frame;
So Nature to my opening soul
Appear'd in all her charms array'd,
Imagination lent her aid,
And mimic life inspired the wond'rous whole.

Responsive to my ardent mind,
The magic influence spread o'er all,
The tree, the flower, the water-fall,
The forest wild, the lawn, the grove,
All seem'd, to life and sense refined,
To echo back the song of boundless love.

Methought an influence divine,
Ruled with almighty power my mind,
And urged to every great design,
Form'd by the love of human kind!
How vast, how fair appear'd this wond'rous scene,
When Hope at first its opening buds display'd!
How dull and comfortless, how poor and mean,
Has Reason since this mighty world pourtrayed!

When first life's journey I began,
Unburthen'd by the load of care,
In thought with mighty strides I ran
To scenes that Fancy painted fair;
Already would my wishes fly
To many a great and arduous height,
Nought was too distant, nought too high,
To tempt my fancy's daring flight.
How easy thence to snatch the prize
It seem'd amid the glorious strife,
While danced before my dazzled eyes
The forms that glitter in the morn of life.
Methought, obedient to my call,
That Love his roses in my path had strown;
That Fortune, with her golden crown,
And Fame, that hides in stars his lofty crest,
And Truth, in never-fading sun-beams dress't,
On me had doom'd their choicest gifts to fall.

The

The fairy scenes are flown,
The bright enchantment vanished in air;
Faithless, for ever are they gone,
Unmark'd, unheard my prayer.
On hasty wing has Fortune urged her flight,
Nor Knowledge grants me yet her gifts to share,
While hid in clouds of doubt is Truth's immortal light.

I saw the palm of high renown
The undeserving brow adorn;
I look'd—and lo! for ever flown
The opening sweets of life's delicious morn!
And deeper still and darker grew
The shades that gather'd round my lonely way,
While mid the dull and dreary view
Hope scarcely shed a feeble doubtful ray.

Of all the visionary train
That Fancy erst was wont to raise,
O say, which faithful yet remain,
To cheer the evening of my days!
Thou, Friendship, who alone hast power
To heal each deeply-rankling wound,
And cheer affliction's darkest hour—
Thou whom I early sought and found:
Employment, too, whose healing balm
Can still the passions madding rage,
The tempest of the soul can calm,
And all life's ills assuage.
'Tis thou, who unappall'd by toil,
Canst to perfection bring each nobler aim,
And atoms upon atoms pile,
To form a system's mighty frame:
Led by thy hand in life's declining day,
Hours, minutes, months, and years, will softly steal away.

J. B.

LINES

UPON THE DEATH OF THE REV. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

IS Wakefield dead? I caught the passing tale!
"Not warm affection's restless cares avail,"
"Nor healing skill, to stop his fleeting breath:"
Yet, yet, he lives; his mind has vanquish'd death.—
Long as the various literary stores
From ancient Rome, from classic Grecian shores,
Shall share the vacant or the studious hour—
Long as pure taste and learning hold their power—
Long as the press exists, the soul to feed—
Wakefield survives.—Ah! still does Friendship bleed?
The husband, father, friend, for ever lost;
Those hopes so late inspir'd severely cross'd;
Hopes when again he breath'd in Freedom's air,
That years of happiness might well repair
Of time and joy the cruel prison's waste—
But say, was his humane free spirit, plac'd
In earth's corrupted atmosphere, at home;
This earth, where vice and war destroying roam?
No:—Heav'n in kindness snatch'd him from the scene
To dwell where love and truth are always green.

Sept. 11, 1801. J. N. H.

ERRATA—In the first of the introductory lines to Dr. Geddes's Latin Verses, for "*Essay*," read "*Elegy*"—Line 1, verse 3, of the Translation to ditto, for "*wishes*," read "*virtues*,"—and in line 44, p. 136, for "*my* latent fires," read "*its* latent fires."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

NAUTICAL LITERATURE.

THE common and statute law of sea-matters (says the Monthly Review, vol. XI. p. 564) handed down by tradition, and by the Rhodian code from the ancients, was gradually modified into that system of regulations known by the name of *Il Consulato del Mare*, which received the papal sanction in 1075, was re-enacted in most sea-ports of the Mediterranean, but not till 1162 at Marseilles. This work was first printed at Barcelona in 1502: it has been translated into most European languages, our own excepted: the Dutch version of 1704 is the best.

The rules and orders taught by the circumstances and experience of the Baltic sailors were first reduced into a body of written law at Wisby, one of the Anseatic towns, and were printed at Copenhagen in 1505 in the Frankish tongue. Of these an English translation appeared in 1536.

Surely a book containing these two primary codes of maritime law, in modern English, would neither be difficult to execute, nor difficult to sell.

COALITION PROPOSED.

For a coalition between the churches of England and of Rome (says a commentator on Barry's Letter to the Society of Arts) no doubt the times are ripe: it would furnish a favourable opportunity for increasing the pomp of worship in our established churches, and for converting them into galleries of the fine arts. It is for the learned among the catholics to state the terms on which they could accept benefices

benefices in the church of England. To the recognition of the Pope, as ſpiritual head of the church, there can be little objection: it would tend to weaken that alliance between the church and the ſtate, which is, by ſome, conſidered as hoſtile to civil liberty. But the celibacy of the clergy, that ceremony of the maſs which almoſt renders the prieſt himſelf an object of worſhip, and the practice of auricular confeſſion continued after the age of majority, ought, with the civil governor, to be obſtacles. The obvious preparation for ſuch a change would be a repeal of the act of uniformity, and a marked patronage of thoſe among the Engliſh clergy, who, when thus ſet at liberty, ſhould be moſt active in conciliating their ſeveral hearers to this fraternal union. It is proper too, that the patrons of advowſons be conſulted about a public religion, which were beſt accompliſhed by leaving them at liberty to preſent to ordained prieſts of whatſoever particular tenets. Thus would any religion, to which the maſs of property may lean, become poſſeſſed of ſanctioned temples, in proportion to the opulence of its followers.

BARBARISM AND SOLECISM.

The Greeks called all foreign nations *barbarous*: to *barbarize* in language conſequently was to ſpeak or write like a foreigner, or *barbarian*; and a *barbariſm* was a vitious form of ſpeech worthy of a foreigner.

A king of Cyprus, by Solon's advice, founded a city called *Soloi*, in which ſo many Athenian emigrants came to ſettle that they permanently influenced the dialect of the natives. To *ſolecize* was to ſpeak or write like the inhabitants of *Soloi*, that is, to ape the Athenians affectedly; and a *Soleciſm* conſequently was an unſucceſsful attempt to copy the utmoſt refinement of phraſeology.

A barbariſm then is a fault of ſtyle originating in rudeneſs and ignorance; but a ſoleciſm is a fault of ſtyle originating in affectation and over-refinement.

Shakeſpeare ſometimes faulters into barbariſm, Ben Johnſon into ſoleciſm.

That the Greeks thus underſtood the words, may be further inferred from the circumſtance that, in morals, the derivative phraſes have been uſed metaphorically with the ſame relative ſenſe; barbariſm being applied to the ferocious, and ſoleciſm to the effeminate vices. Thus: *Tois de phronêmaſin 'o baſileus bebarbarômenos 'êrcheto.* And again: *Soloikizein 'ou monon epi phônês legetai, alla kai 'epi tôn kata ton bion 'ataktôs genomenôn.*

A perverſion of the meaning of theſe terms began early among the Latin critics. Thus in a work which has been raſhly aſcribed to Cicero: *Vitia in ſermone, quominus is Latinus ſit, duo poſſunt eſſe, ſoleciſmus et barbariſmus. Soleciſmus eſt cum verbis pluribus conſequens verbum ſuperiori non accomodatur. Barbariſmus eſt cum verbum aliquod vitioſe affertur.* Rhetor. ad Herennium, lib. iv. c. 12. This miſapplication of terms endures throughout the whole courſe of Roman literature; for Iſidorus Hiſpalenſis, c. xxxii. ſays: *Soloeciſmus eſt plurimorum verborum inter ſe inconveniens compoſitio: ſicut barbariſmus unius verbi corruptio.*

WHY LIFT THE HAT?

Faſhions, like prejudices, have commonly ſome latent utility; this ſhould be inveſtigated and recorded, in order to prevent attempts to lay aſide the convenient. The old way of bowing had no ſuch merit. *Capita autem aperiri aſpectu magiſtratuum non venerationis cauſâ juſſêre, ſed, ut Varro auctor eſt, valetudinis, quo firmiora conſuetudine eâ fierent.* Nat. Hiſt. lib. xxviii. c. 6. According to Pliny then we pulled off our hats in ſalutation, that we might become leſs liable to catch cold: for our cuſtom, no doubt, has derived from the Romans. It did not anſwer this purpoſe; the Engliſh of the laſt generation were remarkable for catarrhous diſorders. Now that hats have neither taſſels nor corners, it is far more convenient only to touch than to lift them.

CRITICISM OF JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnſon's Criticiſm is not always ſo preciſe as eloquent: he ſays ſomewhere: "In the writings of other poets a character is too often an individual; in thoſe of Shakeſpeare, it is commonly a ſpecies." The diametrically oppoſite poſition would have approached nearer to truth. Shakeſpeare delights to individualize his perſons: and far from confining his imitation to thoſe traits of character which are common to whole claſſes, as Voltaire and other French dramatiſts have done, he officiouſly brings into notice all thoſe accidents of complexion, figure, habits, dialect, diſpoſition, which were traditionally ſuppoſed to peculiarize an Othello, a Richard, a Henry, a Shylock, a Macbeth. This practice is exactly what confers ſo much appearance of life on his portraiture —ſuch an air of reality on his perſonages; and what has given to the Gothic plays of England and Germany an intereſt ſo ſuperior to that excited by the ancient, or the French drama. The imitation of general nature, as it has been called, that is

the omiſſion of particulars from a fear of not making them harmonious and characteriſtic, reſembles the practice of certain engravers, who have recourſe to dotting, becauſe they cannot draw correctly; and leave their outlines vague, leaſt they ſhould be detected in aberrations ſtom truth and reality.

LESSING'S DRAMATURGY.

Leſſing comments Ariſtotle, as divines the Bible; ſo as to extort his own critical opinions from the lips of the oracle.

VOLTAIRE.

Nicolai was praiſing Voltaire for having written ſo much that is new, and ſo much that is good. His good is not new—his new is not good: replied Leſſing.

SALUTATION OF SNEEZERS.

Strada has written a diſſertation on ſneezing: he proves from Petronius and Apuleius that the cuſtom of bleſſing ſneezers was eſtabliſhed among the Romans; from Ariſtenetus and Hippocrates that it prevailed among the Greeks; and from the Bible that it pre-exiſted among the Jews: but he is content to leave in its antient uncertainty the cauſe of a practice, to account for whoſe origin has vainly puzzled the encyclopedic information both of Pliny and of Ariſtotle.

Now for a pinch of ſnuff—and ſome attention (*chiſha!*) to the aſſociated recollections, which the conſequent ſternutation is calling up. When do I uſually ſneeze? On applying ſtrong odors to the noſe. When elſe? During the acme of that ſtimulation, which ſucceeds to a ſeaſoned dinner and a cheerping pint; as Clemens Alexandrinus alſo had long ago obſerved. When elſe? If I ſit unſcreened with my back to the fire—and again, if I walk without my hat into the ſun-ſhine.

The inference from theſe phænomena ſeems to be that ſneezing indicates over-action, ſuper-irritation, hyper-paroxyſm; and that it is peculiarly characteriſtic of that exceſſive excitement, which is produced by the ſudden or profuſe radiation of heat or light on the face, head or back.

The diſeaſe called in France *coup-de-ſoleil* is the after weakneſs, or indirect debility, which ſucceeds to this peculiar form of excitement: it is in all hot countries very common, and often fatal. If therefore ſneezing be naturally ſymptomatic of the *coup-de-ſoleil*, and a uſual harbinger of its approach, it would, in all hot countries, almoſt inevitably be conſidered as a bad prognoſtic—as ominous of danger: it would conſequently provoke a wiſh in every humane by-ſtander, that the head-aches and other ſymptoms of heliacal injury might not enſue. The ζηθι or *ſalve* thus addreſſed to thoſe who ſneeze from ſunſhine, being an expreſſion of real benevolence, would ſoon become a regular form of civility. The practice of ſuch addreſs would next be extended, by the apiſh inanity of politeneſs, to the voluntarily-provoked ſneeze, and to the triumphant ſneeze of culminating intoxication; and would at laſt be exported to thoſe chilly climates, where to ſneeze is never the fore-runner of danger, but rather the mark of a wholeſome ſenſibility of fibre.

THE RULING CHARACTER.

What Pope has termed *the ruling paſſion*, is rather, in ſeveral of the inſtances himſelf has adduced, *character* formed by long habit. Thus, his dying courtier, who cries, "If, where I'm going, I can ſerve you, Sir!" is a man under the influence of an habitual practice of making unmeaning offers and compliments. I was uſed to think this example quite hyperbolical, till I met with the following ſtory gravely related in the Saint-Evremondiana:—"Cardinal Mazarin on his death-bed requeſted an interview with the young king, Louis XIV. in which he aſſured him, that it had been his determination very ſpeedily to have reſigned his authority into his Majeſty's hands, who was now ſo fully capable of governing for himſelf." He added, "that nothing in the approach of death afflicted him ſo much, as that he was to be deprived of the felicity of living under his Majeſty's adminiſtration."

NAIVETE.

Writers ſometimes, either through defect of judgment or exceſs of zeal, make voluntary confeſſions which an adverſary could ſcarcely have extorted from them. Of this kind is a paſſage of Tillemont, quoted by Jortin in *Rem. on Eccl. Hiſt.* "Socrates (the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian) was a lawyer, and very ignorant of the ſpirit and diſcipline of the church. Hence it comes to paſs, that he commends equally either Catholics or Heretics, when they did things which ſeemed to him to be commendable."

Perhaps an Engliſh prelate, when in a charge to his clergy he told them that the popiſh clergy are "in very deed nearer and dearer to the Church of England than certain Proteſtant Diſſenters," may be thought to have been ſurpriſed into a ſimilar unlucky piece of ſincerity.

Errata.—In l. 29, p. 114, of laſt Number, *eraſe* the *Comma* after gravel-walk.—p. 115, l. 3. for "*reflection*" read "*repletion.*"

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A TRIBUTE *to the* MEMORY *of* Mr. WAKEFIELD.

LITERATURE has this month sustained a severe loss by the death of GILBERT WAKEFIELD, *B.A.* whom a fever carried off on September the 9th, in the 46th year of his age, to the unspeakable regret of his family and friends. A person in various respects so distinguished, is a proper subject for the contemplation of survivors; and he had deserved too well of the public not to be entitled to honourable and affectionate commemoration.

Mr. Wakefield, in "Memoirs of his own Life," published in 1792, has informed the world of all the circumstances attending his education and passage through life down to that period, with a minuteness and frankness which render his work a very curious and entertaining piece of biography. I shall not make any transcripts from it, but, confining myself to a slight sketch of the leading events, shall take that view of his character and conduct which suggests itself to the reflexion of a friendly but not a prejudiced bystander.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD was born on February 22, 1756, at Nottingham, of which town his father was one of the parochial clergy. An uncommon solidity and seriousness of disposition marked him from infancy, together with a power of application, and thirst after knowledge, which accelerated his progress in juvenile studies. In his grammatical course he passed under the tuition of several masters, the last and most respectable of whom was the Rev. Mr. Wooddeson, of Kingston-upon-Thames, to which parish his father was then removed. He was used, however, to lament that he had not possessed the advantages of an uniform education at one of those public schools, which undoubtedly, whatever may be their dangers and deficiencies, effect the point at which they exclusively aim, that of laying a solid foundation for classical erudition in its most exact form. In 1772 he was entered as a scholar of Jesus-college, Cambridge; and it was ever a topic of thankfulness to him, that he became a member of *that* university in which the love of truth met with some encouragement from a spirit of liberal enquiry, rather than of *that* which was devoted either to supine indolence, or to the passive inculcation of opinions sanctioned by authority. During the first years, his attention was chiefly fixed upon classical studies, always his favourites; and he was excited only by emulation and academical requisitions to aim at that proficiency in mathematical knowledge which bears so high a value at Cambridge. Yet while he confesses himself destitute of a genuine taste for speculations of this kind, he scruples not to declare the infinite superiority, in point of grandeur and sublimity, of mathematical philosophy to classical lucubrations. In 1776 he took his degree of B.A. on which occasion he was nominated to the second post among seventy five candidates; and soon after, he was elected to a fellowship of his college. In the same year he published a small collection of Latin poems, with a few critical notes on Homer, at the university-press. If not highly excellent, they were sufficient to establish the claim of a young man to more than ordinary acquaintance with the elegancies of literature. He had already obtained a knowledge of the Hebrew language, as preparatory to those theological studies which now became his most serious occupation; and it may safely be affirmed that no man ever commenced them with a mind more determined upon the unbiassed search after truth, and the open assertion of it when discovered. The foundation which he laid for his enquiries was an accurate knowledge of the phraseology of the Scriptures, acquired by means of attention to the idiom in which they were written. As at this time some of his most esteemed academical friends manifested their dissatisfaction with the articles of the church of England by a conscientious refusal of subscription, it cannot be doubted that scruples on this point had already taken possession of his mind; and so far had his convictions proceeded, that he has stigmatized his compliance with the forms requisite for obtaining deacon's orders, which he received in 1778, as "the most disingenuous action of his whole life." If, indeed, he could receive consolation from the practice of others, there were several of his intimate associates, who, by a superiority to such scruples, have since risen to opulence and distinction in the church, without betraying any uneasiness for a similar acquiescence.

Mr. Wakefield left college after ordination, and engaged in a curacy at Stockport, in Cheshire, whence he afterwards removed to a similar situation in Liverpool. He performed the duties of his office with seriousness and punctuality; but his dis-

satisfaction with the doctrine and worship of the church continuing to increase, he probably considered his connection with it as not likely to be durable. The disgust he felt at what he saw of the practice of privateering, and the slave-trade, in the latter place of his residence, also awakened in his mind that humane interest in the rights and happiness of his fellow-creatures, which has made so conspicuous a part of his character. The American war did not tend to augment his attachment to the political administration of his country: in short, he became altogether unfit to make one of that body, the principal business of which, in the opinion of many, seems to be, acting as the satellites of existing authority, however exerted. His marriage, in 1779, to Miss Watson, neice of the rector of Stockport, was soon followed by an invitation to undertake the post of classical tutor at the dissenting academy at Warrington, with which he complied. That he was regarded as a very valuable acquisition to this institution—that he was exemplary in the discharge of his duty, and equally gained the attachment of his pupils, and the friendship and esteem of his colleagues—the writer of this account can from his own knowledge attest. Being now freed from all clerical shackles, he began his career as a theological controversialist, and, it must be confessed, with an acrimony of style which was lamented by his friends, and which laid him open to the reproach of his enemies. It is not here intended to vindicate what the writer himself cannot but disapprove; but the real and substantial kindness of Mr. Wakefield's temper, and the benevolence of his heart, were such, that this apparent contradiction must be solved by his warmth of zeal in what he thought the cause of truth, and perhaps by a familiarity with scholastic debates, which rendered him in some measure callous to the use, or rather abuse, of vituperative expressions from the press. In disputations by word of mouth no man was more calm and gentle, more patient in hearing, or more placid in replying; and if, in his writings, he has without hesitation or delicacy bestowed his censures, he has been equally liberal and decided in his praise. His applauses evidently came from the heart, free and unstinted, for envy did not possess a single particle in his composition; nor has he withheld them when he thought them deserved by particular laudable qualities, even in characters which he could not regard with general approbation. No man, perhaps, ever more fully gave way to the openness of his disposition in speaking *the whole truth* concerning men and things, unmoved by common considerations; whence it is not to be wondered at, that he frequently rendered himself more obnoxious to antagonists than the case essentially required, and roused prejudices which a more guarded conduct would have left dormant. A sentence which, in his Memoirs, he has quoted from Asgill, expresses (as it was probably meant to do) the spirit with which he wrote. "A blunt author in pursuit of truth, *knows no man* after the flesh, till his chace is over. For a man to *think* what he *writes*, may bespeak his *prudence*: but to *write* what he *thinks*, best opens his principles."

We shall not, in this sketch, attempt to give an account of all his publications, many of them small in bulk and temporary in their application. The most important of his theological labours will be allowed to be those in which he employs his singular erudition in the explanation of Scripture. Of these, the first was "A New Translation of the First Epistle of Paul, the Apostle, to the Thessalonians," printed in 1781. It was followed in the next year by "A New Translation of St. Matthew, with Notes, critical, philological, and explanatory," 4to. a work which obtained much applause, and amply displayed the extent of his reading, and the facility with which his memory called up its reposited stores for the purpose of illustration or parallelism. At this time he likewise augmented his fund for Scripture interpretation by the acquisition of various Oriental dialects. After quitting Warrington, at the dissolution of the academy, he took up his residence successively at Bramcote in Nottinghamshire, at Richmond, and at Nottingham, upon the plan of taking a few pupils, and pursuing at his leisure those studies to which he became continually more attached. While in the first of these situations, he published the first volume of "An Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries concerning the Person of Jesus Christ," a learned and elaborate performance, but which did not meet with encouragement sufficient to induce him to proceed in the design. A painful disorder in his left shoulder, with which he was attacked in 1786, and which harassed him for two years, interrupted the course of his employments; and he could do no more for letters during that period, than alleviate his sufferings by drawing up some remarks upon the Georgics of Virgil and the Poems of Gray, which he published with

with editions of thoſe delightful compoſitions. As his health returned, his theological purſuits were reſumed, and he again engaged in the field of controverſy. He alſo, in 1789, made a commencement of a work, which promiſed much, as well for his reputation, as for the advantage of ſacred literature. It was "an Union of Theological and Claſſical Learning, illuſtrating the Scriptures by Light borrowed from the Philology of Greece and Rome." Under the title of "Silva Critica" three parts of this performance have iſſued from the univerſity preſs of Cambridge.

The formation of a diſſenting college at Hackney, which, it was hoped, by the powerful aid of the metropolis, would become both more conſiderable and more permanent than former inſtitutions of a like kind, produced an invitation to Mr. Wakefield to undertake the claſſical profeſſorſhip. With this he thought proper to comply; and accordingly, in 1790, he quitted his abode at Nottingham, and removed to Hackney, upon the plan of joining with public tuition the inſtruction of private pupils. He has himſelf informed the public that "both of theſe anchors failed him, and left his little bark again afloat on the ocean of life." It is neither neceſſary nor deſirable to revive the memory of differences between perſons really reſpectable and well-intentioned, but under the influence of different habits and views of things. We ſhall confine ourſelves to a remark or two.

Mr. Wakefield was a perſon who derived his opinions entirely from the ſource of his own reaſon and reflection, and it will not be eaſy to name a man who ſtood more ſingle and inſulated in this reſpect throughout life than he. Although his principles had induced him to renounce his clerical office in the church of England, and he had become a *diſſenter* from her doctrine and worſhip, yet he was far from uniting with any particular claſs of thoſe who are uſually denominated *diſſenters*. He had an inſuperable repugnance to their mode of performing divine ſervice; and he held in no high eſtimation the theological and philoſophical knowledge which it has been the principal object of their ſeminaries of education to communicate. It has already been obſerved, that the baſis of his own divinity was philology. Claſſical literature, therefore, as containing the true rudiments of all other ſcience, was that on which he thought the greateſt ſtreſs ſhould be laid, in a ſyſtem of liberal education. This point he inculcated with an earneſtneſs which probably appeared ſomewhat dictatorial to the conductors of the inſtitution.

Further, in the progreſs of his ſpeculations, he had been led to form notions concerning the expediency and propriety of public worſhip, extremely different from thoſe of every body of Chriſtians, whether in ſects or eſtabliſhments; and as he was incapable of thinking one thing and practiſing another, he had ſufficiently made known his ſentiments on this ſubject, as well in converſation, as by abſtaining from attendance upon every place of religious aſſembly. They who were well acquainted with him, knew that in his own breaſt piety was one of the moſt predominant affections; but the aſſembling for ſocial worſhip had for ſo many ages been regarded as the moſt powerful inſtrument for the ſupport of general religion, that to diſcourage it was conſidered as of dangerous example, eſpecially in a perſon engaged in the education of youth. Notwithſtanding, therefore, his claſſical inſtructions in the college were received by the ſtudents almoſt with enthuſiaſtical admiration, and conferred high credit on the inſtitution, a diſſolution of his connection with it took place in the ſummer of 1791.

The ſubſequent publication of his pamphlet on Public Worſhip deprived him (as he ſays) of the only two private pupils he expected. From that period he continued to reſide at Hackney, in the capacity of a retired man of letters, employing his time partly in the education of his own children, partly in the compoſition of works which will perpetuate his name among thoſe who have cultivated literature with moſt ardour and ſucceſs. His "Tranſlation of the New Teſtament, with Notes," 3 vols. 8vo. appeared towards the cloſe of 1791, and was very reſpectably patronized. In language it preſerves as much as poſſible of the old verſion. Its numerous deviations from that in ſenſe, will be regarded as happy alterations or bold innovations, according to the prepoſſeſſions of the reader. A long liſt might be given of his ſucceeding labours, but we ſhall only particularize ſome of the moſt conſiderable. He printed (no longer at the Cambridge-preſs) two more parts of his "Silva Critica." He gave a new edition, much corrected, of his "Tranſlation of the New Teſtament;" and beſides, proved his zeal for Chriſtianity, by enlarging a former work "On the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion," and by replying to Thomas Paine's attack upon it in his "Age of Reaſon."

To the works of Pope, as our moſt cultivated

tivated Engliſh poet, and the moſt perfect example of that ſplendour and felicity of diction which is not attained without much ſtudy of the poetic art, Mr. Wakefield paid particular attention. It was his deſign to have publiſhed a complete edition of his works; but after he had printed the firſt volume, the ſcheme was rendered abortive by Dr. Warton's edition. He, however, printed a ſecond volume, entitled, "Notes on Pope," and alſo gave a new edition of Pope's "Iliad and Odyſſey." In theſe publications he diſplayed all that variety of compariſon and illuſtration, that power of tracing a poetical thought thro' different authors, with its ſucceſſive ſhades and improvements, and that exquiſite feeling of particular beauties, which diſtinguiſh him as an annotator of the writers of Greece and Rome.

As a claſſical editor he appeared in a ſelection from the Greek tragedians, in editions of Horace, Virgil, Bion and Moſchus, and, finally, in his "Lucretius," a vaſt performance, which alone might ſeem the labour of many induſtrious years. Of his character, as a man of letters, I have been favoured with the following eſtimate by an able judge, the Rev. E. COGAN, of Cheſhunt:

"In extent of erudition, particularly if an acquaintance with the Oriental languages be taken into the account, he was perhaps inferior to no man of the preſent age; and they who have been conſidered as having had the advantage over him in ſome of the leſs important *minutiæ* of Greek literature, have probably limited their attention to fewer objects, and certainly commenced their literary courſe with a more advantageous preparation. In conjectural criticiſm he exhibits much of the character of Bentley and Markland: men whom he eſteemed according to their high deſerts in that ſpecies of learning to which his own mind was peculiarly directed. Like theſe illuſtrious ſcholars, he is always learned, ſometimes bold, and frequently happy. Like them he had a mind which diſdained to be held in a ſervile ſubjection to authority; and in defiance of eſtabliſhed readings, which too often ſubſtitute the dreams of tranſcribers for the gems of antiquity, he followed, without fear, wherever reaſon and probability ſeemed to lead the way. In his earlier critical works he exhibited, amidſt ſome errors which his riper judgment diſcarded, the promiſe of his future greatneſs; and even his faults were the infirmities of genius; they flowed from that ardour and enthuſiaſm which cannot always wait for the ſlow deciſions of cool enquiry. They were faults which, though they afforded a ſmall conſolation to dull malignity, did not diminiſh his praiſe in the eſtimation of one ſolid and impartial judge. His favourite ſtudy was poetry, and in an extenſive acquaintance with the ancient poets, both Greek and Roman, few men ſince the revival of letters have equalled him, and no one ever ſurpaſſed him in the perception of their beauties. When he applies to them the hand of conjecture, he rarely fails to give new ſpirit and animation by his touch; and where we are obliged to diſſent from his corrections, we are ſometimes ſorry for the credit of the poet that he does not appear to have written what the critic has ſuggeſted. He was peculiarly fond of tracing an elegance of poetical expreſſion through the various modifications which it aſſumed in the hands of different writers, and in the illuſtration of ancient phraſeology he did not overlook the poets of his own country, with many of which he was very familiar. His great work is undoubtedly his edition of "Lucretius," a work which ignorance may deſpiſe, at which malice may carp, and hireling ſcribblers may rail, but which will rank with the labours of Heinſius, Gronovius, Burman, and Heyne, as long as literature itſelf ſhall live. It will ſhare the prediction with which Ovid has graced the memory of the great poet himſelf,

Carmina ſublimis tunc ſunt peritura Lucretî,
Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.

Beſides its critical merit, it exhibits the richeſt diſplay of the flowers of poetry that ever was preſented to the world, and will amply reward the peruſal of every man who has ſenſibility to reliſh the fineſt touches of human genius.

"Mr. Wakefield, even before this immortal ſpecimen of his talents, was deſervedly held in the higheſt eſtimation by the literati of Germany; and if his honours at home have not equalled his reputation abroad, the candid mind will eaſily find the explanation of this phenomenon in the violence of political party, and the mean jealouſy which has too often diſgraced the ſcholars of Great Britain. The name of Bentley is connected with proof enough of the juſtice of this inſinuation."

I ſhall now proceed to an incident of his life which will be viewed with regret by the ingenuous of all parties: the *additional* ſenſations it inſpires will, of courſe, be different according to the particular ſentiments of individuals. It has already been hinted that Mr. Wakefield, from

from the time of his residence at Liverpool, had begun to imbibe a detestation of that policy which trampled upon the rights of mankind, and was founded upon unfeeling avarice and unprincipled ambition. His study of Christianity more and more convinced him that the maxims of the world and those of religion were in direct opposition: and, in common with many other excellent and learned men, he became persuaded of the absolute incompatibility of War with the Christian character. He had moreover received those principles of the origin and end of government, which, however they may now be regarded, were once thought fundamental to the British Constitution, and the basis of all civil liberty. He had occasionally, in the political contests of his country, publicly expressed his opinions upon these subjects; but the French Revolution was an event calculated to call forth all his ardour in the cause. His sanguine temper led him to consider it as the undoubted common cement of a better order of things, in which rational liberty, equitable policy, and pure religion, would finally become triumphant. He watched its progress with incredible interest, excused its unhappy deviations, and abhorred the combination of arbitrary power which threatened its destruction. It was impossible that he should refrain from employing his pen on the occasion, or that he should do it with a "cold and unperforming hand." In his "Remarks on the General Orders of the Duke of York," he had arraigned the justice of the war with France in terms which are supposed to have exercised the utmost forbearance of the Ministry. But in his "Reply to some Parts of the Bishop of Landaff's Address," he passed those limits. From that systematic progress in restraining the free communication of political opinions which may be traced in the acts of the late Ministry, it is not unreasonable to conclude, that a victim to the liberty of the press, of name and character sufficient to inspire a wide alarm, was really desired. Yet, as the Attorney-general solemnly protested that his prosecution of this pamphlet was spontaneous, and solely dictated to him by the heinous and dangerous nature of its contents, it would be uncandid to call his assertion in question. A man of sense, however, may be allowed to smile at the notion of real danger to supreme power, supported as well by public opinion, as by every active energy of the state, from a private writer, arguing upon principles so little applicable to the practice of the world, as those of the Gospel. Further, a man of a truly liberal and generous mind will perhaps view, not without indignation, the thunders of the law hurled upon a head distinguished for virtue and learning, without any humane allowance for well intentioned, if misguided, zeal. The attack commenced, not against the principal, who boldly and honestly came forward to avow himself, but against the agents; and the grand purport of it was sufficiently declared by the superior severity with which a bookseller was treated, who was not the editor, but only a casual vender of the work; but who had long been obnoxious as a distinguished publisher of books of free enquiry. Mr. Wakefield himself next underwent prosecution; and his sentence, upon conviction, was a two year's imprisonment in Dorchester gaol. There exists no other *measure* of punishment in such a case than comparison, and perhaps, upon the application of this rule, it will not be found inordinately severe. Two year's abode in a prison is, however, a most serious infliction! it is cutting off so much from desirable existence. Mr. Wakefield, notwithstanding his natural fortitude, felt it as such. Though, from his habits of sobriety and seclusion, he had little to resign in respect of the ordinary pleasures of the world; his habits of pedestrian exercise, and his enjoyment of family comfort, were essentially infringed by confinement. He likewise found all his plans of study so deranged, by the want of his library, and the many incommodities of his situation, that he was less able to employ that resource against tedium and melancholy than might have been expected. One powerful consolation, however, in addition to that of a good conscience, attended him. A set of warm and generous friends employed themselves in raising a contribution which should not only indemnify him from any pecuniary loss consequent upon his prosecution, but should alleviate his cares for the future support of his family. The purpose was effected; and it is to be hoped that Englishmen will ever retain spirit enough to take under their protection men who have faithfully, though perhaps not with due prudence and consideration, maintained the noble cause of mankind against the frowns of authority.

At length the tedious period elapsed, and the last day of May, in this year, restored him to liberty. He was received by his friends, many of whom had visited him in prison, with the most cordial welcome. He

was endeared to them by his ſufferings, and his character was generally thought to have received a meliorating tinge of mildneſs and moderation from the reflexions which had paſſed through his mind. He formed extenſive plans for future literary labours, and he ſeemed fully capable of enjoying and benefiting that world to which he was returned. When—Oh what is man!—a fever, probably occaſioned by his anxious exertions to fix himſelf in a new habitation, cut ſhort all his proſpects. From the firſt attack he perſuaded himſelf that the termination would be fatal, and this conviction materially oppoſed every attempt of medicine in his favour. He ſurveyed death without terror, and prepared for it by tender offices to the ſurvivors.

It is preſumed that the character of Mr. Wakefield is ſufficiently developed in the preceding ſketch of his life. It may however be added, that there was in him an openneſs, a ſimplicity, a good faith, an affectionate ardour, a noble elevation of ſoul, which irreſiſtibly made way to the hearts of all who nearly approached him, and rendered him the object of friendly attachment, to a degree almoſt unexampled. Let this be placed in balance to all that might appear arrogant or ſelf-ſufficient, harſh, or irritable in his literary conduct! His talents were rare—his morals pure—his views exalted—his courage invincible—his integrity without a ſpot. When will the place of ſuch a man be ſupplied!

Stoke Newington, J. AIKIN,
Sept. 18, 1801.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE COMTE DE LIVOURNE (ſince King of Etruria) was preſent on the 1ſt Meſſidor (year 9) at the ſitting of the Claſs of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences of the Inſtitute. He was accompanied by Citizen CHAPTAL, Miniſter of the Interior, and a Member of the Claſs; alſo, by the Chevalier AZARA, the Spaniſh Miniſter, and by two gentlemen of his ſuite. He took his place among the Members of the Inſtitute, cloſe to the Preſident. The choice and the variety of the readings rendered this ſitting very intereſting.

Citizen HUZARD gave an account of the preſent ſtate of the flock of Rambouillet, and of the product of the laſt ſhearing.

Citizen CHAPTAL read a memoir on different proceſſes recently employed in the bleaching of cloth. They appear to be equally important by their celerity, their economy, and by the beauty of the reſults.

Citizen CUVIER read a memoir on the teeth of fiſhes. He preſented ſome curious facts and important obſervations on this part of their organization; and detailed the motives which had obliged him to renounce the project of making uſe of them as a generical character, in the claſſification of this great order of animals.

Cit. LA PLACE read a memoir on the reſearches which have been hitherto made relative to the determination of the motion of the moon, and on their reſult. It was, doubtleſs, the province of the geometer who has ſo much contributed to perfect this important theory, to trace its hiſtory.

Citizen DOLOMIEU read a memoir on divers phenomena which accompanied the eruption of Mount Veſuvius in the year 2, or which are the conſequences of it. This naturaliſt produced ſeveral fragments of iron utenſils, of copper, of lead, and of glaſs, collected in the middle of the lava, and which, in its ſtate of fuſion, it had altered or mineralized in a very remarkable manner.

Citizen SAGE read a memoir on ſeveral new ſpecies of *belemnites*.

Citizen LALANDE read a note on the preciſe determination of the longitude, and conſequently the poſition, of the city of Florence.

Citizen BERTHOLLET communicated a letter of the celebrated HERSCHEL, in which he intimates certain new opinions of his relative to the ſtructure and the compoſition of the ſolar globe. The Inſtitute ſeemed to think, like all the other ſound European philoſophers, that the obſervations of the learned Engliſhman are more valuable than his hypotheſes.

The ſitting was terminated by the reading of a memoir of Citizens FOURCROY

CROY and VAUQUELIN, on Galvanism. It forms the series of the labours with which these chymists have already entertained the Class, and was accompanied with some new experiments, made with a galvanic pile or heap formed of metallic plates from eight to ten inches across.——It produced a lively scintillation and a brilliant inflammation in the atmospherical air, and in the oxygen gas.

Order of the Readings at the public Sitting of the Institute, held at the National Palace of Sciences and Arts, the 15th Messidor, year 9.

1. Distribution of prizes and announcement of new subjects for prizes. 2. Report on the Continuation of the *Dictionary of the French Language*, by Citizen ANDRIEUX. 3. A Memoir on the moral Writings of Cicero, by Cit. BOUCHAUD. 4. A Memoir on the last sale of Wool and Sheep of the Flock of Rambouillet, by Citizens TESSIER and HUZARD. 5. Extracts of a Memoir on the Bronze of the Antients, and on an antient Sword, by Citizen MONGEZ. 6. An Historical Notice on the Life and Works of Jean Baptiste Le Roi, by Citizen LEFEVRE GINEAU. 7. Extract of a Journey among the Creeks and Cherokees, by Citizen BEAUVOIS. 8. Extract of a Memoir on the Tribunals of Athens, by Citizen LEVESQUE. 9. A Memoir on the Bleaching of Linen, by Citizen SEGUIN. 10. *The Alchymist and his Children*, a Tale in Verse, by Citizen ANDRIEUX.

Notice of the labours of the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, during the last quarterly sitting of the year 9.

The mathematical part by Citizen DELAMBRE.

Illustrations relative to a point of the history of the trigonometrical tables.

On the occasion of the great trigonometrical tables of the *cadastre*, or register, of which an account was given in the last Germinal, Citizen PRONY, to whom we are indebted for the first idea and the prompt execution of that immense work, read to the Class a Memoir on the *Opus Palatinum de Triangulis*, of RHETICUS. These tables, the most complete that have yet appeared for trigonometrical lines in natural numbers, had not been examined in all their parts with the same scrupulous attention. It was soon perceived that the tangents and the secants of the last degrees required considerable corrections: it was known in a vague manner that these corrections had been ordered, but it was not certainly known that they had been executed; at least, no trace was found of it in four copies, the only ones known at Paris of that extremely rare work. SCHULZE, in his Tables printed at Berlin, in 1778, had copied all the faults of Rheticus, and had contented himself with giving notice of it in his preface which seemed to imply the impossibility of finding a correct copy of the *Opus Palatinum*.

Citizen Prony had the good fortune to meet with one in which the tangents and the secants of the last degrees are of the same accuracy as all the rest. The title of the book is augmented with these words: "*Recens emendatus a Bartolomæo Pitisco, Silesio, &c.*" The seven last degrees have been calculated a-fresh, and this induced a necessity of printing again ninety pages, which were known by some differences in the paper and the characters; these last being more worn, and the former less beautiful, than in the rest of the volume. The Memoir of Citizen Prony contains the necessary *formulæ* to fix the quantity of the errors, exclusive of some tables of comparison which prove to what a point of exactness the corrections of Pitiscus have been carried.

To these researches of Citizen Prony we shall add, to satisfy those who, sometimes, make use of the tangents or natural secants, that these corrections, very important when extreme precision is required, become almost always imperceptible when we can be content with seven decimals; and, besides, the most generally known tables of this kind, such as those of Sherwin, Ozanam, Deparcieux, and more antiently that of Philip Lansberg, have been printed after a corrected copy, which will appear somewhat extraordinary when it is considered that Schulze and Vega, the editions of which are much more modern, have again produced faults which had long disappeared from the tables printed at London, at Paris, and at Middleburg. But of all the authors who have given exact secants and tangents, Lansberg is the only one that has every where established seven decimals, the others having only given 6 from 84° 16′ to 89° 25′, and only 5 in the 35 last minutes.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

EDUCATION.

The Engliſh Scholar's Firſt Book, by John Commins, 3d. Weſt and Hughes.

Surveys of Nature; the Sequel to Mrs. Trimmer's Introduction; being familiar Deſcriptions of Popular Subjects in Natural Philoſophy, adapted to the Capacities of Children, by H. Ventum, Author of the Amiable Tutereſs. Badcock.

HISTORY.

The Hiſtory of Ancient and Modern Egypt; compriſing a Compariſon between the Ancient and Preſent State of Egypt, and a Philoſophic View of thoſe remarkable Productions connected with the Hiſtory of that Country, volume 2d. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards. Weſt and Hughes.

MEDICAL.

A Treatiſe on Febrile Diſeaſes, by A Phillips Wilſon, M. D. volume 3d. 8vo. 9s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

The Inſtitutions of the Practice of Medicine, by Joſeph Baptiſt Burſerius de Kanifield; tranſlated from the Latin by William Cullen Brown, volume 3d. 8s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Obſervations on the Cow-pox, by John Coakley Lettſom, M. D. with Engravings of the Sacred Cow, &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. ſewed. Mawman.

An Account of a New Mode of Operation for the Removal of the Opacity in the Eye, called Cataract, by Sir James Earle, F. R. S. 3s. Johnſon.

MILITARY.

The Duty of Officers commanding Detachments in the Field, by Colonel John Ormſby Vandeleur, of the 8th Dragoons, 5s. boards. Egerton.

METAPHYSICS.

Elements of the Philoſophy of the Mind, and of Moral Philoſophy; to which is prefixed, a Compendium of Logic, by Thomas Belſham, 9s. boards. Johnſon.

MISCELLANIES.

The Third Part of Obſervations and Advices for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Muſcovado Sugar and Rum; to which is added, a Deſcription of a New Kiln for Drying Coffee; interſperſed with Obſervations on this Buſineſs, by Bryan Higgins, M. D. 9s. boards Cadell and Davies.

A New Edition, elegantly printed, with a Portrait of the Author from an original Picture, engraved by Hopwood, of Eſſays, Moral, Economical, and Political, by Francis Bacon, Viſcount St. Albans, &c. to which is prefixed, a Sketch of his Life, 6s. 6d. bds. Jones.

The Neological French and Engliſh Dictionary; containing Words of New Creation, not to be found in any French and Engliſh Vocabulary hitherto publiſhed, including thoſe which form the Supplement to the fifth Edition of the French Academy's Dictionary, printed in 1798; with the New Syſtem of Weights, Meaſures, and Coins; and compriſing a Short Hiſtory of the French Revolution; a View of the Republic, with Anecdotes, &c. by William Dupré, 7s. 6d. bds. Clement.

Who are the Swindlers? a Query, by Miſs Robertſon of Blackheath, 1s. 6d. Jordan.

Chronological Tablets, exhibiting every remarkable Occurrence, with Characteriſtic Traits of each Event, chiefly abridged from the French of the Abbot Lenglet du Freſnoy, and augmented to the preſent Time, particularly regarding Britiſh Hiſtory; comprehending Accounts of Inventions and Diſcoveries in every Science, and Biographical Sketches of Illuſtrious or Notable Perſons, 3s. Vernor and Hood.

Miſère des Alpes; ou, Effets du Revolution Françoiſe en Suiſſe; obſerves dans un Voyage de Berne au Canton D'Underwald; containing a Deſcription of the Vallies of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, with the Hiſtory of ſome of the moſt Unfortunate among the Inhabitants; to which is added the Muſic of the famous Air, "Ranz des Vaches de Suiſſe," 3s. 6d. ſewed. Wright.

On the Influence attributed to Philoſophers, Freemaſons, and to the Illuminati, on the Revolution of France, by J. J. Mounier; tranſlated by J. Walker, A. M. 8vo. 5s. ſewed. Wallis.

A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain, with their peculiar Characters, the Countries through which they flow, and the entire Sea-coaſt of our Iſland, illuſtrated with Maps, by Henry Skrine, Eſq. L. L. B. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Elmſly and Co.

NOVELS.

Swediſh Myſteries; or the Heroe of the Mine, a Tale; tranſlated from a Swediſh Manuſcript, by Johanſon Kidderſlaw, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. Lane.

Myſterious Huſband, by the Author of the Myſterious Wife, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. Lane.

A Plain Story, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. Lane.

A New Edition, with a beautiful Vignette, of the Father and Daughter, a Tale, in Proſe, by Mrs. Opie, 12mo. 4s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

Concealment; or, the Caſcade of Llantwarryhor, a Tale, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. ſewed. Lane.

The Dream; or Noble Cambrians, by Robert Evans, A. M. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. ſewed. Lane.

POLITICAL.

Conſiderations on the Momentous Subjects of Peace and War, and Negociation, in Anſwer to the Pretenſions of France, by Mr. P. Pratt, 2s. Hatchard.

POLI-

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Corn-trade inveſtigated, and the Syſtem of Fluctuation expoſed; with a Propoſition to remedy the alarming, fluctuating, Prices; and an Inveſtigation of the Import and Export Laws; with ſome Remarks on the Landed Intereſt and Agriculture of this Country; clearly juſtifying the Farmers, vindicating the Dealers, and affixing the Stigma on the proper Objects, by Buxton Lawn, a new Edition, with large Additions, 3s. ſewed. Weſt and Hughes.

POETRY.

The Poetical Works of John Milton, with the principal Notes of various Commentators; to which are added Illuſtrations; with ſome Account of the Life of Milton, by the Rev. Henry John Todd, M. A. 6 vols. medium 8vo. 2l. 14s. boards; royal paper, 4l. 16s. boards. Rivingtons.

The Myrtle and Vine; or, Complete Vocal Library; containing a judicious Collection of the moſt popular Songs, interſperſed with Originals; with an Eſſay on Singing and Song-writing; to which is added, Biographical Anecdotes of the moſt celebrated Song-writers, by C. H. Wilſon, Eſq. with many Copper-plates (Portraits), 4 vols. 12mo. 15s. Weſt and Hughes.

The Free-ſchool, a Poem, ſecond Edition; to which is added, an Elegy on the Death of Edmund Jenney, Eſq. and of Philip Bowes Broke, Eſq. the former of whom died on the 22d of Auguſt, 1801, and the latter, ſuddenly, on the Day following, 1s. Robinſons.

A Tranſlation of the Eighth Satire of Boileau on Man, written in the Year 1667. Phillips.

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The variations and digreſſive matter thrown into this production by Mr. Betts do much credit to his taſte and imagination; but we cannot make this obſervation in his favour, without, at the ſame time, recommending to him a higher employment of his talents than that of arranging the works of other maſters. The compoſer who poſſeſſes the powers of originality, ſhould ſupport his own pretenſions, and leave the taſk of varying, arranging, and adapting, to inferior abilities.

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Theſe ſolos, which are publiſhed ſeparately, and are to be ſucceeded by others monthly, are worthy companions of the firſt, the general excellencies of which we pointed out in a former Number of our

Magazine. The melodies, for the most part, display considerable taste and fancy, and the passages are so arranged as to evince a thorough knowledge in the composer of the construction, genius, and powers of the instrument for which he writes.

Number I. of The Caledonian Museum; or, the Beauties of Scottish Harmony, intended to form a select Collection of the most esteemed Songs for the Piano-forte, Violin, and German-flute. *Longman.*

The plan of the *Caledonian Museum* is to collect, in twelve numbers, forming two volumes, octavo, all those Scottish melodies which have been so long sanctioned by their popularity, and which still continue favourites of the public. We find in this number a promising earnest of the goodness of the contents and execution of the future parts of this publication, and do not doubt but it will operate as a recommendation to the work.

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"Fair Arabella," a favourite Song, as sung by Mr. Dignum at Vauxhall-gardens; composed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. *Clementi and Co.*

Mr. Cope in this little ballad has displayed much of that ingenuity and taste for which we have so repeatedly given him credit in our review of his former vocal compositions. The melody is smooth, graceful, and expressive; and the bass and modulation are easy and natural. We must, however, notice that in the transition of the harmony from the last bar but one to the last bar of the second page, we meet with an error of the engraver, which in the production of a less-informed musician we should have feared had been sanctioned by the manuscript.

Journal de Music pour les Dames; or, Elegant Selections; comprising the most favourite Compositions of Hadyn, Mozart, Pleyel, &c. arranged for the Piano-forte and Harp, in 2 vols. folio, vol. 2. 10s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

Of the merits of the first volume of this work we spoke in our last Number: the present number possesses an equal claim to our approbation, and completes one of the best-chosen collections of vocal and piano-forte music that the public have been furnished with for some years.

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ERRATUM.—In our Critique last month of Eberlin's Fugues and Voluntaries, for "The subjects of the *figures* are in general truly original," read "The subjects of the *fugues* are in general truly original."

VARI-

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Miſs AIKIN will publiſh in a few days a ſmall volume of *Poetry for Children*; conſiſting of ſuch pieces, partly original and partly ſelected, as may properly be committed to memory at an early age.

Dr. BEDDOES has deferred the publication of his Eſſays on Health till *the firſt day of December*, inſtead of the firſt of November, as was at firſt propoſed.

Mr. HOLCROFT now reſides at Paris, and there is ſome reaſon to hope that in the courſe of the enſuing winter he will favour the public with an account of his Travels in Germany and France. An account of the latter country, from ſo acute and enlightened a writer, could not fail to be very intereſting to all Europe.

Miſs HAY's large work of Female Biography will be printed this winter and be publiſhed early in the ſpring. It will include the lives of diſtinguiſhed women of all ages and countries.

The Rev. J. BILDLAKE, Maſter of the Grammar-School at Plymouth, has in the preſs an Elementary Book of Geography, which promiſes to be *really* adapted to the practical buſineſs of education. All the exiſting works which profeſs to teach Geography, are either *too ſmall*, and filled with nothing but proper names and technical phraſes; or they are *too large*, and contain much extraneous, uſeleſs and obſolete matter. Mr. Bildlake's work will be divided into two parts; the one didactic, containing the diviſions of the earth and the rationale of its motions; and the other, entertaining, to conſiſt of popular accounts of the manners and cuſtoms of nations, decorated with nearly forty copper-plates.

Mr. BLAIR is collecting materials for an Hiſtorical Account of all the Hoſpitals, Infirmaries, Diſpenſaries, and Medical Societies in the Metropolis. Such a work cannot fail of being highly intereſting to the public in general, as well as to the medical world in particular.

Mr. MONTEFIORE, a Notary-public of London, has in the preſs a quarto volume of Commercial and Notarial Precedents, which cannot fail to be of great uſe to merchants, and all perſons connected with ſhipping and commerce in Great Britain and the colonies.

The new quarto edition of the great Engliſh Cyclopædia, by Dr. REES and aſſiſtants, will be commenced immediately after Chriſtmas.

A Tranſlation of GUITON MORVEAU's Treatiſe on the means of deſtroying Contagion, &c. has been undertaken by Dr. HALL, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Dr. PRIESTLEY writes from America in good health and ſpirits, deſcribes in glowing terms the rapid ſtate of improvement, and the wonderful increaſe in the population of that country, and leads his numerous friends in Great Britain to hope, that on the return of peace he may be induced to pay a ſhort viſit to his native country.

Cordage manufactured from the long beard which grows on the ſhells of cocoanuts, is found ſuperior in every deſirable point to that produced from hemp. The materials are collected in the Laccadive Iſlands, where it is produced in immenſe quantity, and ſome of the largeſt-ſized cables have been made and tried on board the ſhips compoſing Admiral BLANKET's ſquadron. They anſwer perfectly well, and from their elaſtic nature are deemed more ſerviceable in a high-ſwelling tide than thoſe formed of the beſt hemp.

The object of the new voyage of diſcovery, (the Inveſtigator, of 22 guns, Lieut. FLINDERS, which lately ſailed from the Nore) is to examine the whole of the coaſt of New Holland, and to diſcover what large bays, eſpecially rivers, are to be found there. Lieut. Flinders is accompanied by men of ſcience; WESTALL, a brother of the celebrated artiſt, goes out as the draftſman.

An Engliſh Dramatic Library, by the Editor of the German Erato, will ſoon make its appearance at Hamburg, and commence with Addiſon's Tragedy of Cato.

Mr. POPPLETON, an Engliſhman, has publiſhed a *Guide Pratique*, which is highly ſpoken of in the German papers.

HAYLEY's Life of Milton is republiſhed, in Engliſh, *octavo*, at Straſburg:—A flattering proof of the extenſion of the Engliſh language upon the continent.

MONTAGUE's

MONTAGUE'S Letters, GAY'S and MOORE'S Fables, STERNE'S Journey and the Vicar of Wakefield, are the only Engliſh productions that have yet appeared from the Stereotype Preſs at Paris. They are in general of three qualities of paper, to ſuit every claſs of cuſtomers.

The Senate of Hamburgh is erecting a Monument, in the form of an obeliſk, to the memory of their late Commercial Profeſſor BUSCH.—His valuable library was diſpoſed of in June laſt.—Its ſituation is on the banks of the Alſter, on the ramparts.

Dr. CLARKE, in his "Survey of the Power and Opulence of Great Britain," gives, on reſpectable authorities, the total acres of land in the iſland at 73,178,627, of which 51,178,628 are in cultivation. Of this number, 2,837,000 have been cultivated ſince the revolution; of which, 2,804,000 have been taken into cultivation during the preſent reign, yet prices have advanced more during this reign than they have done for two centuries before. The Doctor ſuppoſes the average produce of an acre at three quarters of wheat; and a quarter he judges ſufficient to ſupply one perſon with bread for one year.

One of the lioneſſes of the Botanical Garden at Paris whelped during the night between the 18th and 19th Brumaire (year 9) three young ones, alive and at the full time. This is the ſame lioneſs, which, having become pregnant, for the firſt time laſt year, hurt herſelf and miſcarried on the 17th Meſſidor. On the day of her whelping ſhe appeared languiſhing, and would not eat. She whelped her firſt young-one at ten o'clock at night, the ſecond at eleven o'clock within a quarter, and the third at two o'clock in the morning. She uttered no cry, and was as gentle to her keeper as uſual. Theſe young lions, all three males, were at their birth about as big as adult cats, but they had a bigger head and their eyes were open; they crawled along the ground, and their cries were like the very loud mewings of a cat when exaſperated. Their heads were void of mane and their whole bodies covered with a reddiſh hair, ſpotted with points and blackiſh bands; their tails were marked with black rings on a ground of tawny colour. Theſe three young lions are well in health and grow ſtronger every day. The mother cheriſhes them with the greateſt care. This is not the firſt time that lions have produced in Europe. An example of this is quoted in the *Ami de la Nature*, or *Choix d'Obſervations ſur divers objects de la Nature et de l'Art*, which the author has taken from an Engliſh book, intitled *London in Miniature*, and printed in that city in 1755. "Entering the Tower of London, we were conducted to ſome iron-grated cells, in form of half-moons, inhabited by lioneſſes of different ages. The firſt ſhewn us was the Princeſs Dido, then in all the vigour of youth, about ſix years old, and handſome in every reſpect. The ſecond was named Jenny; we were told ſhe was about forty years old. This was the oldeſt lioneſs ever ſeen in the Tower, although for five hundred years this kind of animal has been kept there. She has been mother of nine young lions, all begotten by a lion named *Marco*, now dead. Theſe nine young lions died in rearing, with the exception of *Nero*, who died about two years ago, having lived to be ten years old; and of *Nancy*, who lived double that age. It was not without extreme care that they could preſerve theſe two laſt young lions, for no animals are more difficult to rear, on account of the convulſions which they are ſubject to at the period of dentition. They were kept for the firſt year in a warm chamber, and fed with milk. They were as gentle as ſheep, but their natural ferocity was quickly developed with their growing ſtrength."

They write from Milan, June 11, that General MIOLLIS has cauſed to be tranſported to Ferrara, in a public and honourable place, the bones of the immortal ARIOSTO, who was born in that city. The common opinion is that Arioſto was born at Reggio. But his family being allied to the Duke of Ferrara, and Duke Alphonſo having invited him to his court, he built a houſe at Ferrara. This houſe indicated the ſimplicity of a philoſopher. Being aſked wherefore he was not more magnificently lodged, he who had built ſuch ſuperb palaces in his *Orlando Furioſo*; he made anſwer "that *words were much more eaſily and ſooner collected than ſtones.*" He died in the year 1535, at the age of 59 years.

For ſome years laſt paſt the public Library of the city of Hamburgh has made ſome important acquiſitions. Beſides the French works purchaſed for the ſums that have been furniſhed by a ſubſcription of many merchants; the cabinet of medals, attached to this library has been equally enriched by a pretty numerous ſeries of coins of the city of Hamburg, which were in the poſſeſſion of the heirs of M. AMSINK. The expence of this purchaſe has been likewiſe made by a Society of Merchants, by means of a voluntary ſubſcription

scription. The burgomaster, CH. WIDOW, has greatly contributed to the enlargement of the library, especially while he was First Inspector of the Schools, in procuring for it many works of Natural History and of Medicine, in the sale of the library of a learned physician. It has been still further augmented with a complete collection of all the ancient physicians, by the liberality of an unknown person. In this department, few libraries will be better furnished than that of Hamburg; which induces a hope, that the treasures which it contains, will be soon put into order. As the apartments are too confined, the plan of the senator CORDES, is to join some contiguous buildings to it. During the little time that he has been charged with the functions of inspector, the library has already made several important acquisitions, such as the *Journal des Sçavans*, from its commencement, many large historical collections, and the best editions of the Greek classical authors. Pastor H. J. WILLERDING has induced the Ecclesiastical College of the church of St. Peter to grant it about sixty old manuscripts, and some first impressions, which were formerly preserved in that church. In the same library is preserved an excellent portrait of KLOPSTOCK, painted by ANTHONY HICKEL, a valuable artist, who died at Hamburg, and of which his brother, JOSEPH HICKEL, court-painter at Vienna, has made a present to the city in which that celebrated poet lived.

In the passage where MARIUS, the first bishop of Lausanne, makes mention, in the Annals of his own Time, of the pox (*variola*), there was then only one; and he observes that it particularly attacked horned cattle. It appears that it only attacked men in the following year, that is to say, in 571.* This shews that cows are susceptible of its attacks; it is singular enough that the same animal which first had this malady, should furnish to man the best preservative against the same malady. What appears still more surprising is, that from that remote epoch this malady has not been at all observed, or at least very seldom, upon cows.

In a survey which has been lately made at Columbo, in the island of Ceylon, a species of palm has been discovered, called the *Palm Licualæ*, which produces very large leaves, and rivals in this respect the cocoa-tree itself. It is classed among the loftiest trees, and becomes still higher when bursting forth into blossom from its leafy summit. The sheaf which then envelopes the flower is very large, and when it bursts makes a loud report; after which it shoots forth branches on every side, to the very surprising height of thirty-six or forty feet.

We learn from a late statistical writer, that before the year 1770 there were not three books in the immense and overgrown Russian Empire upon medical subjects.

According to a list lately published by the Synod of Russia, there died, during the last year, in the thirty-two divisions of the Empire, 216 persons 100 years old; 133 between 101 and 110; 26 between 111 and 119; 9 aged 120; 1 aged 125; 2 aged 130, and 2550 above 90.

PIGNOTTI is well-known to the readers of modern Italian poetry for fables, which borrow or reveal the most delicate graces of the language; and for metrical novels, and tales, which blazon or satirize the manners of polished society. His *La tomba di Shakespeare* has in Great Britain a patriotic claim to praise: the following extract will give some idea of its character. The author, after seeing in vision Apollo and the Muses, thus continues:—

Portati sulle piume della santa
Aura, che spira dal castalio fonte
Spiegavan l'ali i più sublimi cigni,
Che sul Tamigi un dì sciolsero il canto.
Venerabile in volto, e la canuta (Milton)
Chioma cinta d' alloro al Cielo ergea
I ciechi lumi, quei che sopra l' ali
Serafiche poggiò fino alle stelle,
E l' arbore vietata onde si colse
Dal primo genitor sì amaro frutto,
Coll' eroica cantò divina tromba.
Vedeasi accanto a lui della tebana
Lira l' erede, che spirar del Gange (Dryden)

* "A 570. Hoc anno morbus validus cum profluvio ventris et *variola* Italiam Galliamque valde afflixit. Et animalia bubala per ea loca maxime interierunt.—A. 571. Hoc anno infanda infirmitas et glandula, cujus nomen est pustula, in supra-scriptis regionibus innumerabilem populum devastavit."—Muller, in his History of Switzerland, compares with this another passage of Paul Warnefrid, where we read *de glandulis in modum nucis quas sequebatur febrium æstus*; and another of Anastatius, the librarian, who speaks *de percussione scabierum, ut nemo posset mortuum suum internoscere*;—this, according to Muller, agrees with the small-pox, which in the first centuries, as well as the venereal malady, was more terrible and more deadly than in the sequel; among other reasons, because, at that time, they were unacquainted with the true methods of cure.

Al Domator colla fleſſibil voce
Di Timoteo potè sì vari affetti:
Equei che il furto della chioma bionda (Pope)
Seppe cantare in sì ſoavi tempre.
Segui colui che il ſanguinoſo ſcempio (Gray)
De' figli di Parnaſſo alto piangendo
Contro il Tiranno, del canuto vate
Di fulminante armò ſuono di morte
La profetica voce. Audace ingegno
Che della Gloria al faticoſo monte
Due corſieri guidò fuoco-ſpiranti
Dalle fervide nari, il collo cinti
Della fiamma onde il folgor ſi differra,
Che muovon ſtrepitoſi e da lontano
Romoreggianti paſſi. Appreſſo folta
Schiera di lieti ſpirti iva cantando
Inni di lode al cenere ſacrato.

A work of very great importance to the lovers of painting has appeared at Baſſano. *Storia Pittorica dell' Italia, dell' Abbate Luigi Lanzi*, 3 vols. 1795—1797. After the manner of Zannetti's *Pittura Veneziana* the author treats of each ſchool ſeparately; defines its peculiar character, and traces with punctuality its ſucceſſive variations. The work is full of information, and very comprehenſive; as not only painters of all kinds, but even engravers of eminence are introduced to notice. Lanzi has long been known as a learned and induſtrious antiquary: his Eſſay on the Antient Language of Tuſcany has been applauded by every philologer. His ſtyle is unaffectedly neat. Yet one deſiderates, perhaps, that ſagacity of diſcrimination, which never praiſes an imaginary merit, nor overlooks a latent blemiſh—that preciſion of judgment which conſtitutes the philoſophical critic. This writer thus ſpeaks of the cauſe of excellence in art. "*Il progreſſo inoltre delle belle arti dipende ſempre da certe maſſime adottate univerſalmente dal ſecolo, ſecondo le quali opera il profeſſore e giudica il publico. A render communi ed a accreditare le migliori maſſime aſſai è conducente una ſloria generale che le ſuggelli. Coſi e gli artefici in operare, e gli altri in approbare o in dirigere, avranno principj non incerti, non controverſi, non dedotti dal guſto di una o d'un altra ſcuola, ma certi e ſicuri e fondati ſull' eſperienza coſtante di tanti luoghi e di tanti ſecoli.*" Surely in attributing the progreſs of art to the maxims of the age (if by progreſs be meant progreſs toward perfection) this author errs. In the imitation of nature and in the ſelection of objects worthy to be imitated conſiſts the whole duty of the artiſt: the reſt is prejudice, is faſhion, is opinion, tranſient, and fickle and convertible. The maxims of the age can never affect the fidelity of imitation; nor prevent forms of a finer growth, w hether in men, or trees, or mountains, from being regarded with ſuperior emotion. The number of excellent imitators will always bear, as it has always borne, a certain regular proportion to the whole number of imitators: ſo that whatever increaſes the demand for art, and thereby occaſions a greater number of perſons to devote themſelves to the practice of it, muſt increaſe the chance for that higher order of excellence, which it is alone luxurious for the connoiſſeur to admire, and alone glorious for the artiſt to attain. O for the return of idolatry!

A new edition of Macchiavelli's Works was printed in 1797, in ſix volumes, with the fictious date Philadelphia. It contains ſome hitherto unpubliſhed reliques. 1. *Dell' ira e dei modi di curarla.* 2. *Deſcrizione della peſte di* 1522. 3. *Iſtruzione a Raffaello Girolami.* 4. *Allocuzione fatta ad un Magiſtrato.* 5. Two dramatic trifles. 6. Two Latin wills, dated in 1511, and in 1522.

The following epitaph has been propoſed for the late Pope Pius VI.

Perdita ſub Sextis ſemper, teſtante* poeta,
Hoc quoque ſub Sexto perdita Roma fuit.
Sed ne crede Pii culpa periiſſe, viator!
Perdidit heu Romam temporis impietas.

Opere in Verſo e in Proſa, di G. S. de Coureil, 2 *vols. Piſa.* 1798 *e* 1799. This daſhing writer has ſtartled by his criticiſms the acquieſcent taſte of the Italian journaliſts. "After Petrarch (he ſays) our poetry made no progreſs for two centuries.—Caro has been too much praiſed for his enervate proſaic unfaithful verſion of the Æneid.—Frugoni, except a few Anacreontics, has produced nothing but what is mediocre, or worſe than mediocre.—Half Horace's Odes are only worthy of a ſchoolboy.—It is become a faſhion to cenſure the tragedies of Alfieri; but Pepoli, who ſet the faſhion, is a ſtill feebler tragedian.—*La invenzione dell' Arioſto, che ſpeſſo è puerile affatto.—Biſogna, che un' opera infetta dalla monotonia, come per eſempio i poemi d' Oſſian.*—And how does this ſtingy critic write verſes? Here is an Ode to Sleep: it is executed with taſte.

Laſcia le tacite
Freſche tue grotte,
Degli egri cori
Giocondo balſamo,
O ſonno, O figlio
Dell' atra notte:

* Sannazarius made an epigram on Pope Alexander VI. which contained the obſervation:

Semper ſub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

E a queſte

E a queſte foglie
Rivolgi il piede,
Ove ti invoca
La mia Licoride,
E qualche tregua
Al duol ti chiede.

Vengan le immagini
Teco ridenti,
Venga la calma
D' obblio, che tempera
Gli acuti ſpaſimi
Dei cor dolenti.

Teco la roſea
Salute antica
Venga, e s'è d'uopo,
Qualch ' ora involami,
E all' egra donala
Mia dolce amica.

There are at preſent in Paris 455 book-ſellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 ſtitchers of pamphlets, 327 engravers, 85 copper plate printers, 49 printſellers, and 71 old-book-ſhops; 240 ſellers of lemonade, 200 keepers; of cook's ſhops, 630 wine-merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery-office-keepers; and 975 actors, actreſſes, ſingers, dancers, &c.

A recent cenſus of the United States in North America makes their population amount to about 6,000,000; merchant ſhipping, above 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports, above 70,000,000 of dollars; and their public-revenue, 15,000,000 of dollars.

M. CASTILLO, Secretary to the Embaſſy of Spain, an enlightened friend of the ſciences; and M. ZEA, a naturaliſt, penſioned by his Catholic Majeſty; have lately introduced the vaccine-inoculation at Madrid. The officers and miniſters of ſtate have been anxious to ſet the example, by ſubmitting their children to this new kind of inoculation. The celebrated M. ALONZO, to whom natural hiſtory owes ſo much, accelerates the progreſs of this diſcovery, by aſſiſting the phyſicians with all his means, and the credit which he derives from his place of Miniſter of Grace and Juſtice. M. COSTA, a diſtinguiſhed Profeſſor of the Royal College of San Carlos, has been appointed to direct the operations; and M. Alonzo is to communicate the reſults to the learned ſocieties of Paris.

The Theological Claſs on the Teylerian foundation, at Harlem, propoſes, for the ſubject of a prize, to be adjudged April 8, 1802—*the Inconveniences of a National Religion*; that is to ſay, *of a Form of Worſhip privileged and paid by the State.*—The foundation admits memoirs in Latin, Dutch, French, and Engliſh. The competition will be cloſed on the firſt of December, 1801. In the developement of the proofs of the ſubject propoſed, the claſs invites the candidates to join a plan of organization for different religious ſocieties, founded on the grand principle of equality of rights.

The *Teylerian Society* has cauſed to be conſtructed, at its own expence, under the direction of D. VANMARUM, *a Digeſter of Papin*, in a complete ſtyle, for the purpoſe of making ſoups, to be diſtributed gratuitouſly to the poor. Sixty-two pounds of ox-bone boiled and boiled over again a ſecond time, for two hours together, in this cauldron, have produced ſixteen pounds of a very nouriſhing jelly.

A correſpondent of the *Decade Philoſophique* has lately communicated to the editors, a diſcovery which he made by accident, of a method of preſerving muſhrooms dry, without deforming them. Botaniſts, he obſerves, know how to collect and preſerve plants, but he has never yet heard of their being able to preſerve muſhrooms. The author lives near the ſea-ſhore, in a country, the ſoil of which is ſandy, and where downs are formed which frequently ſhift their place. In traverſing on foot one of theſe downs, he met with muſhrooms buried under the ſand, and which preſerved their form. He made a collection of them, and found that they ſuffered no alteration afterwards; indeed they ſerved him for an hygrometer; but if they ſoften in moiſt weather, they recover their hardneſs in dry weather; and, every principle of vegetation being deſtroyed, their form does not alter either by wrinkles or by rottenneſs. In imitating the proceſs of nature, and drying theſe muſhrooms in a ſtove of ſand moderately heated, as they dry flowers the ſhape and natural colour of which are intended to be preſerved, it will be poſſible to form a collection of muſhrooms. The only thing required will be to have ſand very pure, deprived, by repeated waſhings, of all its terrene particles, to incloſe the muſhroom in it; dry it in the oven after the baking of bread, and afterwards ſecure it from duſt and inſects. Citizen DE CETTE, the diſcoverer, is of opinion, that the preſence of a part of muriat of ſoda, contained in the ſalts on the ſea-ſhore, is not neceſſary to the conſervation of muſhrooms; on the contrary, it may injure them, as it favours humidity, and humidity favours a vegetation, which requires to be checked. The ſands under which Citizen Cette

found the well-preserved mushrooms, were heaped together under tamarisk-trees, which sheltered them from rains and dews; and the sands with which he made his experiments no longer contained any saline parts, of which they had, doubtless, been deprived by the effect of the rains anterior to their change of place.

The manufacture at Passy, by Citizen Bawens, for speedily bleaching cotton-cloth, in which the process invented by Citizen Chaptal is employed, is the first in France which has been carried on on a large scale. The success has surpassed expectation; and the proprietors of that establishment are proceeding to multiply them on many points of the Republic, and especially in Belgium, where the manufacture of linen-cloth is considerable. The bleaching of these last is much easier, and the process has been extremely simplified by the intelligence of Citizen Bourlier, one of the manufacturers; two or three days suffice, at present, to give to the coarsest linen a degree of whiteness which the bleachers in general only obtain by long and expensive methods. The First Consul, accompanied by the Third Consul, and the Minister of Interior, went lately to visit this manufacture; he minutely inspected all the departments; traced the operation of combing, of spinning, and of weaving; and terminated his visit by examining the bleaching-machine, executed on the model of that of Citizen Chaptal. He saw wrought in this machine, by a single operation, 2000 metres of cotton-cloth. Another very valuable experiment has been made, under the care of Citizen Chaptal, in the same manufacture, and its full success merits the greatest publicity: this is the ordinary washing of linen, proofs of which have been made, after many trials, on many hundred pairs of sheets, chosen among the dirtiest in the Hôtel Dieu at Paris. The uniform result of these experiments is, that it scarcely requires half of the ordinary expence; that two or three days are sufficient to terminate the operation; that the linen is neither altered by the liquor, nor rent, nor worn, as it only passes once through the hands, and that there is no necessity to beat it; and, lastly, that the alcaline liquor made use of, penetrating by the extreme heat of the apparatus, into the weft of the linen, all the foreign materials attached to it, and all infectious *miasma* introduced into it, are destroyed, which cannot be expected from ordinary lye, and which frequently becomes, especially in hospitals, the germ of dangerous maladies.

The Spanish nation, which has hitherto not kept pace with other cultivated nations in arts and sciences, begins now to emulate them very eagerly. The inoculation of the cow-pox is not only known in Spain, but already practised by several physicians with the greatest success, amongst which Dr. Francisco Peguillem particularly deserves to be mentioned, who procured himself the cow-pox matter from Paris, with which he has successfully begun to inoculate since December, 1800.—The Royal Economical Society has published, in the sixth volume of their *Memorias*, a translation of the Essays of Count Rumford, which are adapted for the use of Spain, by D. Domingo Agüera y Nagra, and separately sold in single numbers. The orders of the King, concerning the new weights and measures, are known from the newspapers, and in the new *Almanac Mercantile* (1801), we find, for the first time, a comparison between the French and Spanish measures, and likewise the French Almanac.—The sciences particularly cultivated in Spain, are natural philosophy, medicine, chemistry, and botany; for which a very good journal, the *Annales de Ciencias Naturales*, is established and appears every month. In the 6th, 7th, and 8th Numbers, we find the following memoirs: Botanical Treatises, by Broussonet; several Letters on Mineralogy, by Humboldt, directed to the Saxon Ambassador, Baron Forell, and to D. Joseph Clavijo, together with a Sketch of a Mineralogical History of Spain and its Colonies; Astronomical Observations from Madrid, Cadiz, &c. a Memoir on the Spanish Naturalists, and an Advertisement of the *Plantar. Rarior. Hungariæ Decad.* Another very useful journal is the *Semanario de Agricultura y Artes*, begun under the protection of the Prince of Peace (*Principe de la Paz*), in which all inventions and discoveries made in foreign countries are collected and adapted for Spain. Thus we find in the 8th volume very good extracts on all Theories on Manuring; on the Method of Watering; on the Remedies for Preventing the Plague, &c. The new Chemical System begins to be likewise adopted, and several publications have appeared on this subject. Military Sciences are by no means neglected: the Campaigns of Bonaparte, and other Military Works are much

much in vogue. Shakeſpeare's works are alſo tranſlated by Don PEDRO MONTENGON, who is at preſent publiſhing a Tranſlation of Oſſian in Verſe: *El Fingal, y el Temora, T. 1 in 4. for Eſcribano.* The *Teatro Nuevo Eſpanol*, in three volumes, contains the beſt pieces of MOLIERE, DESTOUCHES, &c. and alſo of KOTZEBUE, who is here likewiſe ſeverely criticiſed. There exiſt alſo Tranſlations of *Arnauld's Delaſſements*, *Saint Pierre's Etudes*, and of *Quintilianus*; and a ſecond edition of Blair's Lectures has been lately publiſhed.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES MANLEY, *of Great Budworth, in Cheſhire, for a* NEW METHOD *of* MANUFACTURING SALT.

THE PATENTEE, in his ſpecification, previous to the deſcription of his ſeveral improvements, gives a ſhort account of the method of manufacturing ſalt from brine, which is actually employed in Cheſhire, and probably has continued the ſame, without material alterations, for a long courſe of years. It appears that every kind of brine contains in ſolution ſeveral foreign matters (beſides the common ſalt, which is its largeſt ſaline ingredient), which are all to be conſidered as *impurities*, and, by mixing with the ſalt, impair its goodneſs. Several of theſe impurities are ſeparable by heating the brine to a moderate degree, and theſe are the earths and the iron, which are held in ſolution by the carbonic acid. The whole proceſs of boiling down the brine is performed uſually in a ſingle iron-pan, of large dimenſions, but ſhallow, and heated by furnaces beneath it. The conſequence of uſing a *ſingle* pan is, that the impurities above mentioned fall down to the bottom of the pan, and foul the brine as ſoon as it is heated, and therefore they require to be raked out before the ſalt begins to ſeparate by the continuance of the evaporation. This *raking-out* is repreſented as a troubleſome proceſs, and, moreover, very imperfect, ſince it is impoſſible entirely to ſeparate the impurities by this method.

The firſt, and what appears to us the moſt material, of the three articles of improvement which are included in the ſpecification, is the addition of another pan adjoining to the principal evaporating pan, and heated merely by an extenſion of the flues from the furnaces beneath the latter, which additional pan the Patentee denominates a *Preparing pan*. This pan is to hold as much brine as is generally uſed for one charge of the evaporating pan, and may be made of iron, or any other proper material. The dimenſions are not ſpecified, and the exact form is left to the experience of the manufacturer. It is the peculiar advantage of this preparing pan, that, whilſt the common proceſs is going on in the evaporating pan, the brine (which is drawn freſh and cold into the preparing-pan) is heated without any additional expence of fuel, to ſuch a degree as to depoſite the impurities ſeparable by heat, and to be made clear, hot, and partly boiled down, before it goes into the evaporating-pan. This laſt, therefore, whilſt it is finiſhing during one day the proceſs of ſalting, is preparing, by its furnaces, the brine in the preparing-pan to be uſed the next day, and in a ſtate much fitter for giving immediately a good ſalt, than if the brine were merely drawn up cold into a ſingle evaporating pan, as in the uſual method.

The great ſaving in the ingenious and ſimple means employed by the Patentee is certainly that of *fuel* (which is entirely coal in the Cheſhire-works), and the conſumption of which is ſo enormous as to form a very large ſhare of the expences of the manufacture. The preparing-pan thus brings the brine to the ſame ſtate for which, in the common proceſs, a fire of ſeveral hours is requiſite, without any additional expence of fuel, as it receives all its heat at ſecond hand, from the flues of the fires of the evaporating-pan.

Among the leſſer (though not unimportant) improvements mentioned by the Patentee are: An improvement in the quality of the manufactured articles, which is effected by cauſing many of the impurities to ſubſide in the preparing-pan (out of which they are daily drained off through a waſte-pipe), inſtead of mixing with the brine in the evaporating-pan, from which they can only be imperfectly removed by raking-out;—a ſaving of the time and trouble of raking out; and, by ſending a purer brine into the ſalting pan, leſſening the frequency of a neceſſary operation called *picking*, which is, to pick off from the bottom of the pan, from time to time, with an iron inſtrument, a thick ſediment (a mixture of ſalt, ſelenite, and carbonate of lime), which gradually forms, and re-

quires removal in this way every three or four weeks, though it increaſes the wear of the pans.

The ſecond article in this ſpecification is the uſe of alkalies added to the brine in certain quantities, in order to decompoſe the earthy-ſalts, and to render the ſalt purer. Any kind of fixed alkali is propoſed by the Patentee, but no particular directions are given for their uſe by him, as both the time of adding them, and the quantity (he obſerves), muſt depend on the nature of the particular brine uſed, which differs much in different parts.

The third article is an ingenious contrivance for enabling the manufacturer to detain the fire under any pan, by uſing circuitous, inſtead of ſtraight, flues. Several ſalt-makers have formed theſe circuitous or zig-zag flues, through which the flame of the furnaces has circulated very well till the brine began to boil; after which, the motion given to the pan by the violent ebullition, has always ſhaken and lifted up the pan, with all its contents, to a degree ſufficient to raiſe it off the flue-walls, and thus to defeat the object of the circuitous-flues, by allowing the flame to paſs ſtraight on to the chimney through the ſpace left by the heaving of the pan.

This is remedied by the Patentee, by fixing into the bottom of the pan long iron-plates bent through their length at right angles, ſo as to form one flat ſurface to be laid on the pan, and there fixed by rivets, or any other mode, whilſt the other part of the plate hangs down perpendicularly, and is received looſely into a groove in the bricks of the circuitous flue-walls. By this method, the lengthened courſe of the flame may ſtill be preſerved.

(We underſtand that this patent-right is diſpoſed of to ſome ſalt-manufacturers at Northwich).

MR. LANE, *of Lincoln's Inn-ſquare, London, for* GRADUATED MEASURING-GLASSES.

IT has been conſidered as a great improvement in the manual part of pharmacy, both for neatneſs and accuracy, to ſubſtitute, for the old pewter-meaſures, glaſſes graduated from two or more ounces downwards to as ſmall a quantity as is ever preſcribed, except in the form of drops. Hence we now find no apothecary's ſhop unfurniſhed with theſe glaſſes, which are in conſtant and daily uſe. However, as no uniform ſtandard of meaſurement has been reſorted to, great inaccuracy in the graduation has crept into uſe, from the ignorance or careleſſneſs of the makers. This the reſpectable Patentee, and inventor of the preſent corrected meaſures, had opportunity of aſcertaining, when Warden of the Apothecaries Company, and it determined him to adopt the plan here given. "The weight of a gallon of diſtilled water is to be aſcertained in troy-grains, whether of wine or beer meaſure, whereby, either by addition or diviſion, the proper proportion of all the graduations requiſite for any meaſure may be known in troy-grains, and parts of a grain, by having weights and ſcales adapted to the various purpoſes. To meaſures having a large ſurface, the ſurface is needful to be attended to, and the inaccuracy ariſing from thence is to be corrected by marks added to direct the eye to the ſame level as when they were firſt graduated. When made with glaſs, two ſurfaces being ſeen through glaſs containing tranſparent fluids, diviſions are to be made correſponding with the upper and under ſurfaces if required. When lines are required for additional accuracy, the marks will ſerve as a guide whereby they may be deſcribed. When glaſs is not beſt adapted to the uſes for which graduated meaſures may be wanted, they are to be made of other ſubſtances."

The Patentee, we find, has even attempted an accurate meaſure for dividing a portion of the wine-ounce into parts correſponding with what are conſidered as drops. He juſtly obſerves that drops are very unequal, the ſame liquid being uſed, when falling from unequal ſurfaces; and alſo vary from different liquids. This is certainly true; yet the latter circumſtance is apparently of little conſequence, ſince the practitioner, in ordering ſo many drops of any liquid, does not conſider how much of the liquid *in weight* he wiſhes to give, but orders the *drop*, as a mode of diviſion with which he is familiar, which is all that is wanted, could the equal ſize of the drop be always ſecured. We know not how the Patentee, in attempting to meaſure out from a very minute veſſel ſo minute a quantity as a few drops (for, as he informs us, he has conſtructed meaſures from drops to pints, in veſſels of reſpective ſizes), has been able to make an accurate allowance for that portion which muſt always adhere to the ſides of the veſſel, and which, in ſuch caſes as theſe, muſt bear a conſiderable proportion to the whole: but, not having a full deſcription of the whole apparatus, we cannot give any opinion with regard to the ſuperiority, in this reſpect, to the uſual method of meaſuring drops, corrected by the improvement which we

believe has been attempted, of forming small phials for this purpose, the lips of which are ground exactly to the same dimensions in every respect.

The above measures, which will be distinguished by the name of Lane affixed to them, will be soon ready for sale at Mr. Blade's, Ludgate hill.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

The Birth-day Present to the Old Nurse. Bigg, del. Gaugain sculpt. Published by Molteno, Pallmall. Price 1l. 1s.

Health and Sickness; the Companion Print to the above; the same Painter, Engraver, Publisher, and Price.

WE have had frequent occasion to notice Mr. Bigg's delineations, and very rarely without praise. They are almost invariably faithful and unsophisticated copies of nature. The praise to which his former productions are entitled may very fairly be extended to these two prints; their leading excellence is simplicity; though the sickly female figure in the last print, is very properly of a higher rank than those Mr. Bigg usually introduces; but, though pale, languid, and enervated, elegant and attractive. Both of the prints are neatly and carefully engraved, and are marked with the characteristic manner of the painter.

Mr. Molteno now possesses the plate of Hall's engraving from Sir Joshua Reynolds's very capital portrait of Mr. R. B. Sheridan, and has reduced the price from one guinea, at which it was originally published, to 15s.

The Prospects of Britannia, engraved from a Design by Thomas Martin. Published for Molteno, Pallmall. Price in Colours, 2l. 2s.

During the time this plate was in Mr. Martin's possession, there were no impressions taken off in colours. The subject is allegorical, and represents Britannia arbitress of the world, and enjoying such blessings of peace and plenty, as we trust are in store for her at some future day; but like many other prophecies that have been gravely given out by Seers, who have flourished in this our day,—*we must wait for the period when they are to be fulfilled.*

Lieutenant General George Harris. Price 7d. 6s. Published for Jefferies, Clapham-road.

The portrait from which this is copied must be in the recollection of many readers; it was painted by Mr. Porter, and in the Royal Exhibition of last year. The picture was an *aggravated* likeness of a respectable-looking man, and rendered so fat, (in this representation) that it might have passed for Sir John Falstaff on his march to Coventry. In the print this is softened down, or melted down, which the reader pleases, and it is now a likeness of the original, and a tolerably good print.

Cleopatra on the Cydnus, going to meet Mark Antony.—The Trial of a Vestal Virgin, by carrying Water in a Sieve.—Drawn by Burney, engraved by Agar, and published by Ackermann, Strand. Price 3s. each, plain; 7s. each, coloured.

These are companion prints to *Agrippina*, and *Sophonisba*, which we have noticed in a former retrospect: the designs are airy and elegant, and the engravings neat and spirited.

The Birth of the Thames. Painted by Mrs. Cosway, and engraved by Mr. Tomkins, and published by Ackermann, Strand.

No. VII. of the Costume of China, by W. Alexander, No. 42, Newman-street, is published, as the preceding Numbers have been, for Messrs. G. and W. Miot, Pallmall.

This interesting work, from the manner in which it has been conducted, we ought to have noticed in a more particular manner than our room has yet allowed us. It is designed, engraved, and coloured in a style that does great honour to the taste and talents of the author; and has in no respect deviated from the original plan, but in some of the latter numbers we think rather improved upon it. Each number contains four coloured prints, and is sold at 10s. 6d. We shall take this opportunity of enumerating a few of the prints that have been published since the last retrospect of the work, and the subjects are of a nature that gives us a greater insight into the manners, customs, &c. of this singular people, than we can have from any thing hitherto published. In No. V. the first print is, "*A Soldier in Full Uniform.*" It is not easy to conceive a habit more clumsy, inconvenient, and inimical to the performance of military purposes, than that here exhibited; yet, from the gaudiness of the colour,

lour, and other circumstances, the writer informs us, that a battalion thus equipped, has at some distance, a splendid and even a military appearance.

II. A Group of Passengers, Watchmen, &c. Playing at Dice.

The Chinese are so much addicted to gaming, that they are seldom without a pack of cards or a set of dice in their pockets.

III. View of a Castle.

Is in a broad and good style.

IV. *A Sea Vessel under Sail.*

This will give some idea of Chinese naval tactics and ship-building. The main and foresails are of matting, strongly interwoven, and extended by pieces of bamboo, running horizontally across them. The mizen topsails are nankin.

Number VI, contains *a portrait of Chow Te Zhin.* He is attired in full court-dress, being a loose gown of silk or satin, and has a blue ball in his cap, to which is suspended a peacock's feather. The figure of an imaginary bird on his crest, denotes the wearer to be a Man of Letters, as the blazonry of a tyger would denote him to be military.

A Chinese Porter or Carrier.

The cart in which he deposits the goods he is to deliver has a sail, and when the wind is favourable, and the face of the country level, this is hoisted; and the exertions of the driver are thus lessened. When the wind is adverse, the sail is laid aside. Milton in his Paradise Lost, alludes to this practice.

——"On the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chinese drive,
With sails and wind, their cany waggons light." Book 3, l. 437.

A Mandarin's Travelling-boat.

This is highly ornamented, and all the part occupied by the mandarin is enclosed by shutters.

The Habitation of a Mandarin.

The superior Chinese live in great privacy, their habitations are therefore generally surrounded by a wall, and their houses rarely exceed one story in heighth.

The first print in No. VII, is *a standard bearer.* His dress is nankin cotton, which is tied round the waist with the imperial and yellow girdle, and his legs are cross-quartered like those of Malvolio in the play. His hat is straw, neatly woven, and fastened under the chin.

A Sacrifice at the Temple.

The Chinese have no regular sabbath; their temples, constantly open, are visited by the supplicants on their commencing any important undertaking. Their idols are grotesque and frightful.

A Military Station.—A Fishing Boat.

The contrivance for raising their nets by *a lever*, the frame of which is composed of bamboo, which unite strength with flexibility, is good, and is made use of on almost every occasion. We have not room to add a more particular description, but on the whole recommend this work as worthy of particular attention.

The last number of Boydell's Shakespeare, will be published in a few weeks, and conclude a work of greater magnitude and importance, than any ever embarked in, in England, or any other country.

Westall has just finished a beautiful print from his admirable drawing of a storm in harvest; it is so exquisitely engraved, that without a very close inspection it cannot be distinguished from the original drawing.

The annual exhibition of the works of living artists in painting, drawing, and sculpture, was opened at Paris, on the 1st of September. The collection is less numerous than that of last year, in consequence of an universal determination to exclude every thing that did not possess striking merit. Three hundred painters have furnished three hundred drawings and paintings. The sculptors have supplied a much less proportion, though they have been employed in a number of works for government. There are few engravings, though the artists have given a number of plans for departments, columns, &c. A Battle, by Tauvray, and the Rape of Iphigenia, by Roland, are entitled to particular attention. The School of David continues to make greater progress every year, and promises to overcome prejudice and obtain additional support.

Rural Sports; in two volumes, by the Reverend William Daniel. Published for White, Fleet-street; Longman and Rees; Cadell and Davis; and Egerton. Price 4l. 4s.

This work is published by subscription, to be paid for on delivery: the first volume will be delivered this month, and the second in a short time. To country-gentlemen the volumes will be very interesting: they contain, the Natural History and Habits of the various

Kinds

Kinds of Game:—also, Rules for Breeding and Breaking all the Species of Dogs used in its pursuit, with approved Remedies for the Disorders, natural or incidental to them; numerous and experienced Methods for taking Fish, in Standing or Running Waters, with full directions for the Different Apparatus of Nets, Rods, &c. in Fishing; and of Guns, Powder, &c. in Shooting.

Of the Rules for *Breeding and Breaking Dogs, &c.* we do not profess to be proper judges: but as the reverend gentleman seems an adept in these sciences, we dare say they are judicious. Be that as it may, the prints are executed in a very superior style. They consist of beasts, dogs, fishes, birds, &c. and are from designs, by Stubbs, Gilpin, Reinagle, Chalon, S. Elmer, &c.

Mr. J. T. Smith, of Great Portland-street, has printed proposals for publishing by subscription, (to be paid on delivery), in the course of next spring, an Account and Explanation of the Paintings and other Ornaments and Decorations, discovered in September 1800, *on the Walls of the House of Commons.* Including; besides the History of these Decorations and the Building, a variety of original particulars as to the ancient state of the City of Westminster, the Palace, &c; and the Principles and History of Painting and Gothic Architecture, by John Sidney Hawkins, esq. F. A. S. The Plates, of which there are to be seventeen, engraven by J. T. Smith, from drawings made by himself on the spot. The work is to be in quarto, and printed, by Bensley. The price, to subscribers 3l. 13s. 6d. To non-subscribers 4l. 4s.

This very curious and interesting undertaking we have already slightly noticed, as intended, and are happy to find it is now in a state of forwardness. The competency of Mr. Hawkins to the part that he has taken, is well known; and as we have seen the original designs before they were taken down to enlarge the House of Commons, it is but justice to say, the copies made by Mr. Smith are in the style of drawing and colouring, and also in the state of preservation in which each subject was found, most singularly accurate.

Besides the account of the chapel and paintings, the letter-press will necessarily include a variety of topics naturally springing out of these subjects; and among other particulars, many observations on Gothic architecture, and paintings, especially on glass. A great variety of original materials have been already communicated to the publisher by his different friends, and he himself has been, and continues to be, indefatigable in his search after every antiquity that remains in Westminster; and he expresses his earnest hope that any gentleman in whose house any curious vestige *of other times* exists, will honour him by information, and a permission to inspect it. From this part of the work we expect much entertainment and information; for, except Stowe and Maitland, few writers have given us any interesting particulars relative to Westminster. The greatest part of the remarks made by Mr. Pennant, are extracted from these two writers.

As Mr. Smith apprehends, that there may be gentlemen who would wish that the parts which were gilded in the original pictures, should in like manner be gilt in his engravings, (which in other instances will be represented in yellow water-colour), the additional charge of 10s. 6d. will be made for this extra gilding.

Mr. Ackermann has just published a Treatise on Superfine Water-colours, with Directions how to prepare and use them, including a Catalogue of such as, prepared with peculiar care, are sold at his Print-warehouse in the Strand.

In this little pamphlet, are many useful hints to such ladies or gentlemen as are disposed to study or practise this fascinating art.

In a Retrospect of the Fine Arts, it would be unpardonable to omit, a *Picture of Lady Macbeth*, which being engraved for one of the last numbers of Boydell's Shakespeare, is now exhibiting at the Shakespeare Gallery. It is drawn in a bold and broad style; and the soul of this fiend-like woman is displayed in her countenance—but the colouring, which is of the Venetian school, has a rich warmth, and brilliant splendour, tempered with perfect harmony, that we have never seen equalled since the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Corrigenda.—In the Statement of the National Debt, in the last Number, p. 124, col. 1. l. 10. from the bottom, after "*redeemed*," add "*which are deducted from the debt by Mr. Addington and Mr. Tierney, but not by Mr. Morgan.*" P. 126, col. 2. l. 5. from the end, for "*change*," read "*chance.*"

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE Negotiation for Peace between this country and France has been long ſuppoſed to be on the point of cloſing, though from the continued meetings of Miniſters upon this ſubject, and the communications which are yet maintained with M. Otto at home, and Mr. Merry at Paris, the final rupture cannot yet have taken place. The expectation of an invaſion is ſtill predominant: whether or not the Engliſh Miniſtry are ſerious in believing it to be the intention of the French to engage in ſo deſperate an attack we know not, but thus much is certain at leaſt, that if this be not the fact the extreme alarm, and precaution manifeſted on the occaſion, is ſufficient to induce the French to ſuppoſe that ſomething may be effected, and to rouſe them to the exerciſe of their powers.

A treaty has been concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, and ſince then the arrival of a nuncio at Paris has either taken place, or is daily expected. In this ſingular treaty one of the articles expreſsly ſtipulates that all the dignitaries of the French Church, who ſhall be acknowledged by the Pope, ſhall have previouſly taken an oath of allegiance to the ſubſiſting government, and have received their appointments immediately from the Chief Conſul himſelf. In conſequence of his deciſion a brief has been received from his Holineſs, addreſſed to the French Biſhops and Archbiſhops reſident in England, by which they are required, within ten days from the preſent period, to reſign their dignities, or ſuffer certain canonical penalties. The Gallican Church has long diſavowed the authority of the Pope as to pains and penalties, and aſſerted its own independence; but it will ſcarcely, we think, be able to reſiſt this authority and the call of Bonaparte to domeſtic duties. A meeting upon this ſubject was held on the 19th of September, at the Archbiſhop of Narbonne's houſe in London, and very numerouſly attended; its reſult has not yet appeared. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the preſent dignitaries of the church will be all of them re-appointed, and perhaps there are very few who will be thus fortunate. The Chief Conſul, however, has engaged to provide handſomely for all who may not be re elected.

Bonaparte has at length concluded a peace with Portugal, the articles of which ſtate, in the preamble, that the Plenipotentiaries of the *three* Belligerent Powers (meaning obviouſly France, Spain, and Portugal) having met together, have agreed to conclude *two treaties*, which, in their *eſſential parts*, will be but one, as the guarantee will be interchangeable, and will ceaſe with reſpect to both treaties when either ſhall be infringed. It then proceeds to inform us of the name of the Plenipotentiary appointed by his Catholic Majeſty, and of the Plenipotentiary appointed by the Prince Regent of Portugal to "carry this important object into full effect;" but no notice whatever is taken of the third Plenipotentiary alluded to in the commencement of the paper, and who ought to have been appointed by Bonaparte on behalf of the French Republic; nor does the ſignature of any French Plenipotentiary appear in conjuction with the names of the other two Miniſters at its cloſe. We have, it is true, received by the Hamburg mail a paper, which pretends to be a copy of the treaty of peace between Portugal and Spain. Where then is this *ſecond* treaty referred to, and which is ſtated to have been concluded at the ſame time? What are its terms, and who are its ſubſcribers? If we can form any judgment upon the preſent myſterious document, it is that the paper now publiſhed was drawn up between the two parties now affixing their ſignatures, who, in the firſt inſtance, added the name of Joſeph Bonaparte, on behalf of the French Republic; but that Joſeph Bonaparte not approving of either the one or the other, ordered his own name to be eraſed from the preamble, and refuſed to unite in the ſubſcription. Our readers cannot have forgotten the demur on the part of the French Conſul to the treaty as at firſt propoſed, and actually ſigned by the other two Powers; the paper we now have, therefore, is probably the treaty as it, *at that moment*, exiſted, and which has now, for the firſt time, got abroad. But we have every reaſon to believe, that both the firſt and ſecond treaties have been ſince ratified by France, and that a mutual underſtanding has taken place between all the contracting Powers. It is obvious, moreover, from the commencement of the Negociations

gociation, that France had made demands, and that the two other contracting Powers had acceded to them on terms which it would be impolitic to communicate to the world at large, and more eſpecially to Great Britain; and it is equally obvious, that the ſecond treaty was meant to be a *ſecret* treaty, and to include the conceſſions of Portugal to the French Republic, as the firſt ſpecifies more openly thoſe ſhe has made to Spain, and reſpecting which their was no neceſſity for concealment. All that relates to ourſelves in the treaty now publiſhed, is contained in the following few words, which compriſe the whole of Article II. "His Royal Highneſs (the Prince Regent) will ſhut the ports of his whole territories to the ſhips of Great Britain *in general*." This looſely worded prohibition is unqueſtionably regulated with minute preciſion by the treaty, yet carefully concealed behind the curtain, which at the ſame time provides under certain circumſtances for the liberty yet allowed of an interchange of commerce between England and Portugal. By thus concealing, however, the engagements ſhe is under to the French Republic, and the terms of her fidelity, ſhe completely nonpluſſes the Britiſh Cabinet, who know not in what light to regard her.—Of this we have a ſufficient proof already, in the mode in which the Iſland of Madeira has been taken poſſeſſion of; it is not pretended to be by right of conqueſt, but for the generous purpoſe of affording protection to it againſt the nation that is now become its chief and moſt powerful ally.

By letters from Salem, in North America, of the 20th of July, we alſo learn that an expedition, conſiſting of not leſs than 100 ſail of ſhips of different ſizes, laden with ſtores and troops, to the amount of ten or fifteen thouſand, had ſailed from Bengal, under the eſcort of Admiral Rainier, to the Brazils.

The following is the purport of the circular letter of Citizen Deſilles, the Prefect of the department of Angers, to the Subprefects and Mayors of his diſtrict.

"To conquer the continental peace the French people have exerted all their means. The conqueſt of the maritime peace now calls for all their thoughts and all their efforts. The taſk of our brave armies is fulfilled; but that of the ſailors is beginning, and the moment approaches when they will make our flag illuſtrious, as the former have made our arms. Armaments are ordered in all the ports of the Republic. It is, therefore, neceſſary that the mariners anſwer the call of Government, and fly without delay to the poſt of honour.

"The Municipalities are reſponſible for the non-execution of the orders for raiſing men for the ſervice of the ſhips of war, or for that of the ports and arſenals of the Republic, in caſe they ſhould refuſe to give to the ſyndics of the naval forces the aſſiſtance of which they may ſtand in need.

"Every citizen who has embraced the *maritime profeſſion* is bound to the public ſervice by ſea and in the arſenals."

The Archbiſhop of Treves has diſpatched one of his Vicars-General to inform the French Government, that he is now ready to take the oath of fidelity; that he will immediately iſſue orders for the opening of the churches, which were ordered to be ſhut by the command of the ſuffragan Biſhops; and he will recommend to all who live under his ſuperintendence the exact obedience to the laws of the Republic.

The French Government ſeem to be much at their eaſe upon the ſubject of the indemnifications in Germany, which naturally enough gives riſe to great diſcuſſion there, tho' that diſcuſſion can have no chance of ſettling the queſtion. It appears, from more than one article, as well as from the obvious probability of the caſe, that the great powers of Germany have negotiated ſeparately at Paris; and the policy of the Chief Conſul has given a deciſion upon their intereſt, which will ſcarcely be contradicted.

The Firſt Regiment of Artillery, which had mutinied at Turin, and put to death the commander of the citadel, has been diſſolved with ignominy, and the ſoldiers diſtributed among other corps. The circumſtance is announced in a proclamation by Bonaparte, which, from the ſingularity of its ſentiments, and the peculiarity of its phraſeology, ſeems to have been penned by the Firſt Conſul himſelf.

From Rotterdam, Auguſt 19, it is reported that the gun-boats and other armed veſſels deſtined to defend the mouth of the Meuſe, and particularly the Iſle of Goree; and the harbour of Helvoetſluys, are now ſtationed in thoſe places moſt advantageous for repulſing the Engliſh, in caſe of attack. French and Batavian troops are continually arrivng at that part of the coaſt of Holland, where they will occupy ſeveral ſmall camps which are already traced out. The ſquadron of Admiral Graves conſiſted of from fifteen to twenty ſhips of war of all ſizes, and, according to

the latest intelligence, is to be reinforced. On the other hand Admiral de Winter, Commander in Chief of the Dutch fleet, has been informed that numerous armaments are preparing at Margate, Harwich, and Yarmouth, which seems to announce that they are destined for some of the ports of the Batavian Republic. The same measures of precaution, however, have been adopted at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, as well as at the entrance of the Texel.

According to accounts from Genoa, of the 31st of August, the French had not attempted any decisive measure against Porto-Ferrajo. They had, however, a battery and a corps of two thousand men in readiness for action. The two French frigates were still in the port of Leghorn; and the English had several frigates and armed ships cruizing in the channel of Piombino.

GERMANY.

It is generally believed that Prussia will receive the Bishopric of Munster as her indemnity. The acquisition of that bishopric would form a junction between the possessions of the King of Prussia on the Weser and the Embs, and those which remain to him on the Lower Rhine; to which, it is said, the Duchy of Berg is to be united by the arrangement between the Courts of Berlin and Munich.

The decease of the Elector of Cologne was an event which seems not to have been unexpected by the Cabinet of Berlin, and for which it appears to have been prepared. As soon as the fact was known, a courier was immediately dispatched to the Prussian Minister, at the Diet of Ratisbon, the Count de Goertz, who, on the very day he received his dispatches, invited several Ministers to a conference. He declared that his Court, having been informed of the decease of the Elector of Cologne, proposed to prevent the Chapters of Munster and Cologne from proceeding to the election of a new Elector or Bishop, and to employ the Duchy of Westphalia and the Bishopric of Munster, for the purpose of augmenting the mass of secularizations or indemnities. The Imperial Minister, without expressing any opinion, replied to the Count de Goertz, that he should send for instructions to his Court. The Ministers, however, of the Hereditary Princes, who were invited to the conference, declared unanimously that they adhered to the proposal of the Prussian Minister.

TUSCANY.

We hear from Florence, the 25th of August, that the day before the provisional Government was dissolved, and the senator Mozzi was appointed Prime-Minister and Counsellor of State. The Minister of Finance opened a loan for 100,000 crowns, which was supplied by the nobility in less than three days. This sum is intended for the relief of those unfortunate persons who have been totally ruined by the war and revolution.

The Deputies of the Hebrew Nation, at Sinna had an audience of his Majesty on the 20th. He gave them a very gracious reception, and an assurance of his impartial protection, and an amelioration of their condition.

PORTUGAL.

A mail from Lisbon arrived on the 5th of September, by the King George packet. The letters contain no news of importance. The Harlequin packet, with the mail of the 5th ult. arrived at Lisbon on the 22d ult. and was expected to sail on the 31st ult. The Phaëton frigate sailed from Lisbon in company with the King George, and convoyed her as far as Cape Finisterre. The morning after they sailed from Lisbon, the Phaëton frigate spoke a Portuguese line of battle ship, the captain of which informed them, that during the night he had fallen in with one of Admiral Pole's squadron, which consisted of the St. George and Dreadnought, of 98 guns each; the Zealous, Powerful, Vanguard, and Ramilies, of 74 guns each. His Majesty's ship Warrior was expected at Lisbon, to lie as a guard ship.

The outward-bound Mediterranean and Lisbon fleets, consisting of nearly one hundred sail of vessels, under convoy, have put back to Torbay by contrary winds, being for some time off Falmouth.

ROME.

Bonaparte has at length prevailed upon the Pope to ratify the treaty he has so long proposed; and Cardinal Caprara, a descendent of one of the first families of Bologna, is appointed Legate to Paris. Almost all the French priests may now, therefore, be expected to return to their native country. Several of the Archishops and Bishops have already consented to take the national oath.

RUSSIA.

It appears from a Treaty, signed at Petersburg, on the 11th of June, of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between Russia and Sweden, to continue for the space of twelve years from its date, that it allows the importation into Russia from Sweden, of Swedish allum, salt-herrings, and salt, on payment of one-half of the present

preſent duties, and the produce of Swediſh Finland, even wood, into Ruſſia Finland duty free. Into Sweden, from Ruſſia, hemp, linen, and tallow, at one-half, and linſeed at two-thirds of the duties hitherto paid. Then follow ſome mercantile regulations relative to ſailors, ſhips, and traders, in the reſpective ports of each country. In its political principle, it embraces and avowedly recognizes the baſis of the famous convention entered into at Peterſburg, on the 16th of December laſt, commonly called the Northern Confederacy, which cauſed the memorable bombardment of Copenhagen. This recognition is the more remarkable, as Lord St. Helens ſtands, we are told, ſo high in the good opinion of the Emperor Alexander at Peterſburg. By the late ſettlement with Great Britain, there are two very material points which Ruſſia has obtained; firſt, The limitation of the right of ſeach: and ſecondly, The diminution of articles deemed contraband in war.

It is not only that the right of ſearch is to be exerciſed in future by ſhips of war alone, and not by privateers (a very important conceſſion): but the manner in which it is to be exerciſed is a much more important point gained by Ruſſia. Each merchant ſhip of the neutral power, ſailing under convoy, is to produce to the captain of the convoy before he ſails, a paſſport, or ſea-letter, in a certain form. The captain is to make no further enquiry. He is to take it for granted that the ſea-letter gives a true deſcription of the cargo, and he is not to make any ſearch. Should this neutral fleet be met at ſea by a ſhip of war of the other contracting party, that party being in a ſtate of war, a boat is to be ſent on board the captain of the convoy's ſhip, in order to verify the papers and certificates that are to prove that that ſhip is authoriſed to convoy ſuch veſſels, laden with ſuch cargoes, and bound to ſuch a port. This verification made, there is to be no pretence for any ſearch, unleſs there be good ground for ſuſpicion. But how can grounds of ſuſpicion ariſe in the mind of the captain of the belligerent ſhip, unleſs he receives private intelligence from his own Government? But if his ſuſpicions lead him to detain any ſhip, and if it ſhall be proved that it has been detained without juſt and ſufficient cauſe, "the commander of the ſhip or ſhips of war of the Belligeren[t] Powers ſhall not only be bound to mak[e] to the owners of the ſhip, and of the cargo a full and complete compenſation for al[l] the loſſes, expences, damages, and coſts, occaſioned by ſuch a detention; but ſhall further be liable to an ulterior puniſhment for every act of violence, or other fault, which he may have committed, according as the nature of the caſe may require."

The ſecond great point gained by Ruſſia, is the diminution of the number of articles deemed contraband in war. In the articles enumerated as contraband, our readers will find not one which Ruſſia exports, or which Ruſſia, Sweden, or Denmark, produce. Iron, copper, timber, hemp, pitch, tar, ſail-cloth, are not deemed contraband; though moſt, if not all, of thoſe articles were formerly conſidered as ſuch.

It appears therefore to us, that Ruſſia has obtained not only all that the late Empreſs contended for in her declaration to the Courts of London, Verſailles, and Madrid, in 1780, but ſeveral additional points of conſiderable importance.

The commerce of Ruſſia appears now to have recovered its former ſplendour. The exportation from the city of Riga only, down to the end of July, amounted to 6,770,638 roubles; and England alone has had from that city Ruſſian productions to the value of 2,509,853 roubles.

EGYPT.

Authentic intelligence was ſome time ſince received from General Hutchinſon, dated at the Camp before Gizeh, June 21, by which we learned, that that General meant to erect batteries in the courſe of twenty-four hours, at Gizeh, which was on the oppoſite ſide of the river to Cairo. He ſays the place is weak, but it covers a bridge of communication which the French have over the Nile, and it is therefore eſſential to have it in their poſſeſſion; then the General meant to croſs the river, and join the army of the Grand Vizier, who was encamped near Cairo; it was his intention then to beſiege that place, which was garriſoned by 4 or 5000 French; their works were very extended, and would require a much greater number of men to defend them. Great delays were occaſioned in that operation, from the low ſtate of the river, and from the bar of the Nile at Roſetta, which was frequently impaſſable for ten days together, ſo that the march of his men had been much retarded. The difficulty of procuring proviſions for the army, and the obſtacles which he encountered in bringing the heavy artillery up the river, he repreſents to have been very great.

The General has, however, ſent [in]telligence ſince, from the ſame [ſta]tion

the 29th of June, and from his letter we learn, that the British troops, and those of his Highness the Captain Pacha, invested Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilst the army of his Highness the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a position nearly within cannon-shot of Cairo. On the 22d in the morning, the French sent out a flag of truce, and informed the General, that they wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, upon certain conditions. After a negociation of several days, they agreed to surrender the town and forts on the conditions which he had the honour to enclose. They then took possession of the gate of Gizeh at five o'clock in the evening of the 28th, and also of the Fort Sulkoski on the Cairo side of the river. Hostages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation was to have taken place in about ten days. The General supposes that there were nearly 6000 troops of all kinds in the town. The troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have suffered a considerable degree of fatigue; but the General says both the men and officers have submitted to it with the greatest patience, and have manifested a zeal for the honour of his Majesty's arms that was above all panegyric.

Then follow the conditions of the Convention, comprized in 21 Articles. In substance it stipulates, that the French army at Cairo, and its dependencies, shall be conveyed in ships belonging to, and at the expence of, the Allied Powers in Egypt, together with their baggage, arms, ammunition, and other effects, to the nearest French ports in the Mediterranean. Of this Convention, sent immediately to Alexandria, Menou is at liberty to avail himself, provided he signifies to the British General his assent thereto in ten days after its presentation to him.

The Moniteur gives extracts of accounts from Egypt down to the 14th of July, at which time the French still held out at Alexandria, where they are stated to be in such force as to defy any attempts that might be made upon them. They state the place to be also well stocked with provisions.

From Paris, the 8th of September, we learn that Citizen Lugan, Captain of the Heliopolis, left Egypt on the 14th of July, on board a small vessel called La Santa Madona Didra, manned with 20 good French sailors. It escaped the cruizers, touched at Cephalonia, and landed at Tarento. C. Lugan delivered to General Soult dispatches from General Menou, which were brought to Paris by a courier extraordinary. Generals Menou, Rampon, Friant, Songis, Destaing, Fauthier, &c. and all the other officers *Chefs de corps*, and superior officers of the garrison of Alexandria, had resolved to bury themselves under the ruins of the place rather than accede to a capitulation which they considered as disgraceful, because they did not believe it to be necessary.

Alexandria was defended by more than 600 pieces of artillery, was abundantly supplied with provisions, and particularly a large quantity of rice. The garrison had bread and biscuit to last them through the winter, and rice for several years. The soldiers were labouring incessantly, and with extraordinary activity, to augment the fortifications; they amounted to more than 9000 French, including the sailors and Members of the different Administrations, who had all taken up arms. General Menou bestows great praises on the zeal and activity of the Captains Villeneuve, Barré, and Richer. The Fort of Pompey's Pillar, by the extraordinary labour of four months, had acquired the same strength as Fort Cretin. They were masters of the Lake Mareotis, by means of forts constructed in different places, and of gun-boats transported thither from the ports of Alexandria.

The entrenched camp which General Menou had made choice of was secure from any *coup de-main*, and defended the approaches to the place. The English could not approach but by the boyaux of the trenches.

The French Papers continue to say, that after the Convention of El Arisch was concluded between the Grand Vizier and General Kleber, it was asked which of the two armies had been victorious? The battle of Heliopolis, which took place two months after, furnished a sufficient answer. The Convention agreed upon by General Belliard, on the 28th of June, is precisely the same with that of El-Arisch. If Admiral Keith should fail of good faith, and refuse a passage by sea, as he did after the Treaty of El-Arisch, the spectacle would soon present itself of a new battle of Heliopolis. If the English (say the French Papers) had some success on the 21st of March, it was because all our General Officers did not demean themselves like the brave General Lanusse, and did not evince those heroic sentiments which alone can command victory. A cannon-ball carried off his thigh early in the action. He survived

vived the accident eight days. The Surgeon in Chief, Berrey, an officer of health of great merit, came to Alexandria to amputate the limb. He refuſed to ſubmit to the operation. All his friends were aſſembled, and the experienced ſurgeon ſaid, that he would be anſwerable for its ſucceſs. It could not have put the life of the wounded General to hazard, and without it there was no poſſibility of his ſurviving. Fatigued, at length, by the ſolicitation of his friends—"No! (ſaid Lanuſſe to them) I will not ſurvive that diſhonourable day."

EAST-INDIES.

Our late accounts from India intimate, that a new war is on the eve of breaking out in the Myſore Country. No ſooner was Doondeah, one of Tippoo'sad herents, defeated, than Cotione Rajah, by ſome hoſtilities, claimed the attention of the Myſore army. The conqueſt of this Chief will be a matter of ſome difficulty, owing to the natural defences of the country, as well as the extenſive preparations made by the enemy.

The intended introduction of European laws into the Myſore Country cauſed no ſmall degree of alarm; inſomuch, that the right of fathers and maſters of families, according to the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, are recognized by the conſent of the Britiſh Government. The additional revenue of the India Company, by their late treaties, amounts to about 25 lacks of pagodas, or near one million ſterling per annum. The military eſtabliſhment there will ſhortly be reduced, owing to the conſolidation of empire, and the contraction of poſts. The late General is, by order of the Government of Madras, ſucceeded by Col. Urban Vigors in the command of the ſubſidiary force ſerving with the Nizam, and Col. F. Gowdie ſucceeds the latter in the command of the Northern diviſion of the army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It appears that however cloſe the connection may be, both in political ſentiments and private friendſhip, between the late Miniſter and the preſent, we behold the latter, in every inſtance, acting in diametrical oppoſition to the ſyſtem purſued by the former. We ſee him in the North of Europe acceding to the maritime code which Mr. Pitt haughtily rejected, as ruinous to the nation, and to reſiſt which he plunged it into a bloody and expenſive war; and in Egypt courting a convention which the late Adminiſtration ſacrificed their honour to break, after it had been acceded to in their names; and to prevent a renewal of which, they have drained the country of its beſt ſoldiers and its laſt guinea.

The preſent Miniſters affect great candour, and an earneſt deſire of throwing a veil over all diſtinctions of parties. This ſpirit is not, however, carried into any of the public offices, except the Admiralty. Earl St. Vincent, like a true ſeaman, knows no parties but the French and Britiſh, and labours moſt earneſtly and ably to cruſh the one and exalt the other. His thoughts are wholly occupied in promoting the welfare and glory of our navy, not in diſcovering the politics of officers, that he may blaſt the hopes, whatever may be the merits, of thoſe who differ in opinion from the Premier—not in diſtributing places and employments among the voters at rotten boroughs, in preference to men of merit and juſt claims—not in making the navy ſubſervient to parliamentary intereſt! What muſt have been the indignation of a man of ſuch generous and independent principles, on finding, as we are aſſured he has done, among the papers of his office, a memorandum, written by one of his predeceſſors, "Never to employ Admiral G—— becauſe he voted for Mr. Fox at a Weſtminſter election!"

A ſecond and more conſiderable diviſion of Lord Nelſon's force ſailed from the Downs for Boulogne on the 10th of September. It conſiſted of the York of 64 and Iſis of 50 guns, with ſeveral other ſhips of war. His Lordſhip received intelligence the day before, that the enemy's flotilla had moved out of the harbour to Boulogne-roads, the winds having abated. Hence a ſuſpicion ariſes of their having a deſign to put to ſea.

The French Papers ſay, that the Lords of the Admiralty and Lord Nelſon have aſſerted, in their official account, that the advanced guard of the light flotilla, by which Lord Nelſon was beaten on the 15th of Auguſt, was chained to the land. It is ſaid, alſo, in this account, that the Engliſh were repelled by the land-batteries, and that theEngliſh ſailors were for a long time on board of the gun-boats. Both theſe aſſertions, they contend, are completely falſe. The advanced guard could not be moored to the bank, from which it was diſtant five hundred toiſes. Its anchors were attached by the ordinary cables. The Engliſh tried to board, but they were every where repulſed. The land-batteries never fired at all. How could they have done ſo, in the darkneſs of the night, without running the hazard of firing upon the French? The Engliſh were repulſed by the bayonets of the 42d, 57th, and 108th demi-brigades.

Statement of the Distribution of the BRITISH NAVAL FORCE, *exclusive of the Hired Armed Vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coasting Trade of Great Britain.*

	Line	*Fifty's*	*Frigates*	*Sloops*	*Total*
In Port and fitting	9	1	80	84	174
Guard-ships, Hospital-ships, and Prison-ships, at the several Ports	28	5	8	1	42
In the English and Irish Channels	46	—	44	51	141
In the Downs and North-Seas	12	4	28	84	128
At the West Islands, and on the Passage	1	—	15	31	47
At Jamaica	3	1	24	9	37
In America, and at Newfoundland	—	—	7	6	13
East Indies, and on the Passage	8	7	8	13	37
Coast of Africa, and Secret Expedition	—	1	7	4	12
On the Lisbon Station	9	—	4	3	16
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	27	4	56	33	120
Total in Commission	143	23	281	319	767
Receiving-ships	8	1	6	1	21
Serviceable, and repairing for Service	6	1	3	3	13
In Ordinary	19	—	15	25	59
Building	20	2	5	—	27
Total	196	27	310	348	887

The Navy-list, published the 1st of September, contains 141 Admirals, 532 Captains, 418 Commanders, and 2274 Lieutenants.

General Distribution of the BRITISH ARMY, *September* 1.

	Cav.	*Inf.*	*Fencibles Cav.*	*Fencibles Inf.*	*Mil.*	*Total Bat.*	*Inv. Com.*
England and Wales	23	24	—	3	74	124	40
North Britain	2	—	—	—	12	14	6
Ireland	6	12	—	32	—	50	6
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	5	—	2	—	7	20
Gibraltar	—	5	—	4	—	9	—
Madeira	—	1	—	—	*	1	—
Minorca and Malta	—	12	—	1	—	13	—
Egypt	3	22	—	—	—	25	—
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	—	5	—	2	—	7	—
West Indies	1	34	—	—	—	35	—
Cape of Good Hope	1	5	—	—	—	6	—
East Indies	4	18	—	—	—	†22	—
On board Sir H. Popham's Squadron	1	—	—	—	—	‡1	—
Embarked for Foreign Service in June	1	3	—	—	—	4	—
On Passage from Abroad	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	42	147	—	44	86	319§	72

* And detachments. † The Company's Troops exclusive. ‡ With detachments.
§ Exclusive of Artillery and Engineers at home and abroad, Independent Companies, Recruiting Corps, Volunteers, &c.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALLCORN, Richard, Hampton, Middlesex. (Webb, St. Thomas's street, Southwark)
Ball, Wm. Derby, druggist. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter lane)
Bellwick, Jas. late of Hendon, baker. (Welch, Aldersgate street)
Betson, John, Washwood Heath, Afton, Warwick, factor. (Sanderson, Palsgrave place)
Bamford, Samuel Paul John Cooke, and Jas. Francis Clifford, Tiverton, worsted-manufacturers. (Constable, Symond's inn)
Bridgman, Edw. Higham Ferrers, Northampton, baker. (Hodson. Wellingborough)
Brevitt, Wm late of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, butcher. (J. Lilley Parker, Stafford)
Baker, Thos. and John Sherland, Exeter, woollen-drapers. (Field, Friday street)
Bull, Jas. Edw. Bowyer, City Road, Old street, baker. (Gale, Bedford street, Bedford row)
Beaumont, Wm, late of Healdy Butts, in South Crosland, parish of Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier, and Co-partner with Rich. Beaumont and Stephen Vickerman. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Cantrill, Wm. Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, druggist. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)
Deverell, Geo. Redbourn, Hertfordshire, straw-hat manufacturer. (Wild, Warwick square)
Eccles, Thomas, Watling street, wholesale-linen-draper. (Johnson, Ely place)
French, Sam. jun. Hertford, mealman. (Allens, Clifford's inn)
Flinders, John, Nottingham, hosier. (Holmes, Mark lane)
Flux, Robert, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, carpenter. (Foulkes, Hart street, Bloomsbury)
Fox, Solomon, Wardour street, cabinet-maker. (Few, Red-lion square)
Galliers, Jane, St. John street, West Smithfield, baker. (Revers, Nicholas lane)
Gardner, Samuel John, Pitt street, St. George's, Southwark, mealman. (Tyler and Humphreys, Tooley street)
Garner, Thos. jun. Bread street, warehouseman. (Ellis, Curritor street)
Hanson, John, Atherstone, Warwickshire, wine and spirit-merchant. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter lane)
Harling, Edw. late of Almondbury, Yorkshire, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Hodson, Jonathan, Stockport, shopkeeper. (Chetham, Stockport)
Hitchcock, Jas. late of Hatton Garden, dealer in prints, but now a prisoner in the Fleet. (Morris and Biggen, Inner Temple)
Keen, Henry, Cleeve Prior, Worcestershire, baker and maltster. (Whitshaw and Taylor, Gray's inn)
Lomas, Wm. and Geo. Needham market, Suffolk, hawkers. (Harding, Primrose street)
Lomas, Wm. late of Needham market, hawker. (Ellis, Curritor street)
Levy, Lewis and Jonas, Osborne place, Brick lane, Whitechapel, vermicelli-manufacturers. (Lee, Barnard's inn)
Mair, Jas. late of Gravesend, plumber. (Walker, Serjeant's inn, Chancery lane)
Morrice, Pierce, St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, hosier. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Ockendon, Richard, late of Bexhill, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Young, Milton and Pownall, Doctor's Commons)
Pickering, John, Lower Eaton street, Pimlico, dealer in wine and spirits. (Surman, Oxenden street)
Pitt, Thos. Swansea, haberdasher. (Farrer, Lacey, Steadman and Wall. Bread street hill)
Quenby, John, Liverpool, tea-dealer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Quantrill. Jas. late of Duke street, Portland place, factor. (Noy and Templer, Mincing lane)
Riches, Geo. Queen street, Cheapside. warehouseman. (Wild, Warwick square)
Roberts, Hugh, late of Aldersgate street, silk-weaver. (Field, Friday street)
Stafford, Rob. jun. Huntingdon, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Scott, Mary, (widow of the late Joseph Scott) Henry Scott, and Edw. Appleby, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosiers. (Holmes, Mark lane)
Shorland, John, Exeter, woollen-draper. (Williams and Brooks. Lincoln's inn)
Stephens, Rob. Manchester, dealer in weft. (Ellis, Curritor street)
Simms, John, late of Sheepey Parva, Leicestershire, miller. (Tebbut, Staple's inn)
Scarbrow, W. St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, baker. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Sault, T. and John Reynolds, Manchester, wool-staplers. (Swan and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Sanderson, Jas. Preston, Lancashire, and N. Sanderson, Houghton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers. (Hodgson, Chancery lane)
Tolhody, J. Mistley, Essex, corn-merchant. (J. Ambrose, Mistley)
Tipper, B. Derby, patten-ring-maker. (Ward and Locket, Derby)
Tubbs, D. late of Liverpool, merchant. (Daltera, Liverpool)
Woodward. J. Derby, callico-manufacturer. (Forbes, Ely place)
Walter, Robt. Plymouth-dock, hatter. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)
Wimberley, T. Peete, Huntingdonshire, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Wilkinson, J. Bridlington, merchant. (D. Taylor, Bridlington)
Woolgar, W. Minories, brazier. (Nind, Prescot street)
Whitehead, W. Laceby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper. (Marris and Clarke, Barton-upon-Humber)
Wilson, Jas. Birmingham, builder. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's inn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Brown, Geo. Old Cavendish street, taylor, Nov. 5
Birchall, John, Woore, Salop, dealer in salt, Sept. 23
Burnett, Edw. and Robt. Oliver, Manchester, linen-drapers, Sept. 29
Barton, John, Davies street, Hanover square, dealer in horses, Oct. 10
Burges, Daniel, Blaby, Leicestershire, victualler, Oct. 3
Bradley, Joseph, Shawbank, callico-manufacturer, Oct. 13
Burker, Wm. Simon Field and Abraham Field, Leeds, woolstaplers, Oct. 13
Curtis, Jas. Swansea, timber-merchant, Sept. 29
Corbett, Thos. late of Minchinhampton, clothier, Sept. 24
Cross, Henry, Exeter, tobacconist, Sept. 29
Collins, Robert, jun. late of Union court, Broad street, carpenter and builder, Nov. 14
Denton, Wm. Elland, Halifax, merchant, Oct. 2
England, J. Wisbech, St. Peter's, Ely, innkeeper, Sept. 22
Edwards, John, Kensington, taylor, Oct. 17
Fishwick, Wm. Duke's court, St. Martin's lane, taylor, Nov. 21
Gazeley, Joseph Sherwin, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant, Nov. 4
Gerrard, Jas. Cannon street, corn-factor, Oct. 10
Gillis, John, New Sarum, whipmaker, Sep. 24
Gowan, Geo. Great Ormond street, merchant, Dec. 5
Greenall, Wm. Hardshaw, Lancashire, dealer, Oct. 5
Grint, John, Wandsworth, corn-chandler, Oct. 20
Holland, Wm. Southwark, linen-draper, Nov. 5
Hammond, Geo. Stamford, mercer, Sept. 24
Hunter, Margaret, H. Krowen and Robt. Hunter, Bristol, merchants, Oct. 1
Hunter, John, late of Rye, carrier, Oct. 14
Hawkins, John, Leicester, currier, Sep. 28
Hadfield, John, Sheffield, grocer, Oct. 2
Heap, Geo. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Oct. 3
Ibbett, John, Crown street, Finsbury square, shoemaker, Oct. 17
Johnson, R. Joseph, New Sleaford, mercer, Oct. 13, (final)
Lawson, S. Rotherhithe, carver, Nov. 11
Long, Geo. jun. Dewsbury, linen-draper, Oct. 1
Long, Wm. Pontefract, linen-draper, Sept. 28
Larkworthy, Ambrose, Exeter, fuller, Oct. 1
Marriott, Sam. Paul's Head tavern, Cateaton street, vintner, Nov. 7
Mellor, Jas. jun. and John and Edm. Mellor, late of Wooldale, Town End, clothiers, Sept. 21
Morton, Thos. Raistrick, Halifax, dealer, Sept. 30
Mercer, Wm. Tunbridge, miller, Oct. 6
Madgwick, Thos. Buxted, tanner, Oct. 10
Newman, Holdfworth, Little Dartmouth, merchant, Sept. 19
Nest, Wm. Frome Selwood, innholder, Oct. 12
Neblock, Jas. and Geo. Burges, Bristol, linen-drapers, Nov. 20
Pereira, Abm. Mendes, and Hermenegild Castellain, Old Bethlem, merchants, Dec. 8
Pye, John, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 29
Patience, Thos. New Broad street, stone-mason, Oct. 31
Potter, Geo Charing Cross, haberdasher, Nov. 7
Rachael and Jas. Bisset, Bristol, sugar-bakers, Sept. 28
Rogers, John, Birmingham, saddler, Sept. 21
Rotson, Robt. Chorley, grocer, Sept. 21
Reilly, Jas. and Jas. Collins, Mead's court, Bond street, taylors, Nov. 7
Radford, Wm. Liverpool, mercer, Oct. 3
Rome, John, Sudbury, linen-draper, Nov. 27
Sims, Robt. late of Walworth, grocer, Oct. 6
Selby, Joseph, Nottingham, hosier, Sept. 30
Smith, John, St. Martin's lane, baker, Oct. 6
Uther, John William, Bowling-green lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, Sept. 26
White, M. Wm. Sunderland, wine and spirit-merchant, Sept. 14
Wagner, J. Michael, Bristol, merchant, Sept. 30
Wade, J. Sheffield, factor, Sept. 17
Weld, Wm. Manchester, fustian-manufacturer, Sept. 23
Wallace, John, and Wm. Hawes, Hanwell, soap makers, &c. Nov. 7
Warren, Geo. Coventry street, Upholder, Nov. 21
Yate, John, Thos. Spencer Dunn, Sam Helton Parker and Thos. Yate, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 1
Zachary, H. late of Laurence lane Cheapside, Irish-factor, Nov. 7

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September 1801.

	No. of Caſes.
ACUTE DISEASES.	
Typhus	25
Febris Remittens	1
Variola	1
Peripneumonia	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
Dyſenteria	10
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tuſſis	8
Tuſſis et Dyſpnœa	6
Peripneumonia Notha	2
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	3
Hepatitis Chronica	2
Anaſarca	7
Gaſtrodynia	3
Dyſpepſia	4
Teneſmus	1
Diarrhœa	6
Enterodynia	4
Hæmorrhois	3
Menorrhagia	4
Fluor Albus	2
Scrophula	3
Vomitus	6
Vertigo	3
Paralyſis	2
Impetigo	3
Lumbago	2
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	12
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia lochialis	4
Dolores poſt Partum	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Diarrhœa	6
Ophthalmia	2
Aphthæ	3

As the ſeaſon of the year has arrived in which fevers of the typhous kind uſually conſtitute a large part of the catalogue of diſeaſes, the number in the preſent liſt will not excite any ſuprize. The principal occaſion of regret is, that during thoſe months in which, in the common courſe of things, this claſs of diſeaſes does not make a conſpicuous figure, it has lately very much engaged the attention of practitioners. In our laſt report we were happy to announce, that the diſeaſe had aſſumed a milder form, that the affections of the brain were leſs violent, and that the inſtances of a fatal termination were leſs frequent. In the caſes which have ſince occurred, the delirium has been leſs violent: it has been rather of that low, muttering kind, which we have been formerly accuſtomed to obſerve in this ſpecies of fever. But though the brain has been leſs violently affected, the effects of the diſeaſe upon this organ have continued longer than uſual.

In one inſtance, after the termination of the fever, the patient fell into that ſtate of intellectual derangement which Noſologiſts have diſtinguiſhed by the term Amentia.

A general inattention to ſurrounding objects, and an indifference to every perſon and to every thing about them, together with an indiſpoſition to take in neceſſary food, are characteriſtics of this diſeaſe. The patient referred to, continued in this ſtate for ſeveral days, but ſeems now to be gradually recovering from it. In one of the caſes ſymptoms of hemiplegia occurred at the cloſe of the fever; and in another, ſuch a loſs of recollection, and other ſymptoms of mental debility, as produced the appearance of premature old age.

Dyſenteries have very frequently occurred during the laſt few weeks. Theſe have been attended with the uſual ſymptoms of a mild diſeaſe, and have not, in any of the caſes referred to, proved fatal.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

At the late meeting of the Gloucesterſhire Society, M. Hickes Beach, eſq. Preſident, in the Chair, the ſum of 170l. 5s. 6d. (including the liberal benefactions of abſentees) was contributed for the purpoſe of apprenticing poor boys, ſons of natives of that county, and for relieving, in the period of childbed, poor women natives, or the wives of natives, of the ſaid county.

The effects of the Eaſt India Company in England and afloat, conſiſting of annuities, caſh in the treaſury, goods ſold and not paid for, goods unſold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, in the year 1800, to 16,185,950l.

The ſale of the Company's goods, which, in the year 1793, were eſtimated, on an average, to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted, in the laſt year, to 7,367,727l.

By the liſt of the ſhips loſt by the Eaſt India Company, from the year 1757, to the ſeaſon of 1801, it appears that 11 have been burnt by accident, 10 taken by the French, and 33 wrecked at ſea.

A late Gazette contained an Order in Council, declaring the port of La Valette, in the iſland

iſland of Malta, a free port, and allowing the ſame drawbacks and bounties as are allowed on the exportation of various articles to Minorca and Gibraltar.

It appears, that in the laſt 10 years, the revenue of Greenwich Hoſpital has been increaſed to the amount of 26,832l.; and in 13 years it has been more than doubled; the revenue of laſt year exceeded the expenditure by 32,645l. which is more than half the total amount of the revenue 13 years ago.

Married.] At St. James's Church, Sir Edward Crofton, to Lady Charlotte Stewart, fifth daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

P. Lee, eſq. of Highbury Place, to Miſs E. Arbouin.

At Tottenham, N. Harden, eſq. to Miſs H. Meeke.

Mr. Langhorne of Clapham, to Miſs Box, only daughter of W. Box, eſq. of Doctor's Commons.

R. Shaw, eſq. of Dulwich Hill, to Mrs. A. Todd, of Gower ſtreet.

B. Montague, eſq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miſs Ruſh, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Beaumaurice Ruſh, of Wimbledon Houſe, Surrey.

Brigadier General John Murray, to Miſs M. Paſco, niece of W. Baker, eſq Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Montreal.

J. Bacon, eſq. ſculptor, to Miſs Taylor, of High-ſtreet, Southwark.

J. Watkins, eſq. of Charing Croſs, to Mrs. Walker, late of Stafford.

Edmund Bacon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. to Miſs Bacon, daughter of D. Bacon, eſq. of Ottrey St. Mary.

Mr. Bent, bookſeller, of Coventry-ſtreet, to Mrs. Hurford, widow of the late Henry Hurford, eſq.

Died.] Mrs. Rolls, wife of J. Rolls, eſq. of Bermondſey; and a few days after, her huſband, J. Rolls, eſq.

E. Barnes, eſq. Clerk of the Cheſter-road General Poſt-office.

At Chelſea, aged 47, T. Hammond, eſq. Clerk in the Tellers-office, Exchequer, Agent in the Army, and for many years Deputy-agent to the Out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital; a gentleman of pure principles, engaging demeanour, and unaffectedly candid practice. To the honour of a gentleman, and the warm benevolence of a philanthropiſt, Mr. Hammond happily united the active virtues of an enlightened morality, and the unaſſuming piety of a Chriſtian.

W. Bulkeley, eſq. Major of Chelſea College, univerſally lamented by every member of the houſhold to which he belonged, from the Governor to the private penſioners, for whom he had been the means of procuring various additional comforts, and equally reſpected by his acquaintance for the ſuavity and urbanity of his manners, as a gentleman, and for his kindneſs and candour as a private friend, and an honourable and truly good man.

Mrs. Spring, wife of Lieutenant Spring, of Storey's Gate, Weſtminſter.

In Soho-ſquare, the Lady of L. Fowler, eſq.

In her 29th year, Miſs J. Baker, of Judd-place, Weſt, Somer's Town.

At Dulwich, aged 72, Mrs. Flint, of London-bridge, Southwark.

Mr. J. Davenport, one of the aſſiſtant Pages to the Queen.

At Brompton Villa, Sir John Greſham, bart. the laſt male heir of that ancient family.

Mrs. Lawrence, of Church-ſtreet, Soho, widow of the late Mr. Lawrence, of the Strand.

At Weſton, the ſeat of Lord Bradford, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Bridgman, wife of the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgman, and only daughter of the late Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery.

W. Rix, eſq. Town-clerk of the City of London, which place he held for 20 years, as likewiſe other offices for 40 years.

At Staines, in Middleſex, on his way into Devonſhire, J. Bagſhaw, eſq of the Oaks; by whoſe death Dr. Darling, late of Hull, but now of Brigg, in Lincolnſhire, comes into poſſeſſion of very large eſtates in Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire.

[On Friday September the 18th, the remains of the late Rev. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, (ſee page 225) were conveyed from Hackney, to be interred with thoſe of his father and mother, in the church of Richmond, Surrey. It was intended by the family that the funeral ſhould be private, but the zeal and attachment of many of Mr. Wakefield's numerous friends, would not ſuffer them to decline the opportunity of paying their laſt tribute of perſonal reſpect to the memory of a man, who, while living, was beloved by them to a degree almoſt without example; accordingly they aſſembled at Hackney, to the number of about 50, in twelve mourning coaches, and accompanied the remains of their deeply lamented friend to the place of interment, and never were the genuine feelings of ſorrow and regret more obſervable than on this melancholy occaſion. The character of the deceaſed—his relationſhip to the miniſter of the pariſh—heightened by the conſideration of his late long abſence from his friends, and his haſty departure out of life—in ſhort, every circumſtance conſpired to give uncommon intereſt to the ſolemnities of the day. Thus cloſed the career of a man, who, for ardour of mind, benignity of temper, perſevering induſtry, and eminence in literary attainments, will, by all parties, be ranked among the moſt diſtingu ſhed characters of the preſent age. We forbear going into detail here, another part of this Magazine being occupied with this melancholy ſubject. Mr. Wakefield has left an amiable and large family, to lament his loſs, a widow and ſix children: an infant died during his confinement.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to open a more free communication through the weſtern part of the county of Durham, by a new turnpike road from Barnard Caſtle, that ſhall proceed by way of Stanhope and Blanchland, to Corbridge or Hexham; with certain collateral branches, viz. one from Barnard Caſtle, by Weſt Pitts and Redford, to Walſingham; one from near the Mill-ſtone quarries, on Stanhope Moor, that ſhall paſs by Gold Hill and Healey Field, and meet the Lobley-hill road, near Dipton; one from a place further north, on the ſaid Moor, that ſhall paſs through Edmondbyers, and meet the branch of the Lobley-hill road, near Black-Hedley; and one from Blanchland, South Weſtwards, that ſhall paſs by Rookhope Lead Mills, acroſs the river Wear, near Weſtgate, and acroſs the river Tees, near Winch-bridge, to communicate with the Stanmore road, near Brough. The propoſed road, as above, will complete the ſhorteſt line from London to Edinburg; and, with the proper branches, as above, will be of the greateſt advantage to the improvement of the country at large, as well as to the perſons more immediately intereſted.

The following is an eſtimate of the expences which will be incurred in the completion of the deſign for improving and extending the building of the infirmary at Newcaſtle, as lately laid before the public by the committee, &c.—Contract for the new building 2925l.—Alterations and improvements in the old houſe, with iron bedſteads, water cloſets, &c. 890l.—total 3815l.

The heat at Newcaſtle has been lately exceſſive, both by night and day. On Tueſday Auguſt 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Fahrenheit's thermometer, being expoſed by Mr. Pringle, mathematician of North Shields, in the ſhade, in a northern aſpect, ſtood at 77 degrees. The Weſt India heat ſeldom exceeds 85.

The following veſſels are arrived at Newcaſtle from Davis's Streights fiſhery. The Sarah, with 393 caſks of blubber, and 10 tons of fins, the produce of 14 whales. The Everetta, with 414 caſks of blubber, and 12 tons of fins, the produce of 15 whales and 1 ſeal. The Content, with 323 caſks of blubber, and 10 tons of fins, the produce of 13 whales: and the Middleton, with 300 caſks of blubber, and 10 tons of fins the produce of 14 whales.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mr. J. Ewbank, mercer and draper, to Miſs Buſby, of Sunderland.

In London, Mr. F. A. Hellmers, merchant, to Miſs H. Hunt, of Stockton upon Tees.

At Hampſtead, J. Bird, eſq of Howard ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs M. Mole, of Newcaſtle.

In London, at St. Luke's church, Mr. J. Gibſon, jun. of Barnard Caſtle, to Miſs R. Wrigglesworth, daughter of Mr. B. Wrigglesworth, warehouſeman.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. P. Paxton, builder, to Mrs. Ewart.

At Sydenham, Capt. A. Dixon, of the navy, to Miſs J. Dixon, ſecond daughter of Admiral Dixon.

At South Shields, T. Wallis, eſq. to Miſs Smith.

At Durham, Mr. J. Watſon, maſter of the Cock Inn, to Miſs M. Nelſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Hudſon.—Aged 95, Mrs. Milburn, widow, late of Bywell.—Aged 51 years and one day, J. Wilkinſon, eſq. banker, and a captain in the Newcaſtle armed aſſociation.—Mrs. Verty, wife of Mr. Verty, draper.—Aged 41, Mr. D. Bell, woollen draper.—Mr. J. Talyntire, ſhoemaker.

In Gateſhead, aged 90, Mrs. Wilſon, relict of R. Wilſon, eſq. attorney.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Colling, ſhipbuilder.

At Durham, aged 68, Mr. J. Marſhall, maſter of the Roſe and Crown public houſe, in the market place.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Clark, coach-maker.—At an advanced age, Mr. A. Arthur, an honeſt induſtrious man, many years in the employment of the late Mr. Lewins, attorney.—Aged 57, Mr. J. Pearſon, ſhoe-maker.—Suddenly aged 63, Mrs. Suddick, wife of Mr. W. Suddick, ſkinner.

At North Shields, aged 37, Mr. W. Adamſon, a man of conſiderable ingenuity and uncommon induſtry.—Mr. R. Cuthbertſon, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 68, Mr. W. Taylor, brewer.—Mrs. French, wife of Mr. G. French, ſhip-owner.—Mr. H. Perry of the cuſtoms.

At Alnwick, Miſs J. Foſter, of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Stockton, Mrs. Teutin, of the Shakeſpeare Inn.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Ayres, wife of Mr. J. Ayres, of the Cuſtom-houſe.—Mrs. Wray, wife of Mr. Wray, comedian.—Mrs. Jobſon, widow, of Ogle, Northumberland.—Miſs Bainbridge, youngeſt daughter of W. Bainbridge, eſq. of the Riding.

At Harton, aged 37, Miſs A. Oliver.

At High Shields, near Hexham, Mr. J. Ridley,

Ridley, a worthy ſervant to Mr. Bell; he unfortunately fell from a loaded cart of hay and was killed on the ſpot.

At the Brooms, aged 69, Mrs. S. Hedley.

At Hexham, aged 73, Mrs. Baty, of the Grey Bull Inn. On retiring to her apartment, the door of which was contiguous to that of the cellar, ſhe, having no light, inadvertently entered the latter, and was precipitated to the bottom of the ſteps, where ſhe was found, a ſhort time afterwards, with her head dreadfully bruiſed, and ſtruggling with the laſt remains of life, which ſhe calmly yielded up in the morning.

Mr. H. Dobby, houſe ſteward and butler to W. Ruſſel, eſq. of Brancepeth caſtle; having engaged to drive a cart a ſmall diſtance, the horſe took fright and ran-away, when Mr. Dobby, in attempting to ſtop him, was unfortunately thrown down, and one of the wheels paſſing over his body, moſt ſeverely bruiſed him. He was inſtantly taken to the caſtle, where he died within two hours.

At Jedburgh, in Scotland, Miſs A. Bennett, of Cheſter.

At Barnard Caſtle, aged 67, Mr. R. Richmond, late Serjeant Major in the Durham militia.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Beautiment, wife of Mr. W. Beautiment, maſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A large plant of Indian corn is now growing in a garden belonging to Mr. Elgin, of Kendal; which was ſown by ſome children in the month of May laſt. It is 6 feet high, 6 inches in circumference; and one of the leaves meaſures 3 feet 3 inches. It is not yet in flower, and to what height it may arrive cannot even be gueſſed at. It is certainly a moſt extraordinary plant, and numbers of people reſort daily to ſee it.

Mr. Thomas Robinſon, of Sedgwick, near Kendal, lately planted 13 grains of ſquare barley, from which 147 ſtems or ears were produced. Each ear had 6 rows of grain; and, upon an average, 12 in each row! This ſpecies of grain will bear the winter's froſt; and is well worth the attention of the farmer, on account of its productiveneſs.

Laſt Martinmas, Mr. Benn, of Preſton houſe, near Whitehaven, planted 37 grains of Egyptian wheat, in an orchard. It was reaped about the 25th of Auguſt laſt, and produced as much fine corn as filled a quart!

This ſeaſon a magnum bonum plum, of very extraordinary magnitude, grew in the open air, in the garden of Mr. T. Holmes, of Botcherby, near Carliſle; it weighed $4\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. and was $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches in circumference!

Quantity of Rain which fell at the following Places in the Year 1800, *in Inches and Decimals.*

MONTHS	London.	Cambridge.	Lyndon, in Rutland.	West Bridgford, in Nottinghamſh.	Lincoln.	Ferriby near Kingſton upon Hull.	Chatſworth, Derbyſhire.	Lancaſter.	Kendal.	Exeter.	Plymouth Hoſpital
January	3,64	2,93	2,41	3,99	——	3,59	4,01	4,04	6,59	4,59	6,38
February	0,24	0,25	0,29	0,35	0,37	0,30	0,52	0,54	1,77	1,17	2,19
March	0,46	2,04	1,62	1,35	1,81	1,45	1,71	1,50	2,72	2,96	1,74
April	3,34	2,49	3,06	2,46	2,41	3,83	2,84	5,50	6,49	2,65	4,11
May	1,42	1,53	2,39	1,93	3,41	1,77	1,67	3,79	4,34	3,24	3,97
June	1,00	1,81	1,83	1,11	1,82	1,24	0,62	0,67	0,97	0,25	0,25
July	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,43	0,32	0,01	0,15	1,03	1,61	0,07	0,23
Auguſt	1,52	2,38	5,08	2,50	3,32	3,00	0,95	0,94	0,89	0,73	1,28
September	3,08	3,24	6,66	4,71	3,22	5,75	5,78	4,67	5,89	1,62	2,64
October	1,52	1,62	1,72	2,12	2,32	1,82	3,64	5,00	8,24	1,28	2,14
November	4,66	4,49	4,98	4,25	4,03	4,63	2,76	5,00	4,51	2,74	7,43
December	2,10	2,78	2,12	1,70	1,08	2,09	2,03	3,25	4,13	3,32	3,09
	22,98	25,62	32,25	26,90	24,11	29,48	26,73	35,93	48,20	24,56	35,50

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Siſſon, of Millom, to Mrs. Bowman.—Mr. T. Dobſon, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs S. Clementſon.—Mr. J. Croſsthwaite, of Bank End, in Lamplugh, to Miſs J. Sheffield.—Mr. T. Lindall, ſhip carpenter, to Miſs A. Weſtmorland.

At Kendal, Mr. R. Comſtone, horſe-combmaker, to Mrs. Pennington, of the White Horſe Inn.—Mr. J. Briggs, keeper of Sandy's hoſpital and library, and maſter of the charity ſchool for boys, to Miſs Harriſon.

On the 24th of May laſt, at Kingſton, in Jamaica, Mr. M. Hughes, maſter-maſon, formerly of Whitehaven, to Miſs E. Dykes, of Liverpool.

At Brampton, Mr J. Hetherington, flax-dreſſer, to Miſs Thompſon.—W. Allonby, M. D. ſon of W. Allonby, eſq. of Flimby, to Miſs N. Croſsthwaite of Harrington.

At Workington, Mr. J. Brown, mariner, to Miſs Ellen.—Mr. Brown, maſter of the brig Bleſſing, to Miſs Whylie, of Moorcloſe.—The Rev T. Martin, aſſiſtant-miniſter of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven, to Mrs. Wilkinſon, of Proſpect hill.—Mr. T. Reed, of Bag-

graw, to Miss S. Ray, second daughter of Mr. C. Ray, of Wigton, late an officer in the Cumberland Militia.

Died.] At Carlisle, in his 30th year, much respected, Mr. G. Hardesty, of the Crown and Mitre Inn. Returning home from visiting some friends in the country, he unfortunately fell from his horse, and his head struck against a stone with such violence as to fracture his skull, in a most dreadful manner. He was taken up apparently lifeless, and never after uttered an articulate word.

In the prime of life, Mr. J. Carrick, one of the partners in the Printfield of Donald and Co.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Howgill, school-mistress—Mr. J. Wear, smith.—Mrs. C. Johnson, wife of Mr. M. Johnson, an eminent retail grocer and a quaker.—In her 31st year, Miss A. Lewthwaite; much lamented by her relations and acquaintance, as a very amiable and accomplished young lady.

Aged 58, Mr. W. Robson.

At Kenoal, in an advanced age, Mr. Clementson.—Mr. T. Holmes, woollen draper, &c He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, of which he instantly expired.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Wilson, in the market-place.

At Braithwaite in Borrowdale, Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

At Ullock, near Keswick, aged 57, Mrs. M Bell.

In the West Indies, on the passage between the island of Berbice, and St. Vincent's, Capt Walker, of the ship Alexandria, of Whitehaven; and at St Christopher's, Mr. Backhouse, mate of the said vessel.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Mrs. Huddlestone, wife of Captain J. Huddlestone.

At Rose-hill, near Whitehaven, in her 64th year, Mrs. Hartley, relict of the late J. Hartley, esq. whom she has survived only 6 months. She was a lady worthily esteemed through life by all her acquaintance.

At Fidler-hall, near Cartmel, Mr. J. Brockbank, chymist and druggist, of Kendal.—Mr. G. Willan, of Uphall, near Kirkby Lonsdale. His death was occasioned by a sudden fall.

At Stainburn, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Grave, many years a respectable butcher in Workington.—In the prime of life Mr. J. Holme, miller, at Beckmills, near Kendal.

At Caron, in North Britain, aged 81, Mr. J. Banks, late of Dalston, near Carlisle.

At Garsdale-head, near Sedburgh, Mr. T. Wind.

At Brough-under-Stainmore, Mr. J. Muncaster, fishmonger, of Cargo, near Carlisle. His death was occasioned by the horse taking fright, and the cart running over his body

At High Harseugh, near Kirk Oswald, aged 85, M G. Arnison.

At Kirkoswald, of a consumptive complaint, in his 25th year, Mr. J. Wharton; highly respected by all who knew him as a young man of great promise. He came from London a few weeks ago to Kirkoswald, the place of his nativity, in hopes of recovering his health.

At Ecclefechan, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Fraser, writer.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the West Riding Agricultural Society, held at Ferrybridge, premiums of 2 guineas were adjudged to the following persons, J. Colbeck, of Barkstone Ash, labourer in husbandry, for having brought up 8 legitimate children, without parochial assistance. To E. Barber, of Birkin parish, labourer in husbandry, for having brought up 6 legitimate children. To J. Barton, of Brotherton, labourer, for having had born to him 11 legitimate children, of whom 5 are now living, and has not received parochial relief; and to R. Simpson, for having lived 41 years in one service. Also a guinea and a half to R. Lee, for having lived 34 years in one service; also 2 guineas to Mary Scott of Brotherton, for rearing the greatest quantity of poultry; also to Mary Cousins, of Wittow, a guinea and a half, for having this season hoed with the hand-hoe, about 8 acres of broadcast turnips; also to B. W. D. Cooke, esq. 3 guineas, for shewing the best shearling tup; also to Sir John Ramsden, bart, 2 guineas for the second best ditto, and 4 guineas for the third best gimmer hog.

As the improvements of Agriculture have extended themselves over the face of the country, and cultivated and beautified it, the pleasures of the chace seem diminishing in proportion. In addition to this, the increasing price of all the articles of life, together with increasing taxes, are daily rendering the maintenance of a pack of hounds, and their consequent attendants, beyond the compass even of a noble fortune. Enclosures, however, are gradually increasing, and the great fox-covers disappearing. In short, there is every probability that a little time will see the end of fox-hunting, and that many men of the present age will live to be in at its death. In its place, grey-hound coursing has become, at least, in this county, the order of the day, Snowball, the property of Major Topham, (taken for every thing) is supposed to be the best greyhound that ever was; he has won four silver cups, and above 30 matches. Major, the brother of Snowball, given by Major Topham to Colonel Thornton, is imagined to be the best running dog now in England. He beat the famous bitch Dent, who was sold for 30 guineas. The Rev. Mr. Dudley's bitch Miss, of Bradwell hall, in Essex, which won the cup at the Tillingham-marsh meeting, in March last, is much spoken of.

A new coursing meeting has been lately established at Pentliver, by Captain Wellwood,

wood, who is remarkable in the feeding and training his greyhounds, which he does not truft to any one but himfelf. Alfo one in Ayrfhire, and the other in Sterlingfhire; all in Scotland. Flixton-Wolds have obtained the higheft fame for courfing, as, likewife in point of breed, in fineneſs of fkin and fymmetry. The dogs bred here exhibit every fign of the higheft blood poſſible; in comparifon of thefe, what were formerly fuppofed to have been the fleeteft greyhounds of their day, are much inferior, being large, coarfe, wire-haired dogs. The greateft greyhound breeders, at preſent, are the Marquis Townſhend and Mr. Hammond, in Norfolk; Mr. Mundy and Captain Swinfen, in Derbyfhire; Mr. Stead, in Berkfhire; the Rev. M. Corſellis, and Mr. B. Dudley, in Eſſex; Dr. Frampton, at Newmarket; Mr. Clark of Vauxhall, London; Col. Thornton, of Thornville Royal; Sir Rowland Wynne, of Noſtal Park; Major Topham, of Wold Cottage, and Mr. Plumer of Bilton Hall, all in Yorkfhire; and Captain Wellwood, of Pitliver, in Scotland.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for an act for building a bridge over the river Derwent, at or near Loftſome Ferry, from the pariſh of Wreſſel to the oppoſite ſhore of Hemingbrough, in the Eaſt Riding.

Preparations are making for carrying into execution an Act of Parliament lately paſſed, for dividing, encloſing, &c. the common and waſte lands within the townſhip of Hornſea, in the Eaſt Riding, and for making compenſation in lieu of the tithes, and of ancient incloſed lands, in the ſame townſhip.

Commiſſioners have been lately appointed to erect a new or outer pier at Scarborough, in which ſome progreſs has been already made, but there yet remains an extent of about 140 yards to be continued and finiſhed. The above pier is to be built in from 9 to 11 feet depth of water, at low water, ſpring tides; and its baſe, up to that height, will be formed of large and ſmall ſtones, thrown promiſcuouſly, and will contain from 90 to 100 cubic yards, for each yard in length of the pier. Its ſuperſtructure, which will be formed of the ſame ſtones, laid for the greater part regularly, will contain nearly the ſame number of yards.

Two additional wings are to be made to the caſtle at York, for the further accommodation of priſoners, whom the increaſe of population renders yearly more numerous.

Medical State of the Lunatic Aſylum at York.—Patients admitted from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Aſylum, in 1777, to the 1ſt day of Auguſt, 1800, 1347; and from Auguſt 1800, to Auguſt 1801, 100—Total 1447.—Cured 661; relieved 341; incurable, and removed by deſire of their friends, 173; died 145; remain in the houſe, 77 men and 50 women, among whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a conſiderable ſum, ariſing annually from the enlarged payments of a few patients in eaſy circumſtances—127.

State of the Aſylum, from July 1, 1800, to July 1, 1801.

Creditor.—Balance in the hands of the Houſe-ſteward and the two Banks at York, 87l. 18s 11d.; from patients, and Lady Gower's Reduction-fund, 2509l. 15s. 8d.; intereſt on ſecurities, and dividends in the funds, 152l. 5s. 10d.; Sale of 1000l. in the three per cent. conſols. 643l. 15s.; legacies, from Mrs. Marſden 20l.; from Mrs. Legard 50l.; balance due to Wilſon and Co.'s bank, 12l. 5s. 8d.—Total 3476l. 1s. 1d.

Debtor.—Weekly and houſe-bills, 2478l.; incidental tradeſmen's bills, 968l. 5s. 8d.; balance remaining in the hands of the Houſe-ſteward, 28l. 18s. 11d; due by Swan and Co. 7s. 2d.—Total 3476l. 1s. 1d.

Mr. Thomas Burton, gardener to Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. of Nortal, near Pomfret, has lately announced, in the Yorkſhire papers, his having found out a complete method of deſtroying inſects, inſtantaneouſly, on the pine-apple-plants, without ſteeping them in any kind of liquor whatever: and without the leaſt hurt or check to the plants; and particularly on the grape-vines, where the inſects are ſo deſtructive to that fruit; and even all ſorts of exotics, with the greateſt ſafety. He likewiſe announces a remedy to prevent inſects, and blight of mildew on the peach and nectarine trees. He purpoſes delivering receipts, ſhewing his method, as ſoon as he can obtain a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers, at five guineas each. The ſubſcription is to cloſe on the 31ſt of December.

A common horſebean, that had accidentally taken root in a corner of the Town-ſtreet of Northallerton, this year, produced from three ſtems, 103 pods, containing 314 full-grown beans!

Directors have been lately appointed for carrying into execution an Act of Parliament lately paſſed, for draining, embanking, &c. divers tracts of land, within the townſhip of Muſton, in the pariſh of Hunmanby, and alſo within ſundry other pariſhes, townſhips, &c. adjoining or near to the rivers Derwent and Hartford, in the Eaſt and North Ridings of this county. Mr. Chapman, engineer for the above drainage, has adviſed that a number of cuts and other works of drainage, which he has ſet out, be made within the ſeveral townſhips of Willerby, Staxton, Flixton, Folkton, Weſt Flatmanby, Eaſt Flatmanby, and Muſton, previouſly to the completion of the main drain or channel, from Everley down to the ſea.

The account lately publiſhed in a Leeds Paper, part of which has been copied into moſt of the other provincial papers, of a ſeditious meeting in the Weſt Riding, countenanced and ſupported by perſons of conſequence, turns out to be an unfounded calumny upon

upon the gentlemen and magistrates of that district.

The spirited exertions of the gentlemen of the East Riding having produced, this year, a very large subscription, the late shew of candidate cattle for the East Riding was on a scale proportionably large. Mr. Dennison, of Kilnwick, was nominated steward of the day.—Tatton Sykes, Esq. whose judgment in sheep is universally acknowledged, was the tryer of the sheep-stock; Messrs. Wright and J. Hall were the judges of all the other stock produced. After a very minute inspection, the winners were declared to be as follow:—Mr. Wright, for the best shearling tup, from any part of England, 10l. 10s.; Mr. Cross, for the best ditto, bred in the East Riding, 10l. 10s.; Mr. Ward, for the best yearling bull, bred in ditto, 5l. 5s.; Mr. Coats, for the second best ditto, bred in ditto, 8l. 8s.; Mr. Ward, for the third best ditto, bred in ditto, 6l. 6s.; Mr. Marshal, for the fourth best ditto, bred in ditto, 4l. 4s.; Mr. Marshall, likewise, for the fifth best ditto, bred in ditto, 2l. 2s; Mr. Outram, for the second best ditto, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; Mr. Philips, for the best two-year old heifer, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; and Mr. Robinson, for the best boar, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; Mr. Hall, of Scarborough, shewed some very capital ewes, both as to breed, condition, shape, and fleece. The prize-boar was of the Leicestershire breed. Among the gentlemen present were Major Osbaldeston, Colonel Creyke, Major Topham, Doctor Foord, Rev. Mr. Elliott, Mr. Best, Mr. Dade, Mr. Pease, Mr. Grimstone, Mr. Digby Legard, Mr. Broadley, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Bryan Taylor, with a larger assembly of farming amateurs than any similar occasion ever before produced.

The Earl Fauconberg, Smith, arrived at Hull, from the Greenland-fishery, with 11 fish, about 203 butts of oil and blubber, and three tons of fins, is the only vessel belonging to that port not before arrived.

In a garden, at Sheffield-moor, belonging to Mr. Watson, a single oat has, this year, produced 30 stems, containing in the whole 8500 grains!

Married.] At York, Mr. H. Bland, to Miss Ellis, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Ellis.—Mr. J. Harrison, aged 78, formerly a tallow chandler, to Mrs. M. Reif, aged 68.—Mr. F. Carter, wine-merchant, to Miss M. Worrall.—John Field, jun. esq. second son of J. Field, esq. of Heaton, to Miss Wainman, of Carr-head, in Craven.—Mr. J. Place, grocer, &c. of Witherby, to Miss Bellwood, of Sutton on the Forest.

At Hull, Mr. W. Fox, grocer, to Miss S. Parnel, of Newark.

At Wakefield, Mr. C. Gloyne, a preacher in the Methodist connection, to Miss Hadfield.

Mr. W. Barker, worsted-manufacturer, of Sowerby, to Miss A. Booth, of Soyland.—Mr. W. Kellet, to Miss M. Kitson, both of Skircoat, near Halifax.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Newby, to Miss E. Pearson.—Mr. J. Lees, merchant, to Miss E. Blagbrough.

Mr G. Beecroft, to Miss E. Booth, both of Seacroft, near Leeds.

The Rev. J. Burnett, M. A. to Miss Horsfall, of the Well, both of or near Huddersfield.—N. Jowett, esq of Clock house, near Bradford, to Miss Hodgson, of Bradford.—At Bramham, the Rev. J. Drake, A. M. to Miss Asheton, third daughter of the Rev. R. Asheton, D. D. Warden of Manchester.

At Gretna Green, Mr. W. Harrison, of St. John's Chapel Weardale, to Miss S. Todd, of Scorton, in this county.—Mr. A. Lees, woollen-manufacturer, of Bull House Hall, near Barnsley, to Miss J. Worthington, of Ashton-under-Line.—Mr. T. H. Faher, merchant, to Miss E. Atkinson, both of Bradford.

At Low Catton, Mr. R. Nixon, cheesemonger, &c. of London, to Miss Gray, of Stamford-bridge.—Mr. Wintup, of Hunsingore, to Miss Bird, of Weixley, both near Wetherby.—Mr. Thack, of Laund House, near Wetherby, to Miss Clark of Green Hammerton.

In London, Mr. S. H. Teush, to Miss Pollard, of Greenhill, near Halifax.

At Leeds, Mr. T. T. Morgan, of Litchfield, to Miss Butler, of Kirkstall Forge.—Mr. Land, distiller, to Miss Clapham.—Mr. J. Clapham, jun. to Miss Peele, late of London.

Died.] At York, aged 52, Mr. J. Barwick, farrier, and common-council-man for Micklegate Ward.—Mrs. Spink, widow, and dealer in spirituous liquors.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. R. Wright, tea-man.—Very suddenly, Mr. T. Hardcastle, brother to the late Mr. Hardcastle, of the White Swan tavern.—In his 69th year, Mr. R. Hearon.—L. Pickard, esq. many years steward to the late and the present Archbishop of York.—Mrs. Collinson, formerly of Scarboro'.—Mrs. Hessay.—Aged 45, Mr. C. Masterman, butcher.—Mr. Schofield, jeweller.

At Hull, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Spence, relict of Mr. J. Spence, ironmonger.

At Walthamstow, the Rev. F. Dixon, B. D. He held the sinecure chapelry of Rotheram, in this county.—Aged 18, Miss E. Fenton, of Spring Grove, near Huddersfield.

At Denton Park, suddenly, by a fall from his horse, J. Ibbetson, esq. third son of the late Sir James Ibbetson, bart.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. D. Wells, of Booth Ferry inn, near Howden.

At Hatfield, near Doncaster, aged 62, Mrs. Swainston.

At Ferry-bridge, aged 26, on his way from London to Nun Appleton, Mr. W. Hart, eldest son of Mr. H. Hart, of Nun Appleton, near York.

At Bath, Mrs. Eamonson, widow, formerly

merly of Lazingcroft, and late of Berwick, in Elmet, near Leeds.

At Morley, near Leeds, aged 30, Mr. J. Clough, formerly of Hill Houſe, near Holmfirth.

At Storrs, in Weſtmoreland, M. S. Grimſtone, eſq. eldeſt ſon of T. Grimſtone, eſq. of Grimſtone and Kilnwick, in this county.

At Halifax, Mr. S. Appleyard, publican.—Suddenly, occaſioned by a fall from a Scaffold, Mr. J. Briggs, publican.—Mr. J. Newill, confectioner.—J. Alexander, M. D. a gentleman as much admired for his profeſſional ſkill, as he was reſpected for his private virtues.

At Wakefield, Miſs A. Morgan.—Aged 68, Mrs. Ramſden.

At Whitby, Mr. F. Cooper, hardwareman.—Aged 30, Mrs. Walker, many years miſtreſs of the Hare and Hounds tavern.

At Northallerton, or near it, Mr. G. Johnſon. Having imprudently loaded his gun with ſmall ſtones inſtead of ſhot, to ſhoot at ſome crows, the piece burſting, wounded him ſo ſeverely in the left hand, as to occaſion his death.

At Fulnec, near Leeds, Mr. J. Chambers, an active partner in the houſe of J. Haley and Co.; a man of ſtrict integrity and of a truly Chriſtian character.

Miſs Ward, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

At Dronfield, the Rev. F. Cripps, miniſter of Trinity Church, in Leeds.

At Iſlington, near London, in his 29th year, Mr. R. Williamſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. H. Williamſon, of York.

At Welton, in the Weſt Riding, Mrs. E. Schames, widow.—Miſs Howſon, of Firbeck.—Miſs Ward, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.—Mr. R. Flower, proprietor of the Hop Pole-inn, at Ollerton.

At Seſſay, near Thirſk, aged 80, Mr. W. Pinkney.

Miſs N. Ellis, of Hetton, near Skipton.—Mr. Atkinſon, dry-ſalter, of Holbeck, ſon of Mr. T. Atkinſon, tallow chandler, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Graham, of the New-inn, Armley.—Mrs. Parker, of North Hall, near Halifax.

At his ſon's houſe, at Morley, aged 90, Mr. J. Clough, formerly of Hill Houſe, near Holmfirth.—Mr. Martin, of Headingley, near Halifax.

At Sheffield, Mr. Fairbank, land-ſurveyor, a Quaker.—Aged 73, S. Venner, eſq. formerly Secretary to the Board of Cuſtoms in America.

At Bradford, Miſs A. Morgan, late of the Sun-inn.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Teale, brazier.—Very ſuddenly, Mrs. De la Place.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. J. Binns, banker and bookſeller.

LANCASHIRE.

Conſiderable improvements are intended to be made in the town of Liverpool, by widening, altering, &c. certain ſtreets and paſſages—by ſupplying the town with freſh and wholeſome water—by removing and preventing nuiſances and annoyances—and by carrying into effect a plan for erecting certain buildings, near Chapel-ſtreet, and Tythe Barn-ſtreet, intended to be called the Exchange. It is alſo intended to ſupply the adjoining townſhips of Everton, Kirkdale, Weſt Derby, and Toxteth Park, with good and wholeſome water; by digging for, and collecting ſprings in any lands or grounds in the ſaid ſeveral townſhips, and erecting reſervoirs, engines, laying pipes, &c. for raiſing water in the ſaid pariſhes.

A ſubſcription has been lately entered into at Lancaſter, to raiſe a ſum of money, to erect proper buildings with ſuitable rooms, &c. for the accommodation of the High Sheriff, Grand Juries, and other gentlemen of the county, at the aſſizes and other public or general occaſions. It is propoſed to carry the plan into effect before the next aſſizes.

The plant called *Cactus Triangularis* is now in full flower at Standen Hall, near Clitheroe, which is juſtly reckoned a very great curioſity in this country.

Married.] At Liſbon, Mr. W. Harper, ſurgeon, on the Staff, ſon of Mr. Harper, hatter, of Manchester, to Miſs A. Avelina Valudus, grand-daughter of the Marquis de Lorn, a nobleman of the firſt diſtinction in Portugal.

At Kirk Malew, Iſle of Man, Mr. Holyman to Mrs. Forſyth, of Caſtletown.—Mr. J. Smith, linen-draper, of Hull, to Miſs Greaves, of Moſley, near Manchester.

At Preſtbury, Mr. Kitchen, to Miſs Oliver, of Poynton.

At Preſton, Mr. W. Corry, maſter-builder, &c. to Mrs. Parker, of the George Inn, widow.

At Liverpool, Mr. Coddington, to Miſs Mitchell.—Mr. Pugh, ſtucco-worker, &c. to Mrs. Ripley, of the three tuns, public-houſe.—Mr. J. Diggles, to Miſs Joynſon.—H. B. Thornhill, eſq. of Stanton, in Derbyſhire, to Miſs H. Pole.—Mr. Boys, to Miſs M. Murray, daughter of Mr. J. Murray, painter.—Mr. J. Collins, to Mrs. M. M'Corley.—Mr. Fiſher, ſurgeon, to Miſs Muſgrove.—Mr. W. Worrall, merchant, to Miſs Diggles.—Mr. J. Caſtley, merchant, to Miſs Williams.—Mr. T. Smith, tanner, to Miſs B. Hatton, of Parbold.—Mr. R. Williams, pilot, to Miſs P. Jones.

Mr. T. Lang, merchant, in Liverpool, to Miſs Twigg, of Birmingham.

At Latham, T. H. Maud, eſq. to Miſs Marriett.

Mr. M. Aſhcroft, of Walton, to Miſs Rigby, of Melling.

Mr. Stephens, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jackſon, of Holyhead,

At Wigan, Mr. R. Marsden, taylor, to Miss Gleancross, mantua maker, of Ulverstone.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Brogden, grocer, &c. to Miss Workman.

At Castle Douglas, Mr. J. M'Neilie, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Pew, daughter of J. Pew, esq. of Mavisbank.

Mr. Taylor, of Broad Oak, in Acrington, to Miss Fort, of or near the same place.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 23, Mr. S. Gee, waiter at the Bull tavern, and universally esteemed for his civility, attention, integrity, and faithfulness.

In his 70th year, E. Butler, Esq. collector of the stamp duties for the Hundred of Lonsdale.

Mrs. M. Wilson.—Miss Huddlestone.—Mrs. Urmson.—Mrs. Foxlow.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of captain T. Oliver, of the ship Mona.—In her 26th year, Mrs. Tarleton.

Mr. M. Dunn, a sincere Christian, a tender husband, and a faithful friend. His exemplary private life was well known to his numerous acquaintance, and he was a liberal benefactor to the poor of Liverpool and its vicinity.

Miss C. Shaw, daughter of the late captain Shaw, in the Dublin trade.—Mr. Ant. Burrow.

Mr. T. Parke, late one of the land waiters of this port.

Mr. Wyld, upwards of 20 years prompter of Covent Garden theatre.

At Manchester, aged 26, Miss E. Bray, daughter of Mr. W. Bray, of London.—Mr. Roberts, silversmith.—In his 83d year, Mr. P. Brooke, plumber and glazier.—Mrs. Alcock.

At Salford, Mr. J. Bennett.—Aged 17, Miss Charlton, daughter of Mr. Charlton, apothecary.

At Preston, Mr. R. Smith, tallow-chandler.

Mr. J. Kirkman: being a member of the lodge of Peace and Unity, No. 565, he was buried with Masonic honours.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Gaskell, widow of the late Mr. D. Gaskell, of Clifton, near Manchester.

At Blackburn aged 90, Mrs. E. Wolstonecroft.—Mr. J. Cooke, many years servant to the gentlemens' concert in the above town.

At Rochdale, Mr. R. Holt, attorney, and clerk to the justices of peace for that district.

At Rivington, aged 82, Mrs. Dorning, late of Bolton,

At Sandbach, aged 59, Mrs. Dowe, relict of Captain M. Dowe, of Liverpool.

Mrs. Charnock, widow, of Fulwood, and mother to Mrs. J Montgomery, of Liverpool.

Mr. T. Taylor, merchant, of Blackley, near Manchester.

C. Baldwyn, esq. son of the late S. Baldwyn, esq. of Manchester, and grandson of Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, formerly archbishop of York.

At Plat Bridge, near Wigan, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, wife of R Peters, esq; a lady eminently distinguished by intrinsic goodness of heart, and the purest principles of religion. The solid endowments of her mind, and that elegant urbanity of manners, which rendered her conspicuous in a large circle of acquaintance, may be considered as minor virtues, if brought into comparison with her pious zeal in the cause of humanity and her active benevolence, which waited not for the solicitations of wretchedness, but led her to visit its dreary abodes. Her life was one continued scene of beneficence, and she was ever ready to extend the hand of charity to the poor, who have lost a real friend in this admirable woman.

The Rev. R. Mytton, of Eccleston.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. J. Harrop, fustian manufacturer.

At Mottram, in Longdendale, Mr. J. Bostock; a man deservedly respected and esteemed through life, for his hospitality to strangers and charitable disposition to the poor.

At Rivington Hall, aged 82, Mrs. H. Dorning, widow, late of Bolton; a lady of a mild and equal temper, of a meek and humble mind, and a warm, benevolent heart. Her character was formed upon the model of pure Christianity. Her friendships were select, sincere, and permanent; her charities discriminating, soothing and generous. To her it was more blessed to give than to receive, and she was ever ready to do more for others, than she would allow others to do for her. In the last period of her well-spent, long life, (the early periods of which had been peculiarly marked with severe and trying afflictions), she exhibited a picture of religious tranquillity and placid benevolence, at once consoling to virtue, and honourable to human nature.

At Vendue in Jamaica, on the 30th of April, Mr. W. Nichols, brother to Mr. T. Nichols, at Flixton.

At Aldingham, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Roger Baldwin, F. R. S. F. S. A. rector of Aldingham, and prebendary of Carlisle. He was born at Wigan in Lancashire, and studied physic for some years under the celebrated Boerhaave at Leyden. After his return to England he practised as a physician, with a high reputation, both at Cambridge (of which University he was a member, being a Fellow of Peter-house), and in his native town. Having, however, devoted a large portion of his time to Biblical Literature, and to the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages, about the age of forty he entered into the church. From that period, he resided principally at Aldingham, and divided his attention between literary pursuits, agriculture, and gardening. His information in almost every branch of knowledge,

knowledge, particularly hiſtory and languages, (both ancient and modern) was extenſive and accurate, and in him there was an uncommon inſtance of a memory moſt wonderfully retentive being united to a clear judgment, and a lively imagination. Lord Willoughby of Paſham; Hater, Biſhop of London; Littleton, Biſhop of Carliſle; Mr. Gray the poet; Dr. Kennicott; the late Dr. Heberden, &c. were among his intimate friends; and till within a few days of his death, he correſponded with many of the moſt learned men of the age. There is ſome reaſon to hope, that he may have left behind him works in a ſtate fit for publication.

CHESHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act to incloſe, &c. the lands commonly called Beam Heath, in the pariſh of Nantwich.

Twenty-ſeven inſolvent debtors were lately liberated from the Caſtle at Cheſter.

Married.] At Cheſter, S. Thompſon, eſq. banker, of Liverpool, to Miſs Hughs.—Mr. J. Monk, printer of the Cheſter Courant, to Miſs Harriſon, of Aldford.—Mr. J. Cooper, woollen-draper, to Miſs Hicks, ſiſter of the late Major Hicks.—Mr. Poole, bookſeller, to Miſs Turner.

Mr. H. Harland, of Raynor, near Macclesfield, to Miſs E. Birchinall, of Macclesfield.

Mr. Kitchen, check-manufacturer, of Preſtbury, to Miſs Oliver, of Poynton.

Mr. R. S. Clare, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jones, of Weaverham.

Mr. T. Warburton, ſail-maker, of Liverpool, to Miſs Parſons, of Frodſham.

Mr. P. Bourne, of Newton, to Miſs Holford, of Preſton Hall.

Mr. F. Scattergood, of Stockport, to Miſs M. Pownall, of Bullock-Smithy.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Jones, ſhoemaker, and ſerjeant-major of the loyal Cheſter volunteers.

Mrs. Bowcock, wife of Mr. R. Bowcock, cotton manufacturer.—Aged 80, Mr. Bramwell, alderman of this city.—Mrs. Hill, aunt to J. Meacock, eſq. major.—Aged 71, Mrs. Adams, of the Feathers inn.

At Dunham Maſſey, Mrs. Lowton, widow.

The Rev. C. Myton, A. M. rector of Eccleſton, near Cheſter.

At Northwich, Mrs. Warburton, relict of Mr. J. Warburton, ſalt-proprietor.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Dodd, of Harthill.

Mr. Johnſon, miller, of Neſton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for an Act to make a communication, by canals and railways, or ſtone-roads, from the Cromford-canal, near Bull-bridge, to near Belper, and to near Black-brook-bridge; which canals, rail-ways, or ſtone-roads, are meant to paſs through the pariſhes, &c. of Crick, Heage, Aſhley Hay, Belper, and Duffield, all in this county; and alſo to confirm ſuch agreement as may be made between the ſubſcribers to ſuch propoſed canals, and the Comford-canal Company, relative to ſuch communication.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. W. Morley, to Miſs M. Bromley.

In Sheffield, Yorkſhire, M. C. Middleton, eſq. of Leame, in this county, to Miſs Althorpe, of Donington.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. Radley, to Miſs Nall.

At Oxford, G. Gardom, eſq. of Bubrell, in this county, to Miſs J. Dennis, of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, London.

At Booton, near Derby, Mr. J. Cantell, attorney, of King's Newton, to Miſs Smith.—Mr. Wildgooſe, to Miſs M. Hancock, both of Dronfield.

Died.] At Duffield, in her 22d year, Miſs M. Bradſhaw, of Spondon; a young lady poſſeſſed of many accompliſhments, but more virtues. Her worth and goodneſs were conſpicuous, and her manners were moſt amiable and engaging.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A new fair, for the ſale of cheeſe, to be held on the 25th of September next, and continued yearly on that day, has been lately appointed at Newark, by order of the Mayor.

The Retford Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums for the preſent year, conſiſting of two of 10 guineas, one of 5, three of 3, three of 2, and five of 1 guinea, for the beſt ſhort-horned bull, three years old or upwards, to be kept for the uſe of the neighbourhood, for one year at leaſt; for the beſt ſtallion, to be kept for the uſe of the neighbourhood, for the ſeaſon 1802; and for the ſecond beſt ſhort horned bull. Theſe premiums to be determined at the ſpring meeting in 1802; alſo for the beſt tup ſhearling, for the beſt ewes, for the beſt wether-hog, and for the next beſt of each; alſo for the beſt boar, not leſs than one year old; and for the beſt ſow: the ſheep and pigs to be ſhewn on the 2d of July. Alſo for the greateſt quantity of honey, and to the farming ſervant who ſhall have continued the longeſt time, not leſs than ſeven years, in the ſame family. Alſo a guinea and a pair of buck-ſkin breeches to the beſt ploughman; a guinea and a hat to the ſecond beſt, and a guinea to the third beſt.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Fiſher, to Miſs Smith.—Mr. Morley, linen-draper, to Miſs Bennett.—Mr. Fothergill, of York, to Miſs R. Bott, daughter of Mr. Bott, dentiſt.

In London, J. Coleman, gent. to Mrs. Bramley, both of Nottingham.

Mr. Nixon, ſaddler, of Newark, to Miſs S. Mogg, of Thoroton.

At Bingham, Mr. W. Huckerby, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Robinſon.

Died.] At Nottingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lockton, of the Old Angel public houſe.—Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. Butler, baker.—Mr. Tate, cordwainer.—Mrs. Worthington,

wife of S. Worthington, eſq. the preſent Mayor.—T. Moore, gent.

Mr. R. Flower, proprietor of the Hop-pole-inn, at Ollerton.

At Eaſt Bridgford, in conſequence of a fall from a ladder the preceding evening, aged 45, Mr. M. Millington.

At Newark, Mr. R. Hatfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Special Commiſſioners have been lately appointed, agreeably to an Act of Parliament, for incloſing, draining, allotting, and improving, the commons and waſte-grounds within the ſeveral pariſhes of Epworth, Haxey, Belton, and Owſton, in the Iſle of Axholme, in this county, and alſo for making a compenſation for the tithes ariſing from the ſaid commons, and from certain other lands within the ſaid pariſhes.

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. J. Dorr, farmer, to Miſs A. Partridge.

At Stamford, Mr. T. Manly, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Mrs. Taylor, a manager of the Nottingham Theatre.

In London, J. Hawkins, eſq. of Sudbury, in Middleſex, to Miſs Sibthorp, daughter of H. Sibthorp, eſq. M. P. for Lincoln.

At Woolſthorpe, Mr. C. Smith, of London, to Miſs Cooke.

Mr. Preſton, land-ſurveyor, of Keddington, near Louth, to Miſs Hawling, of Horncaſtle.

At Beckingham, Mr. J. Horner, aged 66, to Miſs S. Marſhall, aged 20. This is the ſecond time the bridegroom has entered into the connubial ſtate, and in the choice of his partners has diſplayed much Chriſtian charity—his preſent wife being extremely lame, and his former one blind.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 60, Mr. R. Lowe, ironmonger.—At the Saracen's Head-inn, aged 45, Mr. W. Motteram, factor, late of Birmingham.

At Redbourne, aged 48, Mr. T. Sherlock, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Louth, Mr. J. Hind, fiſhmonger.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Spavins, a penſioner on the Chatham-liſt, and author of a publication called The Seaman's Narrative.

At Benniworth, near Wragby, aged 98, Mr. J. Babington, farmer and grazier.

Mr. R. Clarke, farmer, of Butterwick, near Gainſboro'. On his return home from Stockwith-fair, he was robbed of 13 guineas, murdered, and thrown into the river, a ſhort diſtance from his own houſe. Two men are apprehended on ſuſpicion of being perpetrators of this horrid deed.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Governors of the Leiceſter Infirmary, for the Sick and Lame of all counties, in conſequence of the peculiar preſſure of the times, were obliged, in the year 1796, to reduce the number of beds from 54 to 40, and, by the ſame cauſe, have been obliged to continue this reduction till laſt year. From the daily growing diſtreſſes, however, of the poor, and the annually increaſing applications, the Governors have lately ventured to enlarge the extent of their charity, and have reſtored to ſuffering humanity ſome of thoſe beds which, for the laſt five years, have remained unoccupied and uſeleſs. Laſt Midſummer they increaſed the number of beds from 40 to 46, and, truſting to the ſucceſs of their intended preſſing application to the public, have agreed, at their laſt annual meeting, to venture on an immediate addition of 10 beds, and to increaſe the number to 50. To the General Infirmary has lately been added another charitable inſtitution, equally important and beneficial. An Aſylum, in a ſeparate building, has been opened for the reception of that moſt helpleſs and pitiable claſs of mortals, *poor* lunatics; but it is much to be lamented that it has not yet received that degree of encouragement which might have been reaſonably expected, and, without which, it cannot long be ſupported in ſuch a manner as the benevolent muſt wiſh. The aſylum is capable of receiving twenty patients, but for *want of an adequate fund from donations and annual ſubſcriptions*, it is, at preſent, opened upon a more contracted ſcale, and can receive only fourteen, for each of whom the Governors are obliged to demand a payment of ten ſhillings weekly, till ſuch time as the bounty of the public ſhall have ſufficiently increaſed their reſources. They flatter themſelves, however, animated by ſome recent ſymptoms of improvement, that they ſhall ſoon be enabled, gradually, to augment the number of patients, and, at the ſame time, to reduce the weekly demand for each, as was done in the ſimilar inſtitutions at York and Mancheſter. Theſe improvements, when realized, will give the full advantage this charity is capable of producing.

Married.] Mr. Robert Heygate, of Market Harborough, to Miſs Ann Garner, ſecond daughter of Thomas Garner, of that place, eſq.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Pegg, portrait-painter, to Miſs L. Harvey.

Died.] At Market Harboro', in his 85th year, J. Hands, gent. In buſineſs he was polite, attentive, and ſtrictly juſt; in ſociety an agreeable companion; and if religion, charity, ſincerity, and friendſhip, united with unbounded hoſpitality, are the characteriſtics of a good Chriſtian and an honeſt man, he certainly was both.

At Coſſington, aged 28, Mrs Baguely.—Aged 86, Mrs. Burrough, wife of the Rev. S. Burrough, rector of Sapcote, and many years maſter of Rugby-ſchool.—Aged 18, Miſs Lynes, of Kirkby Mallory.

RUTLAND.

Married.] B. Warren, eſq. of Uppingham, to Miſs Jackſon, of Bromley, in Kent.

Died.] At Ketton, ſuddenly, Mr. Baxter an eminent land-ſurveyor.—Mrs. Mould, of Oakham.

STAF-

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late General Meeting of the Newcastle-under-Lyne and Pottery Agricultural Society, W. Sneyd, esq. president, in the Chair, a premium of one guinea was adjudged to Mr. J. Tilstone, of Newcastle, for cultivating the greatest quantity of early potatoes; also one guinea was adjudged to Mr. J. Shaw, servant to Mr. R. Timmis, of Weston Hall, for having plashed upwards of 330 roods of quick fence, in a good manner; also a premium of two guineas was adjudged to John Cash, servant to Mr. Isaac Aston, of New Park, for having plowed 103 acres of land in a good manner; also one premium of five guineas, one of three, and two of two guineas, to different labourers in husbandry, for bringing up children without parochial assistance, &c.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Farmer, factor, to Miss M. Smith.

Mr. Cope, of Ticknell, Derbyshire, to Miss Smith, of Oxgrove, in this county.

At Cheadle, Mr. Hubbard, attorney, to Mrs. Ward, widow.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, aged 80, Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. W. Enson.—Mrs. E. Wright. Mr. C. Setchell, currier.

At Walsall, aged 66, Mr. Clarkson, senior.—Of a decline, Mr. T. Marlow, bucklemaker, &c.—Mr. W. Clarke, of Ettingsall.—Mrs. Waldron, of Field House.—Mr. R. Farmer, of Dost-hill, near Tamworth.

At Tutbury, the Rev. R. Palmer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Lang, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Twigg.—Mr. Jordan, to Miss A. Johnson.—Mr. H. Laugher, to Miss Duplan.—Mr. W. Alder, to Miss E. Dawson.—G. Scale, esq. of Coton Hall, Shropshire, to Miss H. Griffith, second daughter of J. D. Griffith, esq. of Birmingham-heath.—Mr. W. Bates, to Miss S. Gibson.—Mr. C. Horton, to Miss M. Mostyn.

Mr. J. Lillington, of Birmingham, to Miss Handford, of Biddeford, Devon.—Mr. H. Homer, jun. of Balsall-heath, to Miss A. Chambers, of Yardley.—Mr. T. Boyce, of London, to Miss Boyce, of Deritend.—Mr. J. Clarke, butcher, of Coleshill, to Miss Toon, of Shustock.

At Newnham Paddock, Lord Tara, of Ballinter, county of Meath, Ireland, to Miss Powys, second daughter of T. Jelf, M. P. esq. of Berwick House.—E. Dickenson, esq. of Dosthill House, near Tamworth, to Miss Crutchley, of Shenstone Lodge.—Mr. W. Phillips, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Smith, of Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. S. Mobbs.

At Coventry, Mr. F. Soden, many years conductor of the Post-office; universally respected by those who knew him, for the ingenuous openness of his disposition, and the glowing charity of his heart. He was a pleasant companion, a sincere friend, ever ready to apply the healing balm to sharp affliction, and an honest man.

Mrs. Millar, relict of the late Mr. Millar, butcher.

Mrs. Daffron, of Trayford Hall, near Stichford.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 66, Mr. J. Millward, dealer in wire.—Mr. T. Askey, senior.—Aged 76, Mr. D. Thompson, of the Soho-manufactory.—Mrs. Siveter, of Sare-hole-mill, near Birmingham.

At Sutton Colfield, Mrs. Alcock, formerly of Birmingham. Mrs. Gamble.

Master S. Frost, third son of Mr. Frost, of the Sand Pits, near Birmingham.

At Berkswell, Miss Vale, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Vale, of Coventry.

Aged 84, Mrs. Harvey, of Duddeston, near Birmingham. In her last moments she could revert to the transactions of her past life, with that high satisfaction which ever accompanies integrity and virtue.

At his son's house at Camphill, near Birmingham, A. Payton, esq. formerly an eminent linen draper in London.

At Tamworth, in his 72d year, Mr. R. Bage, a gentleman of the most kind and benevolent affections, and of the most scrupulous integrity, yet his mind was of a firm and manly cast. His gentle and unassuming manners formed a striking contrast to the vigour of his genius and understanding. He was distinguished by great mental acquirements, and was the author of Hermsprong, and other admired literary productions.—[*We hope some Inhabitant of Tamworth will evince a due regard to the worth of this excellent and most ingenious man, and favour us with a full account of him for our next Number.*]

SHROPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a bridge over the river Severn, at Hempton's Load, in this county, and to make proper roads therefrom to communicate with the Cleobury turnpike-road, near Billingsley, and the Dudley and Wolverhampton turnpike-road, near the Long Common, in the parish of Bobbington.

At the meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, Aug. 4, Sir Corbet Corbet, bart, President, in the Chair, there was a large shew of good stock, which, considering that this is only the second year of the institution, far exceeded all expectation. The prizes were adjudged as follow:—To J. Hill, esq. of Prees, for the best bull, for stock, 6l. 6s.;—to Mr. Bishop, of Shrewsbury, for the best cow, with her offspring, 3l. 3s.; to Sir Richard Hill, bart. of Hawkestone, for the best three-year old heifer, 2l. 2s.; for the second best ditto, 1l. 1s.; to Mr. Dicken, for the best New Leicester ram for stock, 2l. 2s.; to Mr. Davies, of Drayton, for the best two-shear ram bred, &c. 2l. 2s.; to Mr. W. Jellicorse, of Denthall, for the best three-shear ewe, new Leicester, 2l. 2s.; to Mr. J. B. Harding, of Oldsprings, for the best three-shear ewe of any sort, 2l. 2s.; to ditto, for the best two-shear New Leicester bred ditto, 1l. 1s.; to Mr. Eley, of Tyrley Castle, for the best three-

year old draught filly, 3l. 3s.; and to Mr. J. B. Harding, for the beſt boar-pig, 1l. 1s.

There is now growing on the grounds of Mr. J. Perry, in the pariſh of Diddleſtone, a nut-tree, planted by the preſent owner 52 years ago, which meaſures 36 yards in circumference—and, according to calculation, the above tree has on its branches about 250lbs. of nuts at this time.

Married.] Mr. A. Enock, of Wellington, to Miſs E. Hayward, of Troſnant, in Monmouthſhire.

Mr. J. Smith, wheel-wright, of Meole, to Miſs E. Maule, of Atcham.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, of a paralytic ſtroke, which ſhe ſurvived only about ſix hours, Mrs. Longmire, wife of Mr. Longmire, writing-maſter—Aged 14, in the bloom of youthful beauty, Miſs M. Davies.

At Chelmarſh, near Bridgenorth, the Rev. W. Nichols.

At Hurſt, the Rev. P. Morris, rector of Sneade, Montgomeryſhire, and many years juſtice of peace for the counties of Salop and Montgomery.

At Aſton, in his 44th year, the Rev. J. R. Lloyd, rector of the pariſhes of Whittington and Sylattin, and juſtice of peace for this county.—Mr. R. Barnet, of Grinſhill.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The hops, in what is called the Worceſter-plantation, extending through the counties of Worceſterſhire, Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, and even into ſome of the Welſh counties, are generally good, healthy, and free from mould, and more abundant than has been witneſſed for many years. The crops of fruit, likewiſe, both for cyder and perry, are equally fine.

At the Hop-market, at Worceſter, September 7, only two or three lots remained unſold of about 145 pockets of new hops. General prices 90s. to 100s.; a few at 80s. and 105s. per cwt.—all handſome, but none quite ripe—will be extremely good when they are ſo.

The hops, in what is called the Farnham diſtrict, both as to quality and quantity, exceed the average of any other plantation in the kingdom. Although they gather their hops perfectly free from leaves, yet ſo abundant is the crop, that the pickers have agreed to take 2d. per buſhel for picking them.

At the late Anniverſary Meeting of the Governors of Worceſter Infirmary, the collection for the benefit of the charity amounted to 102l. 19s 6d.

Married.] J. Allcock Lowe, eſq. of Stourport, to Miſs C. Carlow, late of Briſtol.—Mr. H. Raymond, of Worceſter, to Miſs Beeſton, of Broomſgrove.—Mr. Parkes, to Miſs Noke, both of Stourbridge.—Mr. M. Jones, of Worceſter, to Miſs E. Sanders, of Bromſgrove.

Died.] At Worceſter, aged 72, Mr. T. Poole, ſenior.—S. Amphlett, eſq. of Ombersley.

Mr. Lock[illegible], farmer, of Kempſey, near Worceſter. He went out in the morning to courſe, in company with another gentleman, in perfect health, when he ſuddenly dropped down in the field without uttering a word, and inſtantly expired.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

There has lately appeared in the Hereford Journal an advertiſement, purporting, that as various opinions have been expreſſed at the Agricultural Meetings, &c. on the comparative merit of the ſeveral breeds of cattle, encouraged in different diſtricts of the kingdom, Mr. Maſon, of Chilton, near Durham, declares himſelf to be deſirous, that if the prevailing opinion of this county, in favour of the ſhort-horned breed, be erroneous, the error may be corrected, and therefore, as a motive for others to bring their breeds to the teſt, he propoſes to ſhew the next produce of five cows, now in his poſſeſſion, at the time when that produce ſhall be three years old, againſt the next produce of any five other cows, now the property of any one man in Great Britain, on a wager of 100 guineas per cow.

At the late boat-race at Hereford, Auguſt 27, which afforded very particular ſatisfaction to a great concourſe of ſpectators, as the beautiful reach of the Wye, from the bridge to Belmont, is admirably adapted for purpoſes of this kind, the ſilver cup was won by Mr. T. Downes, beating four others in a rowing-match ſo well conteſted, that the ſecond and third boats were cloſe aſtern of the winner. The colours were won by Mr. R. Parchas, beating two others. On the following day the ſilver cup was adjudged to Mr. G. Bird, and the colours to Mr. Price. A conſiderable ſubſcription was made by the nobility and gentry preſent, in order to render this amuſement annual, at the time of the races.

It is in contemplation to form a new road from the preſent Bredwardine and Whitney turnpike road, to the bridge erecting over the river Wye, near Whitney; alſo to widen part of the road on the Whitney line, and to erect a ſtone arch at Pontvaine, &c. all in this county.

Married.] The Rev. W. Parſons, vicar of Stretton Grandſome, to Miſs Poole, of Homend.

In London, R. Harriſon, eſq. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Miſs James, late of Moor Court, near Kingſton.—Mr. B. Wainwright, land-ſurveyor, of Hereford, to Miſs Wainwright, of Exton, near Bewdley.—The Rev. Mr. Thickens, of Roſs, to Miſs Carleſs, of Eccles Green.

Died.] At Roſs, J. Holder, eſq.—Mrs. Eckley, wife of R. Eckley, eſq. of Credenhill.—The Rev. J. Symonds, rector of Dinedor.—Miſs Hoſkyns, daughter of Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, bart. of Harewood.—In his 70th year, J. Freeman, eſq. of Gains.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for erecting a bridge, as

or near Culham-wharf, in this county, to extend a croſs the river Thames, into the pariſh of Sutton Courtney, in the county of Berks.

Married.] S. P. Newell, eſq. of the Oxfordſhire Militia, to Miſs Sergeant, of Winbourne, Dorſet.

Mr. C. Cox, jun. of Oxford, to Miſs M. Minchin, of Northmore.—Mr. Jones, brewer, of Lambourne, Berks, to Miſs Richings, of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 43d year, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. Cooke, bookſeller.—Aged 57, Mrs. C. Ruſbridge, wife of Mr. E. Ruſbridge, ſhoemaker.

At Henley-upon-Thames, in an advanced age, Mr. G. Haye, many years butler to the Freeman family, at Fawley-court.

At Holywell, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. E. Wallington, ſiſter of the late Mr. R. Wallington, of Oxford.

At Northleigh, in his 44th year, Mr. R. Green.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, aged 25, Miſs M. E. Whiting, milliner, of Oxford.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Mathews, of Standford Dingley, to Miſs Kidgley, of Bradfield.

At Reading, the Rev. Mr. Jeary, to Miſs S. Tudor.—C. Dixon, eſq of Savage Gardens, to Miſs H. Wilder, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilder, of Purley Hall.

Mr. J. Butterfield, to Miſs Poulton, both of Maidenhead.—Mr. Grigg, of Newbury, to Miſs Fuſſell, of Winchester, Hants.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Lamden, wife of Mr. Lamden, baker.—Mrs. Staples, wife of Mr. Staples, poulterer.—Mr. Oſmond, collector of the exciſe.

At Abingdon, aged 74, W. Bowles, eſq.

Mrs. Perfect, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hayward, of Carſwell.

At Farnham, aged 91, Mrs. J. Mayne, a maiden-lady.

At Windſor, in his apartments in the Queens'-mews, Mr. G. Harding, many years body-coachman to her Majeſty.

At his houſe in Sunning Hill, in his 74th year, the Hon. John Yorke, fourth ſon of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Chancellor of Great Britain.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Griffith, relict of C. Griffith, eſq. of Padworth Houſe, formerly M. P. for Berkſhire; ſhe was a lady peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for the virtues of a good heart, and her loſs will be feelingly regretted by the numerous objects of her unremitting bounty.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Preparations are making, agreeably to a late act of Parliament, for paving, watering, lighting and otherwiſe improving the ſtreets, lanes, and other public paſſages and places, within the pariſh of Stony Stratford, and for removing obſtructions, annoyances, &c. therein; alſo for repairing the rampart-road or cauſeway, leading from the town to the bridge over the river Ouſe, near thereto, and for repairing the ſaid bridge.

Died.] At Thames Bank, near Great Marlow, Mrs. Winford.—Miſs B. A. Hicks, of Bradenham Houſe.

At Great Marlow, aged 83, the Rev. J. Cleobury, vicar of that pariſh and of Weſt Woburn almoſt fifty years, and juſtice of peace for this county.—Mrs. M. Grignion, late of Chelſea.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Grut, of the Iſland of Guernſey, to Miſs E. Martin, of Shafford, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, the Rev. W. Benſon, B. D. vicar of Aſhby St. Ledgers, &c. to Miſs Harriſon.—The Rev. W. Lockwood Maydwell, of Geddington, to Miſs A. Hodſon, of Wellingboro'.

At Guilſboro', the Rev. J. Buckby, to Miſs Wigley, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Wigley.—Mr. Seſsly, of Great Bowden, to Miſs M. Nurſey, of Sutton.—Mr. C. Heygate, ſurgeon, of Weſt Haddon, to Miſs Lovell, of Winwick-warren.—Mr. D. Hennels, of Kettering, to Miſs Gale, of King's Kipton, Huntingdonſhire.

In London, Mr. J. Clark, coachmaker, of Northampton, to Mrs. M. Berry.

Died.] At Northampton, after a lingering illneſs, and a well ſpent life of near 78 years, Mr. Alderman Sutton.—Mr. Stables.—Mr. W. Wykes, formerly a coach-proprietor.—Mrs. Eck.

Mr. J. Denton, member of a benefit-ſociety, held at the Swan-inn, from the fund of which he had received the ſum of 104l. 17s.

At Thrapſtone, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Hooke, relict of the late Rev. T. Hooke, rector of Birkby, in Yorkſhire.

Aged 24, after a few days illneſs, Mr. J. Goodman Maxwell, ſon of Mr. G. Maxwell, of Fletton, near Peterboro'.

At Finedon, Mr. W. Stanton, formerly of the Bell-inn.—Mr. Bowker, attorney, and coroner for the ſoke of Peterboro'.

At Marſton Truſſel, in her 22d year, Miſs A. Bullivant, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. J. Bullivant, rector; a truly amiable and good young lady.

At Hollowell, aged 83, Mr. J. Haſſock, more than fifty years maſter of the coach and horſes public-houſe.

Mr. Higgins, of the Swan-inn, Newport Pagnell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Commiſſioners have been lately appointed for the incloſure of the pariſh of St. Ives.

Married.] S. Peacocke, eſq. of Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, to Miſs Apreece, only daughter of Sir T. Huſſey Apreece, of Waſhingley-hall, in this county.

Died.] At St Neots, in his 54th year, Mr. Halliley, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.—Aged 79, the Rev. G. Coulton, vicar and patron of Ab Kettleby, in Leiceſterſhire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. C. Goodwin, of St. John's College, to Miss Naylor, daughter of the Rev. C. Naylor, formerly fellow of King's College.—Mr. Horne, of Oundle, to Miss Aylmer, of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 53d year, Mr. J. Hart, formerly master of the Rose-tavern.

In the West Indies, where he went to settle as a barrister, Mr. W. Mathews, of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and son of Mr. J. Mathews, bookseller, in the Strand, London.

Mrs. Edwards, of Fordham.

Mr G. Heady, of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely.

On the 7th of June last, suddenly, on his estate at Barbadoes, Sir Francis Ford, bart. he was formerly a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Fuller, farmer, to Miss Percival, both of Hale, near Swaffham.—Mr. Harbord, of Eye, to Miss J. Townshend, of New Buckenham.—The Rev. J. Lloyd, of Hildolvestone, to Miss Reeve, of Barney.

Mr. J. Payne, of Colchester, to Miss F. Back.

Died.] At Norwich, ged 27, Mr. T. Plaford, late Midshipman on board the Ruby ship of war.—Aged 41, Mrs. Forster, widow.—Aged 70, Mr. E. Amond, keeper of the county-jail.—In her 41st year, Mrs. R. Harvey, generally beloved and sincerely lamented, as a lady of an amiable mind, ingratiating manners, and a cheerful disposition, ever embellished and enlivened.

Aged 65, Mrs. Blackburn.

At Yarmouth, aged 75, Mrs. Symonds, butcher.

At Dulwich, in Surrey, G. Giles, esq. late Associate of the Norfolk Circuit.

At Somer's Town, St. Pancras, aged 66, Mrs. M. Bacon, relict of Mr. R. Bacon, of Holt.

Mr. J. Hull, of Wolverton.—Mrs. Cubitt, of Catfield.

At New Buckenham, aged 56, Mr. J. Rayner.—In an advanced age, Mrs. H. Winn, late of Holt.—Mrs. Martin, of Great Bradley.

At Saxmundham, Mr. T. Mayhew, attorney.

At Gatesend, Mr. S. Helsdon.—Aged 37, Mrs. T. Branch, of Billingford, near Scole-inn.

At Diss, Mr. B. Parker, gardiner.

At East Dereham, Mr. Burgess, principal brewer in the office of Mr. W. Taylor.—Aged 84, Mrs. Raven.

SUFFOLK.

At the late sheep-fair, at Horringer, a turnip was produced, grown this season at Great Barton, which measured one yard, three inches in circumference, and weighed thirty-five pounds!

Married.] Rear-admiral Wilson, of Redgrave-hall, in this county, to Miss C. Pollard, of Ewell, in Surrey.

At Lowestoft, the Rev. R. Parry of St. Giles's, Norwich, to Mrs. Freeman, of that city.—The Rev. C. Eade, of Cotton, to Miss French, of Eye.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Tickell, gunsmith.—Mr. C. Buxton, of the Bushel-inn.—Aged 84, Mrs. Brand, mother of Mr. Brand, of the Queen's Head public-house.

At Fornham St. Genevieve, near Bury, aged 53, Mr. T. Cowsell.

At Melford, in his 89th year, Mr. J. Wink, sen.

At Troston, near Bury, where she had resided near twenty years, ANNE, the wife of CAPEL LOFFT, *Barrister at Law*, and daughter of Mr. HENRY EMLYN, of WINDSOR, BERKS, *Architect*. She had been in her early youth an highly esteemed pupil of Mr. FERGUSON, the *Astronomer*, and celebrated *Mechanician*. She had a very correct and extensive knowledge, which she possessed without affectation. Pre-eminent in personal and intellectual endowments, with the greatest power to shine and please universally, she was content to be retired, beneficent, and unremittingly useful. She will long be remembered by her acquaintance, she will never be forgotten by her friends; and she will live in the remembrance of her poor and suffering neighbours, to whom she was the tenderest, most judicious, and honest friend: of her family in general, in the conduct of which she was considered fondest, mildest, and affectionately kind; and of her children (of whom she has left four, a *daughter*, and *three* sons) who have every motive to cherish the affection due to the memory of the most affectionate, amiable, and excellent mother. To the sufferings of all that is endowed with sensation, she was sensible, and attentive to avoid inflicting misery, and to promote comfort. She had seen great and continued difficulties for many years! By prudence and persevering attention, she had nearly surmounted these, and seemed to have a prospect of seeing her family established in ease and comfort, and of enjoying with them that serenity, which years of anxious attention had been spent to secure. This character of her is not the result of short observation—She was married *August* 20, 1778. She began, and with gratitude to Heaven, to think herself that her prospects were clearing. Her last year was, however, a year of uncommon trial. In the beginning of it, she was suddenly, under the call of duty and affection, hurried from her home to attend, as she did most tenderly, judiciously, and successfully, an apparently dying sister; and, at the same time she soothed the pains of a justly and highly esteemed friend, and softened to her the bed of death. She then not much, and her friends in no degree, apprehended how soon that lot was to be her own. She had enjoyed an excellent

cellent constitution, and an uniform state of health, which great simplicity of diet, evenness of temper, and activity, with regular exercise in the open air, and various employment, promised to continue, at least, to the full usual extent of life; yet this she was far from reaching. A most dangerous and afflictive complaint had been long and imperceptibly stealing on her constitution, which, though good, was delicate, as it generally is, where, with great force of mind, there is much sensibility. Suddenly this fatal complaint manifested itself by a most alarming attack on the system. The immediate danger, which was excessive, was obviated by the use of RUSPINI's STYPTIC, aided, it may be justly believed, by her own fortitude, and constant equanimity; and by the skill and attentive care of Dr. WHITE, of BURY, and Mr. BARKER, of IXWORTH. But the last stroke, although delayed, could not for more than some weeks be averted*. A most severe and excruciating illness she sustained, as long as the powers of nature would permit, with her habitually mild composure. Recollected to the last, her mind was occupied, as from the first of her life it had been, in thoughts and exertions of sympathy and beneficence; and her last hours were comparatively easy and even chearful. She was removed from this life by an almost imperceptible expiration, about a quarter before *eight* in the morning. That such a being was lent to society, especially to that portion of society to which she could be most useful, was no ordinary blessing; and, in *times like these*, however encouraging the prospects were which seemed to be opening to her family, who can say how far her removal now from this state of existence may have been an essential and necessary blessing to herself. Though we speak here of a female character, we may judge of this truth by considering others eminent in the public view; and the most private characters possessed of foresight and social feeling, have sufficient cause to think of impending ill. If our late admirable female HISTORIAN, if MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, if Madame ROLAND, if of men who have adorned literature and science, and benefited mankind, a JEBB, a PRICE, and a WAKEFIELD, a ROUSSEAU, a MALESHERBES, were now living, we are sure they would have cause to suffer for themselves, their connections, their country, and human happiness in general; and we are far from sure that they could have lived to see these days of gloom and destruction, so baneful to private and public welfare, pass away. HEAVEN only knows, and alone can do, what is ever best; and when the wise, the amiable, and the useful, are taken away, it is often seen by events, that they have been mercifully withdrawn *from the evils to come*.

CAPEL LOFFT.

* From the 1st of *August*.

ESSEX.

At the Essex Agricultural Meeting, held at Chelmsford, Aug. 11, there was a general shew of stock evidently very much improved since the meeting of the last year. The ten prizes of the Society's, silver medals, for the best produced stock, were adjudged as follows:—1. To Mr. Wakefield, for the best cut stallion; 2. To Mr. Western, for the best bull; 3. To Mr. Smith, for the best cow or heifer; 4. To Mr. Robinson, for the best Leicestershire or other ram; 5. To Lord Petre, for the best South Down ram; 6. To Mr. Boosey, for the best Leicestershire or other ewe; 7. To Mr. Western, for the best South Down ewe; 8. To Lord Petre, for the best fat ox; 9. To Mr. Robins, for the best wether of his age; and 10. To Mr. Knight, for the best boar.

KENT.

It is comtemplation to make a road from Canterbury to the Isle of Thanet, either entirely a new one, or at least, to make a turnpike road from Canterbury to Sarr, and to divert, in some parts, the present line of road, and in other respects, so materially to widen and improve it, as to make it perfectly safe and convenient to travellers.

It is likewise intended to apply to Parliament, for an act for widening and improving the road that passes from Canterbury, through Longport, Littlebourn, Wingham, Ickham, Staple, Ash, and Woodnesborough, to the town and port of Sandwich, and for making the same a turnpike-road; also for making such new cuts or lines of road, in or through such of the parishes aforesaid, as may be necessary for the better improvement of the said road.

A few pockets of new hops were sold at Maidstone, August 29, at 5l. The quality of the new hops is good, and the colour very handsome—the crop is abundant. At Southwark, September 8, coloured bags were most in demand, which sold from 75s to 80s. current prices—pockets, 80s. and 95s. to 100s. —bags, 70s. to 84s

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. R Dodd, baker, to Miss Carter.—Mr T. Mourylian, grocer, to Miss S. Clayson.—Mr. W. Stanton, to Miss H. Baker, of Deal.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, London, Mr. Smith, coal-merchant, to Miss Child, of Sittingbourn.

Mr. P. Ewes, purser, in the navy, to Miss Dehane, of Deal.—Captain Wilson, of the 22d regiment of foot, to Miss Wybourn, of Hull-place.—Mr. J. Tappley, butcher, of Folkstone, to Miss H Lamsden, of Rolvenden.—Mr. De Lassaux, attorney, of Ashford, to Miss F. Taylor, of Newhouse.

Captain Mulcaster, of the corps of Royal Engineers, to Miss M. Lucy Monro, of Gore Hill.

At Margate, Mr. Hannah, of Great Surrey-street, London, to Miss Akenhead.

At

At Folkſtone, Mr. J. Bateman, to Miſs A. Claik.

W. White, eſq. of Deal, to Miſs Prieſtly, of Camberwell.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Hatton, wife of Mr. Hatton, keeper of the county jail.—Mrs. Holman.—Aged 17, Mr. W. Ruck, late a midſhipman in the navy.—Mrs. Teſhire.—Mr. Fortune, bricklayer.—Aged 88, Mrs. Kirby, widow of the late Mr. Kirby, common-carrier.—Mr. W. Sladden.—Mrs. Miles, of the Fountain-inn.

At Maidſtone, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Oliver, formerly of the Bull-inn.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilleſpy, of Well-cloſe ſquare, London; ſhe was an exemplary character, as an affectionate parent, a valuable friend, a kind and generous benefactreſs to the poor, and a real Chriſtian: ſhe lived beloved and reſpected by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance, and died ſincerely and juſtly lamented.

At Weſt Malling, in an advanced age, Mrs. Miller, many years Miſtreſs of the Ladies' Boarding-ſchool there.

At Tenderden, Mrs. Avan.—Aged 54, Mrs. Payne, of Crundale Houſe.

At Chalk, near Graveſend, Mr. Baſs, Maſter of the White Hart-public-houſe.—Mrs. Bubb, victualler, of Upper Deal.

At Eaſt Farleigh, Mr. F. Long, hop-planter.

At Chatham, aged 81, W. Storey, eſq.

At Margate, Major Benezet.—G. White, eſq. late of Fetter-lane, London.

At Gillingham, in his 74th year, N. Thompſon, eſq. purſer in the navy.

At Little Bourne, in his 70th year, Mr. Holneſs, a ſincere friend, a chearful companion, and conſtant benefactor to the poor.

Suddenly, while playing a ſingle match at cricket, Mr. Bates, of Egerton.

At Chart, near Sutton, Mr. G. Pettitt.

At Elham, while ſitting at his door, aged 81, Mr. J. Hambrook, ſhopkeeper.

At Dover, in his 68th year, Mr. H. Farley.—Mr. J. Polack.

SURREY.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the next Seſſion, for a bill for making and maintaining a navigable collateral cut or canal, from and out of the Baſingſtoke Canal, at or near Chilton Moor, in the pariſh of Purbright, in this county, to or near Bagſhot Green, in the pariſh of Windleſham, in the ſame county; which cut or canal is intended to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Purbright, Cobham and Windleſham, all in the ſame county; and alſo for veſting further powers in the Company of Proprietors of the Baſingſtroke Canal, empowering them to make cuts, drains and other works, for better ſupplying the ſaid canal with water, and for other purpoſes.

Married.] The Rev. J. Chandler, of Witley, in Surrey, to Miſs M. Currie, of Burwood-Houſe, in the ſame county.

At Batterſea, Mr. N. Clarkſon, of Guildford, to Miſs London, of Shalford, near the ſame place.

Died.] At Clapham Common, Mr. W. Leatham, merchant, of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

SUSSEX.

At the late annual ſhew of ſheep, at Eaſt Marden, near Chicheſter, the ſeveral prizes were adjudged as follows:

To Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt pen of ſix South Down ewes, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Brinſtead, for the beſt pen ſix South Down ewes, two years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Souter, for the beſt pen of ſix South Down ewes, three years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt of three pens of ewes, a ſecond cup of the ſame value—To Sir H. Featherſtone, for the beſt South Down ram, one year old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To the Duke of Richmond, for the beſt South Down ram, two years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—To Mr. Pinnix, for the beſt South Down ram, three years old, a ſilver cup, value five guineas; and alſo to ditto, for the beſt of three prize rams, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.

The beautiful painted window, executed by Mr. Eggington, of Birmingham, and which coſt the Duke of Norfolk 1200l. was opened at Arundel Caſtle, on the 18th of Auguſt laſt.

At the late anniverſary ſhew of cattle and ſheep, at Lewes, the Earl of Egremont, Preſident of the Suſſex Agricultural Society, preſented the premium, a piece of plate, given by the Society, to Mr. Allfrey, for the beſt bull produced in the field. His Lordſhip afterwards preſented a ſilver cup, value five guineas, the liberal offer of Mr. Ellman, of Glynde, to Mr. Peckham, of Charlſton, for the beſt one year old South Down ram. Mr. Ellman at the ſame time informed the Meeting, that it was his intention to give a ſilver cup, of the value of ten guineas, every year, upon the ſame conditions as the one then diſpoſed of.—At this ſhew, Sir Thomes Carr's ſtock made a diſtinguiſhed figure; he exhibited nearly foreſcore oxen (twenty-two yoke of which were driven in one chain) and produced a conſiderable number of ſheep. Mr. Ellman produced, for competion, one yoke of oxen, for which the judges awarded him a premium. The ſweepſtakes for the beſt pen of twelve South Down ſtock-ewes, were gained by the following ſubſcribers:—Mr. Anger, of Eaſt Bourne, the beſt, ſix guineas—Mr. Scraſe, of With Dean, the ſecond beſt, five guineas—Mr. Mamſhar, of Patcham, the third beſt, three guineas—C. Gilbert, eſq. of Eaſt Bourne, the fourth beſt, two guineas—and Mr. Gorringe, of Kingſton, the fifth beſt, one guinea. Among the

two

company present, were his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Stadtholder, the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, Lord Pelham and Lord Carrington, with a long train of the nobility, gentry and breeders from every part of the kingdom.

The Crescent, near the New Steine, at Brighton, is either completely finished or nearly so It forms a row of 14 houses, each having two in front, and a paved court-yard for carriages inclosed in a brick-wall. For the accommodation of occasional residents, a subterraneous passage has been made to the sea shore, by which means those who wish to bathe, can avoid the inconvenience of walking to the town.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing Session, for a bill to make a turnpike-road from a place called Stone-street Hatch, in the parish of Ockley, in Surrey, through the several parishes of Ockley, Wootton and Abinger, in the said county; and through the several parishes of Rudgwick, Warnham and Slinford, in this county, to a place called Dedisham-park-corner, in the parish of Slinford, in the road leading from Horsham, to Pulboro', Petworth and Arundel.

Died.] At Bognor, J. Farhill, esq. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, London.

At Landport, near Lewes, Mr. J. Tourle, a capital farmer, worth between 2 and 300,000l.

Mr. J. Atall, a respectable yeoman, of Ditchling, near Lewes.

Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. Lambert, publican, at Ripe; she was suddenly taken with a bleeding in one of her legs and bled to death, before any assistance could be afforded her.

At Hastings, Mrs. Scott, wife of J. Scott, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Captain R. W. Otway, of the royal navy, to Miss Holloway, daughter of Rear-admiral Holloway, of Portsmouth.

At Winchester, Captain Ludgate, of the 4th regiment of foot, to Miss King, of St. Cross.—Mr. J. Grigg, grocer, of Newbury, to Miss A. Fussel.

At Bishop's Waltham, G. Skottowe, esq. to Miss Robinson, daughter of Captain Robinson, of the royal navy.

At Alverstoke, T. Stapleton, esq. of the 20th regiment of foot, to Miss M'Killop.

At Stoneham, the seat of Hans Sloane, esq.—J. Jekyll, esq. M. P. to Miss Sloane.

At Millbrook,— Edwards, esq. to Miss Innes.

At Corhampton, Mr. Cowdery, of Exton, to Miss Aylward.

At Bishop's-stoke, Mr. Hutchins, blacksmith, aged 82, to Mrs. Payne, widow, aged 34.

W. Bryon, esq. of Brook's-green, Hammersmith, to Miss S. Wiggins, of Southampton.—Mr. T. Kersley, to Miss Frost, both of Mitcheldever.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Barnouin, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Barnouin, minister of the French Protestant Church in this town.—In child-bed, Mrs Paul, wife of Mr. Paul, miller.—Madame Reboul, wife of Dr. Reboul.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Riboleau, late a landing-waiter at this port.

At Northam, Mr. Blackman, wharfinger.

At West Bourney, Miss M. Tizard, formerly of the Black Bear-inn, Havant.

At Medstead, Miss M. C. S. Lovell.

Mr. Knight, a young man of the wharf-mill, near Winchester. He was there for the purpose of learning to be a miller, and while drawing up a sack of flour, by means of a wheel, a man in a neighbouring garden caught his attention, during which his shirt-sleeve got entangled with the rope, drew him round the wheel, and instantly killed him. He called for help the moment he found himself entangled, but though assistance was near at hand, it was too late. There was no appearance of any bruise about his body.

Mr. J. Burrell, jun. of Hilsea.

In the 17th year of his age, at Gosport, Mr. James Edward Dean, junior, eldest son of J. E. Dean, esq. He was a youth of a fine manly figure, and most admirable talents; had made considerable progress in the classics, and in the study of physic and surgery, in which department, he (although so young) held an appointment, which he filled with unremitted attention, and the greatest success; he is greatly lamented, and has left behind him an excellent character, although his family are too deeply affected by their loss to make public mention of it, one who has marked with surprise and pleasure his growing excellence, cannot withhold this small tribute to his worth.

"*By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd.*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Rev. J. New, in a letter to the editors of Mr. Farley's Bristol Journal, attempts to account for the decrease in the number of inhabitants in the interior parts of the city of Bristol, by representing that within the last seventy years many hundred houses have been destroyed, either for erecting new streets, or large buildings. Many populous lanes and courts were pulled down to make room for the Exchange, and High-street-market; many for the new bridge, and the opening to it; many in Marsh-street; the whole of Fisher-lane and the old Fish-market; St. Stephen's-lane; several houses at the head of the quay, and even a church to make Clare-street, and St. Stephen's-street; to say nothing of the houses in Narrow Wine-street, to make Union-street, and the new Fish-market, or of those in Quay-lane, Hallier's-lane, &c. to Broad Mead and many other parts of the city; amounting altogether, to several hundreds. To the objection that new

houſes and even new ſtreets have been built in the room of thoſe pulled down, he replies, "ſurely, but not near ſo many. Moſt of the new houſes occupy the ground of double the number of old ones; neither are the new ones ſo fully inhabited, and where many well inhabited ones formerly ſtood, there are nothing now but warehouſes. About the Exchange, three-fourths of the rooms are let to attornies and brokers, for their offices. Beſides, many, very many tradeſmen now occupy two houſes; one only to dwell in, the other as a warehouſe; which was not the caſe formerly. Having thus ſufficiently accounted for the decreaſed population of the city, Mr. New gives it as his opinion, (of which he is thoroughly convinced), that the pariſhes in the ſuburbs will more than make up the deficiency, and prove that the population will not fall ſhort of 100,000. Mr. New further adds, having been indulged by the reſpective incumbents with the examination of their regiſters, that the pariſhes of St. James, St. Michael, and St. Auguſtine, had conſiderably increaſed in population between the years 1770 and 1780; and ſeveral new ſtreets have been built ſince 1780, and are well inhabited, in St. Michael's and St. Auguſtine's, to ſay nothing of St Paul's or St. James's. The number of perſons then in St. James's he eſtimated at 15 or 16000, and not leſs in St. Auguſtine's. Mr. New proceeds to infert the following ſtate of his own pariſh, St. Philip's, the greateſt part of which is out of the liberties of the city, as procured from the proper officers, adding, that juſt twenty years ago, he took almoſt the ſame ſteps to aſcertain the population of his pariſh, as have been now enjoined upon every pariſh in the kingdom by parliament. He went from houſe to houſe) and from room to room, (where there were more than one family in a houſe, and took the number of houſes and inhabitants, diſtinguiſhing the males from the females, and the void houſes from the inhabited ones. In 1781, he found 1529 inhabited houſes, and 9850 inhabitants. In 1801, 1720 inhabited houſes, and 10761 inhabitants, an increaſe of 191 houſes and 911 inhabitants, notwithſtanding 8 or 10 houſes have been pulled down in the in-pariſh, and that the out pariſh has furniſhed the navy and army with ſeveral hundred men this war.

It appears from a report of the Committee of the Briſtol Society for the Relief and Diſcharge of Perſons confined for Small Debts, lately publiſhed, that the Society has liberated, in the courſe of the laſt year, ſeven diſconſolate debtors, whoſe petitions came well recommended, and that thoſe forlorn objects had ſeven wives and twenty-one children to deplore and participate of their calamities; and they have, alſo, in particular caſes of abſolute diſtreſs, adminiſtered relief to ſeveral other priſoners, whoſe indigence and urgent neceſſities rendered them proper objects of the charity; and that the whole ſum which has been advanced for theſe beneficial purpoſes, including all charges, amounted to no more than forty ſeven pound, eight ſhillings, and eleven pence. It appears, likewiſe, that in the courſe of a little more than twenty-ſeven years, no leſs than 605 debtors have been emancipated by this charity, out of the gloomy receſſes of a dreary jail, who had 438 wives, and 1266 children to look up to and depend on them, not ſo much for the comforts as even the common neceſſaries of life; and that it has alſo, in the mean time, afforded merciful relief, ſo as to alleviate the diſtreſſes, of a great number of other objects, and who during their confinement, were reduced to the moſt indigent and deplorable condition; and that the whole amount advanced in this laudable labour of love, has not exceeded 2957l. 18s. 1½d.

The new Aſſize-hall at Bridgewater has juſt been compleated. The two courts are commodious, ſpacious and airy, extremely well adapted for the accommodation of the judges, counſel, witneſſes and auditors. No place in the kingdom can now boaſt of a ſuperior hall for the adminiſtration of juſtice, and it certainly does credit to the architect who planned it, and reflects honour on the county, and particularly ſo on the town of Bridgwater.

Married.] At Bath, Sir Marcus Somerville, bart. M. P. for the county of Meath, to Miſs Meredith, daughter of Sir Richard Gorges Meredith, bart.—Mr. Smith, apothecary, to Miſs C. Walſh.—Mr. C. Banbury, grocer, to Miſs Davis.

Mr. Chamberlain, to Miſs Crane, both of Walcott.

J. A. Lowe, eſq. of Stourport, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs C. Barlow, late of Briſtol.

At Swimbridge, the Rev. N. Dyer, to Miſs E. Nott, of Torrdown Houſe, near Barnſtaple.

At Briſtol, Mr. T. Haynes, of the Cuſtoms, to Miſs Ridler.

At Clifton church, near Briſtol, Mr. William Roe, of Blandford, Dorſet, to Miſs Eliza Baniſter, ſecond daughter of Mr. John Baniſter, Broad Mead, Briſtol.

Died. At Bath, aged 27, Mr. T. Jelly, attorney.—P. Walſh, eſq.

At her lodgings in this city, the lady of J. Butler, eſq. of Caerleon, Monmouthſhire. Her loſs will be ſeverely felt by her indigent neighbours, all of whom occaſionally experienced the effects of her beneficence, and many of whom were wholly indebted to her for ſupport.

The lady of Dr. Smith.—Mr. Barrett, butcher.—J. Roberts, eſq. of Chriſt's Hoſpital, London.

At Briſtol, Mr. Charles Harford, merchant.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Bath, Miſs Mary Kiddell,

dell, much beloved and regretted. Her ſweet and amiable temper, mild and gentle manners, and an accompliſhed and elegant mind, eminently qualified her for the ſtation ſhe ſo honorably filled as an inſtructreſs of youth. Her heart was feelingly alive to every religious ſentiment. Strict honour and integrity governed all her conduct; and ſhe was never more happy than when contributing to the happineſs of others. She endured a lingering and moſt painful illneſs with great fortitude. Her reſignation was exemplary. In the firm hope of a Chriſtian, and in perfect ſerenity of mind, ſhe breathed her laſt. Never did a purer ſoul aſcend to heaven. To her family and friends her death is an irreparable loſs. In the happineſs of the writer of this affectionate memoir, it has left a chaſm, which time can never fill.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Corton, Mr. Clarke, to Miſs Feaver.—Mr. W. Spooner, jun. printer, of Sherborne, to Miſs E. Spurway, of Sert, near Bridport.

Died.] At Poole, in his 46th year, Mr. Jacob Rumſey, a quaker; of conſiderable mental endowments, and much devoted to ſcientific and literary purſuits. A lingering and painful illneſs had been gradually debilitating his frame, and drawing him towards 'the houſe appointed for all living;' but, under pungent corporeal ſufferings, he manifeſted the greateſt compoſure, and contemplated the certain approaches of death, with a fortitude and reſignation truly exemplary.

At Sherborne, Mr. S. Williams, attorney.

At Dadbrook, near Collumpton, W. Sydenham, eſq. uncle to the preſent General Sydenham.

The Rev. W. Hawkins, vicar of Whitchurch, in this county, formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford, and profeſſor of poetry in that univerſity.

At Winborne, in her 29th year, Mrs. A. Hanham, wife of the Rev. J. Hanham.

At Bruton, aged 59, Mrs. Agnew, wife of Lieut. Agnew.

At Grampound, aged 64, Mrs. S. Moore, widow, a perſon of moſt exemplary and amiable manners.

DEVONSHIRE.

On Monday, Auguſt 17, the ſilver-cup given annually by Lord Viſcount Courtenay, was ſailed for, on the River Exe, in front of Powderham Caſtle; ſixteen boats were entered, but the ſucceſsful candidate was one belonging to Mr. Dyer, of Plymouth, maſter of La Nymphe frigate, who received the elegant ſilver-cup, value twenty-five guineas, from the fair hands of the Hon. Miſs Courtenay. The ſecond prize of five guineas, and the third prize of three guineas, were likewiſe won by Plymouth boats; the fourth prize of two guineas was won by a Lympſtone boat. The boats ſtarted by a ſignal-gun, at about 11 o'clock, and returned to the goal about one. His Lordſhip's yatchs were dreſſed in their colours; a number of pleaſure-boats crowded the river, and (the day being remarkably fine) a large aſſemblage of company attended, forming altogether a moſt pleaſing proſpect, highly gratifying to every ſpectator.

At the late meeting of the Eaſt Devon Agricultural Society, at Southernhay, 24 premiums, conſiſting of three of 5 guineas, ſix of 3 guineas, ten of 2 guineas, one of 1 guinea and a half, one of 1 pound 8 ſhillings, and three of 1 guinea, were adjudged and diſtributed to the ſucceſsful candidates reſpectively, for the longeſt ſervice in huſbandry, and bringing up the greateſt number of children without pariſh aſſiſtance; and alſo for the beſt bull, the beſt heifer, ram, ſhew of ewes, heavieſt entire fleece of wool from a ram, the beſt ditto from a ewe, the beſt ſheap ſhearer, and for the ſecond and third beſt reſpectively, &c.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, at Ivy bridge, three premiums of 5 guineas, three of 2 guineas, two of 1 guinea, and one of 10s 6d. were adjudged to the ſucceſsful candidates reſpectively, for the beſt ram, the beſt hog, or two-toothed ditto, and for the beſt bull; alſo for the beſt boar, the beſt ram's fleece, and the beſt ſheep ſhearer; alſo for the ſecond beſt ram's fleece, the ſecond beſt ſheep ſhearer, and the third beſt ditto.

An aſylum, to be ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription, was opened, on the firſt of June laſt, for the reception of lunatic patients, of the four weſtern counties, at Bowhill houſe, near Exeter. On that occaſion, the treaſurer received a benefaction of 100 guineas, for that long wanted and moſt laudable inſtitution, from S. Milford, Eſq. of Exeter.

Since the opening of the Exeter Lying-in charity, in May laſt, forty-one poor women have received the benefits of that truly laudable inſtitution.

Married.] At Kenton, Mr. Beard, to Miſs Bartlett, of Teignmouth.—Captain Bartlett, of Teignmouth, to Miſs Beard. J. Bolſon, Eſq. of Exmouth, to Miſs F. Stoodly, of Exeter.

At Plymouth, Mr. T. Twynham, merchant, to Miſs Garland, of Stoke.—G. Follet, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs A. M. Milford, ſecond daughter of the late S. Milford, eſq. banker.—The Rev. S. Woolmer, of Plymouth, to Miſs Gray, eldeſt daughter of Mr Gray, ſurgeon, of Kingſland, near Plymouth.—Mr. Payne, druggiſt, to Miſs E. Baron.

At Tiverton, Mr. Armitage, merchant, to Miſs Hayne.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, W. Nutt, eſq. formerly captain in the army.—In an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Brereton.—Mrs. Townſhend, formerly of Southampton.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, maſter of a mathematical academy.

At Plymouth, aged nearly 80, Mr. S. Brooking.

At Okehampton, in his 79th year, Mr. H. Luxmore, ſurgeon, eminent in his profeſſion, intereſting and inſtructive as a companion, and exceeded by few in the practice of Chriſtian morality, and every ſocial duty.

At Dawliſh. Mrs. Maunſell.

At Great Torrington, J. Mallet, eſq.

At Heavytree, aged 21, J. Hamilton, eſq. ſon to W. Hamilton, eſq. of Blackheath; a young man of great expectations, on whom his parents and friends had formed their fondeſt hopes.

At Warminſter, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late T. Smith, eſq. of Heyteſbury.

Almoſt ſuddenly, in the prime of life, the Rev. J. Arundel, rector of Cheriton, Fitzpayne, and Lifton.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Liſkeard, leaving a widow and young family, Mr. J. Auſtin, woollen manufacturer.

At Fowey, Miſs Auſtin.

WALES.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for a Bill for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Spitty, in the pariſh of Llanelly, to or near the town of Llandovery, in the ſame county, which canal is propoſed to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Llanelly, Llongennech, Llanedy, Llandebye, Llandingar, &c all in the county of Carmarthen.

Lately was carried from Berſham Iron-works, near Wrexham, to the Glaſs-works, near St Helen's, Lancaſter, a large iron-plate, of 18 tons, 11 cwt. upon a carriage conſtructed for the purpoſe, and drawn by 12 horſes. This amazing weight is ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the kind that was ever carried over land in England.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act for building a bridge acroſs the Streights of Menai, from the county of Carnarvon to the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Angleſea, at or near Porthaethwy-ferry, at the Swelly Rocks.

A ſimilar application is intended to be made for an Act for building a bridge and embankment acroſs the ferry at Conway, in the county of Carnarvon, from or near Conway Caſtle, in the pariſh of Conway, to the oppoſite ſhore, in the pariſh of Llanroſs, in the ſaid county.

There is now growing on the eſtate of Arthur B. Baker, eſq. of Glyn Ciriog, near Chirk Caſtle, Denbighſhire, an oak-tree that meaſures the following uncommon dimenſions: length to the crown 23 feet; circumference at bottom, two feet from the ground, 51; ditto, in the middle, 32; making a total of no leſs than 1472 cubical feet, which, at 5s. the foot, the common trade-price, amounts to 368l.

The Wrexham Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums for the enſuing year, conſiſting of four ſilver medals, one premium of 7 guineas, three of 5 guineas or a ſilver cup, two of five guineas, four of 3 guineas, one of 2 guineas and a pair of buckſkin breeches, three of 2 guineas, and ten of 1 guinea reſpectively, for laying down the greateſt quantity of water meadow, not leſs than 5 acres, making the beſt reſervoir for the reception of dung water, raiſing the beſt crop of turnips, thoroughly cleaned from weeds and thinned by hoeing, and for cultivating the greateſt breadth of potatoes, not leſs than 4 acres, in rows not above 3 feet aſunder, the cleaning and earthing of the intervals, to be performed with the plough; alſo for the greateſt number of ſtocks of bees, greateſt quantity of graſs ſeed, the beſt cart ſtallion, the beſt Chapman's ſtallion, the beſt fleece of wool, erecting the beſt ſtone dry wall, the beſt ploughing, &c.

Married.] At Llangadwalladyr, in the Iſle of Angleſea, A. E Fuller, eſq. of Aſhdown Houſe, Suſſex, to Miſs Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Angleſea.—J N. Myers, eſq. of Cadoxton-place, Glamorganſhire, to Miſs M. Hill, of Plymouth Lodge.

Died.] Mr. Jones, of Dolydd, near Carnarvon.—Mrs. Wynne, wife of the Rev. T. Wynne, of Furnace, near Conway.—Mr. J. Lawrence, hoſier, of Builth.—Miſs Marment, of Pyle, Glamorganſhire.

At Milford, Pembrokeſhire, aged 71, Mrs. Abigail Starbuck, a Quaker.

SCOTLAND.

At Leith, on May 14, the foundation-ſtone of the new and extenſive Wet Docks was laid by Robert Dundas, of Melville, eſq. Deputy Grand Maſter of the Craft of Free and Accepted Maſons in Scotland, in abſence of the Grand Maſter, the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Dalkeith. The proceſſion conſiſted of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, with the Magiſtrates of Leith, in their robes, preceded by the uſual inſignia of office. Next followed the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the brethren of the different Lodges in and near the city, the Maſter, Wardens, and brethren of the Trinity Houſe, Leith, &c. &c. attended with ſeveral excellent bands of muſic, and by a large guard of militia, &c. The proceſſion cloſed by a great number of the moſt reſpectable merchants and inhabitants of Edinburgh, the whole forming a very grand and pleaſing ſpectacle.

For many years paſt the trade of Leith has been greatly on the increaſe, and it muſt afford high ſatisfaction to every friend of the country to contemplate the honourable and ſucceſsful exertions of our merchants, who have embarked large capitals in extenſive commerce, thus adding opulence to the metropolis of Scotland, and placing her in a commercial point of view, far more reſpecta-

ble

ble and eminent than ever was the caſe before. By the improvement of the harbour, the ſhips from Hull, and the other northern ports of England, bounded by the Baltic, will find very great and excellent accommodation by rendezvouſing at Leith. Indeed the whole of the Baltic trade, whether of England or Scotland, will be materially benefited. The ſhipping engaged in the Weſt India trade will alſo be greatly accommodated, as they will be enabled to come into the harbour without unloading part of their cargo, as is now the caſe, which is attended with much trouble and expence. The plan of that able engineer, Mr. Rennie, has been adopted through the whole of this undertaking, which will eminently benefit the country at large, as it is intended to render the harbour convenient for the admiſſion of even large ſhips of his Majeſty's navy.

The foundation of the building for the Bank of Scotland was lately laid in Bank-ſtreet, Edingburgh, by a Committee of the Directors.

At the late annual ſhew of rams bred by W. Rooertſon. eſq of Ladykirk, in Berwick-ſhire, which was numerouſly attended by the gentlemen and principal breeders of the adjoining counties, Mr. Robertſon produced, to the entire ſatisfaction of the company, the beſt rams unqueſtionably that ever were witneſſed on the North ſide of the Tweed, and perhaps inferior to none on the other. The beſt part of them were quickly let for the ſeaſon, to gentlemen of acknowledged ſkill in the ſcience of breeding, at from 20 to 150 guineas each. The novel mode that Mr. Robertſon took this year to let his ſheep, viz. by public auction, evinced his deſire effectually to do away all manner of concealment or myſtery, which, however unjuſt, gave riſe to reports inimical to the cauſe that it was intended to promote.

The workmen have lately begun to build again on the eaſt front of the New College of Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in 1789.

Married.] At Strabane, Col R. Anſtruther, of the Loyal Tay Fancibles, to Miſs Nairne, daughter of Lieutenant-col. Nairne, of the Breadalbane Fencibles.

Died.] At Fetternier, Miſs T. Leſlie, 3d daughter of J. Leſlie, eſq. of Balquhain.

Lately near Rothbury, where he had reſided many years, in his 83d year, Mr. Alexander Hume. He ſuffered the ſame fate as many other gentlemen who joined in and ſurvived the rebellion of 1745; he afterwards to the end of his life, ſupported himſelf by breaking dogs. He was remarkable for the ſtoutneſs of his perſon, the intrepidity and independency of his ſpirit, the ſtrength of his underſtanding, the acuteneſs of his remarks on men and things, and the general excentricity of his life and character. He died, as he wiſhed, alone, and as if he had fallen aſleep, in his chair.

[Bequeſts of the late Mr. Cuſhnie, of Aberdeen, (mentioned in vol 11. p. 473):—To the Society of Ship-maſters and Seamen of Aberdeen, for behoof of their Poor, 500l.—To ſaid Society, for behoof of the poor White Fiſhers of Footdee, 200l.—To the Guildry of Aberdeen, for their Poor, 500l.—To the Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, 300l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of the Lunatic Hoſpital, 500l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of the two Diſpenſaries, 200l. each, 400l —To the Managers of the Poor's Hoſpital 500l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of the Fund for providing Coals for the Neceſſitous Poor, 400l.—To ſaid Managers for behoof of Sunday Schools, 40 l.—To the Trade's Hoſpital of Aberdeen, 200l.—To the Narrow Wynd Society of Aberdeen, 300l.—To the Shiprow Society in Aberdeen, 200l —To the Porters' Society of Aberdeen, 100l.—To Mr. Thain's School, 200l.—To the Public Kitchen, 100l.—To the Poor of Old Aberdeen, 200l.—To the Maſter of Kirkwork, of Aberdeen, 200l.—And to his Executors, in truſt for the Managers of any Fund to be eſtabliſhed in Aberdeen, for the ſupport of decayed Women Servants, in Aberdeen, of unexceptionable character for fidelity and honeſty, who ſhall have reſided there fifteen years or upwards, and are not under ſixty years of age, unleſs ſooner incapacitated to earn their livelihood from bodily infirmities, 50l.]

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Oſtend, on the 25th of April, of a dropſy, in his 58th year, Mr. Wm. Brooke. He was a native of Worceſter, and in the early part of his life, a merchant in Crutched Friars. For the laſt ſixteen or eighteen years, he had reſided in America, from which country he went to France, on account of an American veſſel in which he had ſome ſhare, having been condemned in the French court of Admiralty.

At Harbour Grace, in the iſland of Newfoundland, Mrs. Garland and her daughter; the former at the extraordinary age of 118 years, and the latter 86. The elder lady was mother to C. Garland, eſq. the preſent collector of the cuſtoms at Harbour Grace. She had been deprived of ſight ſome years, but retained all her other faculties to the laſt.

At Mentz, on May 28, W. Pottgeiſſer, eſq late of Leeds,

On the 23d of March, on board the Andromache frigate, of the wounds he received on the preceding night, in attempting to board and cut out ſome veſſels from a Port in Cuba, Mr. G. Wincheſter, midſhipman, ſecond ſon of Major Wincheſter, formerly of Exeter, but now barrack-maſter at Hounſlow.

ERRATA.—*Owing to an Overſight of the Printer*, "LXXX Pſalm," *for* "LXXXIX Pſalm," *is put at line* 6, *col.* 2, *p.* 220. *As the error deſtroys the meaning of this intereſting Paper, the Reader is requeſted to correct it with his pen.*

In the Table, p. 90, *for* "Northumberland with Durham," *read only* "Durham."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN the year 1665, Sir W. Petty ſtated the ſhipping of England at 500,000 tons, worth 6l. a ton, or, in all 3,000,000l. ſterling. About the year 1750, the merchant-ſhipping belonging to the ſingle port of London, amounted to 600,000 tons: and this, though above one-third, could be ſcarce ſo much as one-half of the total ſhipping belonging to theſe kingdoms. But in the MONTHLY SHIPPING LIST—a publication which throws much new light on the ſtate of the maritime commerce of the Britiſh empire—we have data upon which we can ſafely eſtimate the whole tonnage of the ſhips of all ſorts, in all conditions, and in all modes of employment, which now belong to Britiſh ſubjects, at not leſs than 4,000,000 of tons, worth at leaſt 40,000,000l. of our preſent money; and yielding to the owners, a return of 10 per cent, per annum, beſide affording ſubſiſtence and wages to the ſeamen by whom the veſſels are navigated. The ſame Liſt appears to indicate, that moſt of the ſhips now in the Britiſh trade are not old, crazy veſſels, but of the firſt claſs, and built within the laſt twenty or rather within the laſt ten or twelve years; a proof, if ſuch were neceſſary, that the commercial navigation of Britain, was never more flouriſhing than at preſent. A nation, not miſtreſs of the ſea, would neceſſarily loſe her commercial navigation in the midſt of ſuch a war. But, we engroſs more of the carrying trade of Europe at this than at any former time.

The ſubject of the EAST INDIA SHIPPING ſtill engages much diſcuſſion. It is of even greater importance than thoſe whoſe thoughts it chiefly occupies ſeem to be well aware. The plan of the Court of Directors, if it could be made permanently effective, is the moſt conſiſtent that could be propoſed with the intereſts of the company, and even of Great Britain at large. But it cannot be made permanently effective to the deſirable extent. Should it be perſiſted in, the carrying trade between Europe and India, will be, in time, entirely transferred to other nations.

The danger in which we not many months ſince found ourſelves, of being deprived of the uſual ſupplies of iron and other metals from the Baltic, has ſuggeſted to the land-holders in many parts of theſe kingdoms, the neceſſity of A MINERAL SURVEY of their reſpective eſtates; and if poſſible, by a common national undertaking, of the whole Britiſh iſles. It is believed, that ſuch a ſurvey will render us much more independent of foreign countries than we now are, for the materials of the moſt eſſential utility in the arts, on which our ſtrength and proſperity depend.—The greatneſs of that country ſtands on a very inſecure foundation which does not contain within itſelf the raw materials of its ſtaple and moſt neceſſary arts.

Nothing can be of greater importance to the political and commercial greatneſs of any nation, than to have a large foreign trade in BOOKS and STATIONARY goods. Unhappily, this branch of the trade of Great Britain is utterly ruined by the enormous duties upon paper, &c. The diffuſion of our language, literature, manners, and opinions, and of the partiality which theſe would every where excite in our favour as a nation, is hence entirely checked. New advantages towards univerſality are conferred by it on the languages of France and Germany. The Americans are reduced to print our books for themſelves. A branch of trade of infinite importance to this country is abſolutely lopped from the trunk of Britiſh commerce.

On the Continent, Britiſh merchants and Britiſh manufactures are ſtill ſuperior to almoſt all competition in the markets. But it is believed that the late ſales in Germany, &c. were at prices which would not repay the prime coſt with any reaſonable profit to the manufacturers. So high, indeed, are the wages for labour in England, and ſuch the diſſolute luxury of the poor when they are not ſtarving, that, if it were not for the frequency of thoſe inventions which abbreviate labour, and perfect its manipulations, among us; we ſhould have been, long ſince, utterly unable to ſtand our ground in any foreign market, in which the ſame ſort of goods as we bring are offered to ſale by other manufacturers. It is, therefore, of the utmoſt importance, that patent-rights ſhould be freely granted and carefully protected. Effects highly injurious to the manufacturing proſperity of this country, may perhaps enſue from the ſlighting manner in which patent-rights have been from *high authority* ſpoken of, in ſome late trials in the courts of law.

Iron-rail-ways are *found* an improvement in the higheſt degree advantageous in canals. They begin to be preferred continually more and more, wherever there are ſteep declivities to be ſurmounted in the line of a canal. By extenſion of canals, it appears that the number of *cart* and *waggon horſes* to be ſuſtained, begins, in proportion to the quantity of goods now transferred from place to place, to be ſenſibly diminiſhed.

The *Cottons* of the Weſt India Iſles have recently fallen in price, in the London market. There has been a riſe, however, in the prices of the cottons of Greece, Georgia, and the late Dutch Settlements in South America.

Sugars do not juſt now fall in price; though, we ſhould expect, that the abundance of the preſent harveſt, and the advantages with which its produce has been gathered in, might tend to lower the price of both meladſes and coarſe ſugars, by affording grain to be put to ſome of the uſes in which thoſe matters were ſubſtituted for it.

Grain does not yet fall in price, in proportion to the expectations of the country. The price of wheat and barley roſe laſt week in the London markets.

Baltic goods have not had lately any very conſiderable fluctuation in price.

Spirituous liquors are riſing in price; though, about 7000 gallons of brandy were, laſt week, imported from Hamburgh, Guernſey, and France. Very large quantities of coffee, cotton, and wine, were alſo entered, laſt week.

The

The ceſſation of the *bounty* on *corn*, &c. on the firſt of October, muſt, no doubt, tend to keep up its market-price.

Conſiderable ſales by auction, chiefly of Weſt India and European goods have taken place in London, ſince the 20th of September.

1,366 cheſts of Indigo, at from 5s. 7d. to 10s. 11d. a lib. on credit for two months were ſold on the 24th of September, by the Eaſt India Company. The price of Eaſt India Indigo, of courſe, riſes in the market.

The præmia of inſurance are, in all times, a heavy burden upon trade. In war, they are peculiarly burthenſome—Yet, it is impoſſible now to contemplate the tables of the rates of inſurance, at the principal ports of Great Britain, without being aſtoniſhed, not that the inſurance is ſo high, but that it ſhould be ſo moderate.

The contention reſpecting the COUNTRY BANKS, and the competition between them and the BANK OF ENGLAND is ſtill eagerly continued. It is clear, that for the convenience of ſo great a trade as that of Great Britain, there ought to be as well country-banks as one great national one. But, nothing can be more evident, than that the legiſlature ought to eſtabliſh certain proportions between the Bank-notes, the coin, and the whole moving property of the kingdom; and that the proprietors of country-banks ought, as well as the Bank of England, to be obliged to give to the public and even to the ſtate, full ſecurity for their ſolvency. It would be a check againſt forgeries, and alſo againſt the undue iſſue of country-bank-notes, if they were all to be regiſtered and ſigned by ſome exiſting public officer in each county-town, with whom a ſecurity might be lodged for the amount iſſued.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE preſent ſeaſon has ſhewn all the commonly received prognoſtics of abundance, and a general crop of all the fruits of the earth—*throughout the ſummer alternate warm ſhowers and dry weather; a profuſion of nuts, acorns, hips, haws, ſloes, and beach-maſt*—the ſame ſigns are ſuppoſed to indicate the ſeverity of the approaching winter. By the laſt accounts from the Continent, the crops ſeem every where to be equally abundant, as if, by natural conſequence, the late univerſal ſcarcity was actually reverſed. The aſpect ſeems flattering in the higheſt degree to this country, where the firſt neceſſaries have too long been at a moſt exorbitant rate; but a crop of wheat upon the ground, or even in the early period of threſhing, has often diſappointed the moſt experienced practical men. We ſhall be able to ſpeak more poſitively of the yield of this year's wheat, both in point of quantity, and in the quality of the manufactured article, two or three months hence. The wheat has been generally well harveſted throughout South Britain; in the North, it has been, in ſome degree damaged by the rains, and by the defect of drying winds. There will be a conſiderable quantity of ſmutty wheat in the North, and in the counties on the ſouthern coaſt, in conſequence of a blight caught towards the end of July and the beginning of Auguſt, from miſts and ſhowers, accompanied with cold night winds. It clearly appears now, by accounts from all quarters, that the ſtock of old Engliſh wheat is fairly exhauſted, nor is the quantity of ſuperfine foreign, on hand, at all too abundant, compared with the demand for grinding with the new Engliſh; of ordinary foreign, unfit for the Engliſh bread-manufactory, the quantity (as is uſual in all importations) is immenſe. Under the preſent happy appearances of univerſal plenty, peace only is wanted to bring the neceſſaries of life to that eaſy and comfortable rate to the lower and middle claſſes, of which they ſtand in ſuch preſſing need: we are warranted, nevertheleſs, to expect a further conſiderable reduction of prices. Never was there in Britain ſo widely extended a growth of wheat and potatoes in any former year.

Throughout Cornwall, Devon, Somerſet, Wilts, Berks, and all the ſouth-weſt to the eaſtern coaſt, all crops are moſt abundant; in the weſt, the barley-crop particularly great. Same accounts from Wales, including hops and fruit.

From Hereford to Glouceſter, Oxford, and throughout all the middle counties, to the Fens and Lincolnſhire, we have the moſt flattering accounts of every ſpecies of produce. In Yorkſhire, all the crops of corn and fruit, great and well got in: farther to the north, the oats are, in many diſtricts, diſcoloured, although they are plump, and weigh well; and the barley is ſtained and coarſe. The average price of corn, &c. for England and Wales, from the returns received in the week ending Sept. 19, was, for wheat, 58s. 10d.; rye, 54s. 8d.; barley, 49s. 9d.; and oats, 30s.

Turnips look well in the beſt counties, but they are ſaid not to apple well in the north: conſidering the vaſt ſpread of potatoes this year (by ſome aſſerted to be even fifty times greater than any preceding) the crop of turnips cannot be expected ſo extenſive as uſual; the potatoes, however, will be found a noble ſubſtitute, by thoſe who have convenience to ſteam or bake them, ſhould the ſeaſon prove rigorous. Of rape and cole, and even of tares, as cattle-feed, we have heard but little, and wiſh to hear more. Hay is ſaid to be a particular good crop, and of fine quality in the north. Of artificial graſſes, no material account has reached us.—Hay, at St. James's Market, on the 19th of Sept. fetched from 3l. to 5l. 16s.; ſtraw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. 6d. At Whitechapel Market, it fetched from 4l. to 5l. 16s.; clover, from 6l. 6s. to 7l.; ſtraw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.

Of

Of Potatoes, the quality is said to be generally good this year, and no where better than in Herefordshire; in some parts, the northern particularly, they have been affected by the curl, a disease from obstructed circulation, obviously occasioned by the same misty and blighting weather, which affected the wheat in July and August.

In Worcestershire, and in all the fruit counties, the trees absolutely bend under the weight of the crop: it is to be hoped this great abundance will not encourage the too free use of sour harsh cyder among the lower classes, so productive of the cholic in the cyder-counties. Wall-fruit seems to be the smallest of the fruit-crops.

Hops a general great crop; and, in the best districts, the quality of the pockets very fine. In Kent, Surry, and Sussex, the speculators are fairly caught, with nearly the whole of last year's stock on hand. Old bags, three to four guineas per cwt.; Pockets four to five guineas, the same which, some months ago, fetched 22l. 10s.!

Live-stock, both fat and lean, at an immense price, and the latter not to be obtained in quantities equal to the feed on the ground, a plain proof that we have sadly anticipated our stores, and neglected breeding; an improvident system, which, if persevered in, will have very serious consequences. Breeding-sows are at the enormous price of five to seven guineas each; three guineas to three guineas and a half for such as formerly were sold at eighteen shillings to twenty shillings each. Good horses have been all the spring and summer excessively scarce and dear, and yet there seems rather a less than the usual attention to increase the breed, notwithstanding the prospect of a general demand at the return of peace.

In Smithfield Market, on the 21st of Sept. beef fetched from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; pork, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; lamb, 5s. 4d to 6s 6d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef fetched from 4s. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. 10d. to 5s 10d.; veal, 4s. to 6s.; pork, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

There is a considerable quantity of wheat well got into the ground, in the forwardest counties; and in Essex and Suffolk, the drill-husbandry seems getting by degrees into fashion.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August, to the 24th of Sept. inclusive, 1801, *two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Highest 30. 12. Sept. 15 & 16, Wind S. E.
Lowest 29. 2. Sept. 4. Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 4.4 tenths of an inch { Between the mornings of the 17th and 18th of Sept. the mercury fell from 29.88 to 29.44

Thermometer.

Highest 76°. Aug. 29 & 29 Wind variable.
Lowest 50°. Sept. 24, Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 13°. { Between the mornings of the 31st of August and the 1st of September, the Thermometer fell from 66° to 53°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report is equal to 1.77 inches of depth.

During the last month, the changes in the atmosphere, with respect to its density, have been more considerable than usual: it has frequently happened, that in the course of twelve hours the mercury in the barometer has varied from two to three-tenths. In consequence of the great depression noticed above, we experienced a very heavy storm in the evening of the 18th instant, after which the barometer began immediately to rise.

The variations in the heat of the atmosphere, have not been very great; two days only, as we have remarked, has the thermometer stood at summer-heat; and, on two other days, September 22 and 24, the greatest heat was 58°. From the 14th to the 18th instant, the weather was, for the season, unusually warm, during which, even in the night, the glass was scarcely lower than 60°.

Since our last report we have had 18 days without rain, and the wind has been easterly 16 days.

*** *Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No.* 21, *Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No.* 22, *Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the East India-House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, at No.* 3, *Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VOCAL-MUSIC is likely to form so prominent a feature in the polite amusements of the present winter, especially in those of the theatre, in London, that, perhaps, the following observations on an art so pregnant with rational delight, and cherished and cultivated by every civilized country, will not be unteresting to a considerable part of the readers of your widely-circulated Miscellany.

There are, I allow, other provinces of the musical science, which are not only more generally practised, but which also afford employment to a much greater number of professors, than that of singing; but certainly no one is so universally attractive, and, at the same time, so difficult of acquisition, as that of vocal-performance, and in the pursuit of which the practitioner is so liable to fall into erroneous practice and obvious imperfection.

In instrumental-performances, though unmeaning flights and tortured modulation, falsities of expression and misplaced *fortes* and *pianos*, may too frequently wound a nice and judicious ear, yet, provided the notes are truly and clearly given, the melody is preserved, and, at least, the harmony of the composition faithfully rendered; and, though the execution should fail in *time* or *style*, yet, if the performer posses the least delicacy of ear, it will be in *tune*: the instrument will be true to the mechanical operation of the finger, and give, with a corresponding exactness, all the sounds within its compass. But in *singing*, in the employment of that natural instrument, the *voice*, the practitioner is continually liable to a defect the least sufferable of any—that of being *out of tune*, by which both melody and harmony are injured, expression destroyed, and, to a cultivated ear, absolute pain substituted for that pleasure which fine singing is so particularly calculated to produce.

Some masters have carried this idea so far as to assert, that the accomplishment of singing, however alluring to the novice, should never even be attempted, but with the greatest scrupulosity and caution; and that, before the inclination to vocal-performance be too freely indulged, the taste and feeling of the candidate for praise in this department of the harmonic science should be consulted, and the powers of discrimination in the auditory faculty be scrutinized and ascertained.

Certainly this first and finest effort of the science merits too much deference and respect to be lightly and inconsiderately attempted; the qualification, at least, of a *good ear* seems indispensable to success in its practice: taste, feeling, and a fine voice must not be too rigorously insisted upon; they are attributes which Heaven has not bestowed on the many; but, whenever they happily combine, then it is that the lovers of fine vocal-music are treated with such performers as Billington, Storace, Mara, Banti, Dussek, Parke, Braham, Harrison, and Bartleman; and that the most charming effects of instrumental-performance yield to the fascinating powers of the voice. In a word, it is then that melody, uniting itself with sentiment, passion, and eloquence, at once enchants the ear, and captivates the soul.

We, however, must allow, that there is another description of vocal-performers, whose merit is all their own; who, by the aid of perseverance, both in study and practice, execute much with little voice, and express more than, perhaps, they are capable of feeling; and to such singers must be given all the praise due to acquired powers; powers which, when confined to what is called *part-singing*, as in quartetts, trios, duetts, catches, and glees, are sometimes productive of very charming and impressive effects. Singers of this cast, by practising together, and learning to blend their tones, and to cover, by mutual accommodation, each others natural defects, have often proved how high a degree of excellence may be attained even without the aid of fine voices or exquisite sensations.

Though all the nations of Europe at present encourage and cultivate the vocal-art, still to the Italians will every nation of true taste give the palm in all the principal qualities of fine performance. Indeed, while they not only seem to possess some exclusive and natural advantages, their language, it is almost superfluous to observe, is peculiarly adapted to musical expression: it is so melodized by its numerous vowels, as at once to open the

lungs, smooth the passages of sound, and give that superiority of effect only produced by the natives of Italy, or those who by a long residence in that country have acquired its language and its taste.

The Italians, I would wish to notice, have within these few years acquired a manner or style of singing, called by them *tempo-rubato*, or a stealing, or taking away the time from some notes, and giving it to others; which contrivance, in the hands of a proficient, is capable of adding much beauty to the general effect: but nothing is more dangerous than this practice, when not controuled by the most correct judgment; it then tempts the performer into all the variety of false ornament, and betrays the juvenile practitioner into the worst errors of inverted taste.

Indeed, neither this nor any other extemporary embellishment should be hastily attempted; progressive advances in this, as in every other refined art will ever prove the shortest road to success;—a maxim, of the verity of which the practice of every great singer is a proof: the march of excellence is sure, but it is also slow; and the rare and superior beauties of performance should by no means be the *immediate* object of early practice.

From what has already been said, it will then appear that genius, taste, a discriminating ear, good voice, and considerable perseverance, with gradual advances in practice, are requisites, without which the fine and accomplished singer can never be formed: I might also add, that it is equally indispensable that this practice should commence early in life; nature is then unfixed, and the *glottis*, *larynx*, and other fine parts, on the perfection and flexibility of which the tones and volatility of the voice so greatly depend, will gradually form themselves to the necessary movements and vibrations.

It is, however, still proper to observe that the practitioner, in the earlier stages of life, should be particularly guarded against all straining, or violent efforts, since the very circumstances which render juvenile practice so necessary, expose the voice, weak and unconfirmed as it yet is, to future coarseness, debility, and confinement of compass. To this particular the Italians are uniformly attentive. The voice is nursed by them with the nicest care and most solicitous tenderness: the master, leading it gently on from stage to stage, just gives it the exercise suited to its growing strength, and constantly aims at improving its power and volubility, without endangering its future sweetness and extent.

While the judgment is strengthening, and the taste improving, the young pupils are initiated in *sight-singing*, and made acquainted with all the first elements of their science; the progress of their information keeps pace with that of their practice, and every exercise is read before it is sung. It is only when pupils are instructed on this regular and systematic plan that they arrive at that proficiency which they ought always to have in view, and which, indeed, can alone qualify them for teachers. It is only to the vocal artists thus trained that the various and secret tracks of certain improvements are developed; and only these ever acquire in perfection that first of all musical requisites, *expression*; a qualification that forms the very soul of music, as well as of the other arts: indeed, of so much consequence to good singing is a just and powerful expression, that no other excellencies can compensate for its absence, or produce in any degree that refined pleasure and intellectual gratification which a polished audience chiefly expects and values.

With respect to the various styles of vocal performance, nature has both pointed out and provided for them, by the diversity she has exhibited in the different *tones* and *scales* of the human voice. The *tones* are indefinite, but the *scales* are reckoned by musicians to be six in number, the *bass*, the *baritone*, the *tenor*, the *counter-tenor*, the *counter alto*, or *mezzo soprano*, and the *soprano*, or *treble*. To some of these may be added the *feigned* voice, the constant resource of ordinary natural voices, and very rarely managed with that skill by which alone it can be rendered agreeable. The transition from the *natural* to the *feigned* voice, and *vice versa*, is seldom conducted with that ease and smoothness which should render it imperceptible: the last note of the one and the first of the other should so far consist of a similarity of tone as perfectly to conceal the change. By the aid of *feigned* notes, judiciously employed, it often happens, that a voice of confined compass assumes many of the advantages of a more extended scale: but I must also observe that feigned notes are only properly admissible under the management of thorough and accomplished performers, and that only such performers should venture on its adoption.

To these remarks, sir, many more of equal importance to those who are in a course of vocal study and practice might be

be added; but to avoid prolixity, I shall close my letter with a remark or two, on another requisite in fine singing of scarcely less consequence than that of *expression*, and on which, indeed, expression in a great measure seems to depend—I mean *articulation*.

Sense and sound, when united, accomplish all the effects of music: it is then that we understand what we hear, and that while the auditory organ is delighted, the mind is employed and gratified: the poetry and music lend reciprocally their aid, and we become sensible of impressions not to be derived from either of these divine arts alone. The necessity of an early and unremitted attention to this great requisite, without which the expression must be faint and imperfect, will therefore, I trust, be as manifest to every one as is the too general neglect of its practice: a neglect which cannot be too much deprecated, and which cannot fail to render every other vocal acquisition vain and ineffectual. I am, Sir,

Vauxhall Road, Your's, &c.
Oct. 20, 1801. T. BUSBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be happy to receive the opinion of any of your learned Correspondents upon the following passage in Lucian's Dialogue between Terpsio and Pluto. In the Amsterdam edition of Benedict, 1687, page 271, it runs thus:

Η τὸ τελευταῖον εἰδέναι ἐχρῆν, πότε ᾗ τεθνήξεται τῶν γερόντων ἕκαστος, ἵνα μὴ μάτην ἀν ἑνίες ΕΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΩΝ.

I wish to be informed, whether the ω in the last word be not an error of the press, and whether it ought not to have been printed with an ο instead; ἐθεράπευον, thus becoming the third person plural of the imperfect tense; the conjunction ἵνα frequently preceding the indicative, as well as subjunctive and optative, moods; and Zeunius upon Vigerus observes (de conjunctione ως, cum adjunctis particulis, p. 557, edit. Lipsiæ, 1788), that "Iæpissime construitur cum *imperfecto*. Nec hoc mirum videri debet, cum et idem tempus aliis particulis, quæ vel conjunctivum vel optativum poscunt, subindè jungi soleat; quare probabile videtur, Græcos, et in primis Atticos, per imperfectum non modò indicativum, sed et optativum conjunctivumque expressisse." Sic Pluto. Symp. cap x. Χρῆν δὲ καὶ νόμον εἶναι, μὴ ἐρᾶν παίδων, ἵνα μὴ ἐς ἀδηλον πλοῦν σπουδ' ΑΝΗΛΩΣΚΕΤΟ.

Dem. Phil. i. p. 47. Οὐ γὰρ ἐχρῆν ἰσοπάρχης παρ' ἡμῶν ἀρχοῦλας οἰκείας εἶναι, ἵν' ΗΝ ὡς ἀληθῶς τῆς πόλεως ἡ δύναμις.

Id. pro Phorm. p. 958. ἵνα ταῦτα ὡς εὐσχημονέστατα ΕΦΑΙΝΕΤΟ.

A learned friend, whose assistance I sought for the solution of my doubt, proposed to read ἵνα μὴ μάτην ἀν ἑνίες ᾗ θεράπευον, thus converting the ε into η, rendering it the subjunctive of εἰμί, and making θεραπευων a participle, analogous to the frequent use of the substantive-verb with the participle instead of the other moods, as ὅτι ΕΙΗ-Νικοδημον ΑΠΕΚΤΟΝΩΣ (Because he had killed Nicodemus). Χαρις χάριν Ε'ΣΤΙΝ ἡ ΤΙΚΤΟΥΣΑ αἰεὶ. Sophocl. (One favour always begets another). Ου ΣΙΩΠΗΣΑΣ ΕΣΗ; Sophocl. (Will you not hold your tongue?) Port Royal Grammar, second edition, 1759, p. 328. Annotation.

Fifth Mile-stone,
Highgate, I am,
Sept. 13, 1801. Sir, your's, &c.
SAMUEL WESLEY.

P. S. If either ἐθεράπευον or ᾗ θεραπευων be right, it still seems necessary to substitute τινὲς in the former case, and τὶς, or the like, in the latter, as a nominative understood: but I humbly submit the whole to the sentence τῶ ἰδυδικῶ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just perused, with no common degree of satisfaction, a work containing some preliminary observations on certain medals and gems bearing inscriptions in the Pahlavi or ancient Persic characters. In this interesting publication, which proceeds from the pen of that learned Orientalist, and accomplished scholar, Sir William Ouseley, some remarks on a gold-coin of Baharam the 5th are concluded in the following candid terms: "I cannot, however, proceed to the next section, without remarking, that a gold-medal of the Sassanidæ is in itself a numismatick treasure of uncommon value; because, according to Procopius, 'it was not lawful for the Persian Kings, or any other monarch of the Barbarians, to stamp their images on pieces of gold, whatever quantities of that metal they might possess; since, money of such a description was not used in the commercial dealings even of the Barbarians themselves.' The reader must determine, whether the discovery of a single medal should invalidate the evidence of Procopius. I know not of any other exception to the general rule; and even this may perhaps have been stricken as a proof-piece, and never intended for

general circulation." p. 10, 11. On the above, I would beg leave to observe, that, if this medal do not entirely invalidate the testimony of Procopius, it serves, at least, to shew how little regard was paid by the barbarous sovereigns who, at that time, were gradually shaking off the Roman yoke, to the haughty mandates of the Emperor of Constantinople. Procopius had indeed, a little before, hinted at something like a permission on the part of Justinian to the French Kings to coin money from the gold-mines in Gaul, not with the image and superscription of the Roman Emperor, as had been the custom, but with their own images; it is very probable, however, that the victorious Franks would assume this privilege without much regard to the Emperor's pleasure. Much about this period also, the Visi Gothic Kings of Spain were striking gold money with their own portraits (if such rude features may be called so); though it certainly does not appear that any of the Gothic Kings in Italy had ever assumed the like privilege of striking *gold-money*. The general veracity of Procopius, as an historian, is not, I believe, impeachable; and the curious information which he has given on the usual practice of putting the effigies of the Roman Emperors on the coin struck in Gaul, throws some light on the multitudes of Roman coins bearing the names of the mints of Arles and Lyons, and perhaps other places in that province of the empire. Many really Barbaric coins likewise, carrying the rude imitation of a Roman mintage, with illegible letters, are also thus accounted for; and these may have been fabricated in remote and obscure parts, where the currency of Roman money would be essential, but where regard to workmanship would be altogether unnecessary. D.

Oct. 8, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AUDI alteram partem has been an old and approved maxim. I adopt it as a sort of text for what I am going to say relative to a very undeserved expression made use of in your last Magazine by a *Pedestrian Traveller*. He says he visited the grounds of Wardour, *because they were untaxed.*

Now, if he had given himself a moment's consideration respecting the situation of those who, without any benefit to themselves, or from any obligations to the public, allow their houses and grounds to be shewn to tourists, he would not perhaps have hazarded such an injurious slur on them.

You are perhaps ignorant of the curse of having a fine improved place near to any large manufacturing town. I feel it, and from that cause may have been sore at reading such an undeserved expression. My house and grounds are open at all times to the curious; but a small gratuity is always expected to the housekeeper and gardener; and this I have allowed because it would keep off the multitude. However, such serious consequences have happened, on Sundays in particular, that I shall be forced to sell my place, or shut my doors. Why, Sir, I have had my servants ill-treated by drunken workmen, and ladies insulted, in so much, that in the cool of the evenings they dare not enjoy the pleasures of my walks. My case is not singular; for I have a friend who has a very beautiful place at a much greater distance than I am at from the metropolis. His fortune is moderate, but his place so beautiful as to attract crowds of admirers. The servants are ordered to accept never more than five shillings, let the company be ever so numerous; and yet this sum, moderate as it may appear, has not made him escape censures, alas how undeserved! for, during six months of the year, his servants are more occupied with shewing strangers his house and walks than with their own business.

I really think when such sacrifices are made to the public, that the public ought to be more grateful for them.

Sept. 1801. I am, Sir,
Your's, &c. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number of your Magazine, one of your Correspondents expresses a conviction that the Bank-directors have not merited the blame imputed to them by Mr. Allardyce, and undertakes to suggest to that gentleman the ground of his mistake, without shewing what this mistake is, or that he has fallen into *any error* on the subject. It is not because private bankers make a greater profit that Mr. Allardyce contends the dividend to the Bank-proprietors should be increased, but because he shews from the most authentic information respecting the Bank, which has been made public, that the income of the Company is fully adequate to a considerable increase of the dividend. In the

first

first address to the proprietors, the different sources of the Bank's income are enumerated, and upon a moderate estimate of the produce of such branches as are not precisely known, the total amounts to 3,435,104l.; from this sum is to be deducted 814,968l. for the dividend on the Bank capital, and there remains 620,136l. a sum much greater than all the expences of the institution, including the income-tax, can possibly amount to, and consequently there must be a very considerable annual surplus, which the proprietors, if they think proper, have an undoubted right to require should be applied in increasing their dividend. Your Correspondent does not deny that there exists such an annual surplus; he does not deny the right of the proprietors to such an increase of dividend as the surplus would afford; but he brings forward a singular statement to shew that the whole disposeable capital of the Bank does not exceed 2,500,000l.; If this is really the case, how is it possible for them to make the usual advance of 2,750,000l. on the annual taxes, besides very considerable temporary advances on exchequer-bills, or even to take in the omnium of a large loan in addition to their mercantile-discounts.

To the interest of this disposeable capital of 2,500,000l. your Correspondent adds, "profits stated above 1,150,000l." and thus makes the total income of the Bank 1,275,000l. I cannot discover the least traces of the sum of 1,150,000l. in any other part of the letter, which certainly contains no explanation how this sum arises; such an account is surely very improperly set in opposition to the distinct and intelligible statement of Mr. Allardyce.

The sum paid by the Bank for income-tax is stated at 127,500l.; but, if it is properly computed, it will be found that it cannot exceed 50,000l.; I have good reason to believe that it is somewhat below this sum.

We are told, that "probably one-third part of the capital originally subscribed by the Bank proprietors, would be sufficient to carry on their business to its present extent." The capital that has been subscribed by the Bank Proprietors is 11,642,400l. consequently the Company have two-thirds of this sum, or 7,761,600l. more than they have occasion for; but the next paragraph informs us, that the only real efficient capital which the Bank possesses is the hoarded surplus of their income; and, that if this accumulation were to be divided among the proprietors, their annual dividend would be diminished, and the business of the Company could not be conducted with facility or security.

In 1799, the Bank divided 1,164,240l. loyalty five per cents. among the proprietors, and in the present year a similar division has been made of 582,120l. navy five per cents. If the Company prefer this mode to an increase of the regular dividend, it is not liable to any material objection; but that the profits of the institution considerably exceed the present dividend of seven per cent. and that the proprietors have a right to require a participation of such profits, has been fully shewn by Mr. Allardyce, and certainly has not been disproved by your Correspondent.

Oct. 12, 1801. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I Shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, who was the author of a curious and very entertaining book, published by Dodsley in the year 1751, intitled "The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, a Cornish Man, &c." said to be written "by R. S. a Passenger in the Hector," with such other particulars of his life and writings as may be thought generally interesting.

Oct. 5, 1801. I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
CURIOSUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Ought a SPIRIT *of* ENQUIRY *to be encouraged among the* COMMON PEOPLE?

IN my opinion, the most unpropitious title that a paper can make choice of, under the genius of the present day, is that of the Enquirer. With a great majority of literary men, enquiry is at present a term, if not altogether synonimous with, at least that savours of, innovation; and nothing therefore can be more unpopular among the aristocracy of the learned, so closely allied with the persons and principles of the political aristocracy, as any title symptomatic of that inquietude, which wishes to agitate the established order of things, either in the literary or political world. Guarded as political-enquiry is from vulgar inspection, by silence and mystery, somewhat like a locked-up chamber in an ancient castle, which, as the report goes among us menials, is haunted by the spirit of our fathers in arms, the perturbed spirit of the British Constitution,

tion, there is, even among the other apartments, though not closed with such dreadful secrecy, a dispiriting gloom reigning through the whole mansion of mind, which tends to repress enquiry, and chills curiosity into silence.

At first view, it might be supposed that the spirit of enquiry being so completely laid at rest in one department of knowledge, the search after unknown truth would be invigorated in other branches; but experience proves an emulative principle to be, in every art and science, the true excitement of excellence, and nothing deadens this so much as a restraint on the liberty of speaking our thoughts and laying open our sentiments. A principle may exercise a tyranny as well as a person, and the *ipse dixit* of Aristotle was as despotic and mortal to the mind, as those reigns of terror, where all the freedom left was a choice in death. "*Liberum ei mortis arbitrium permisit.*"

The truth is, that, even among the learned world, enquiry becomes less popular, when it is not only discouraged, but dreaded, among the vulgar. "Keep henceforth (said one of the tyrants of Athens to Socrates); keep at a proper distance from the carpenters, smiths, and shoemakers, and let us no more have your examples from among them." When this maxim of government is put into action, learned men, who in general are timid men, adopt an obedience to the rule, and a fear of innovation seems to spread through every region of the mind. "*Populare nunc nihil tam est, quam odium popularium.*"

I have a strong suspicion, that, when the priesthood wished to secure to themselves the choicest fruit in the garden, they contrived a terrible tale about the mortality of the Tree of Knowledge, of which the alphabet may be called the leaves; and the Pagan priesthood, with a similar wish of making Paradise a privileged place, spread a similar report of the Dragon which guarded the golden apples of the Garden of the Hesperides.

> Aureaque Hesperidum servans fulgentia mala,
> Asper, acerba tuens, immani corpore serpens
> Arboris amplexus stirpem.

This was the doctrine of those who wished, in the pride of philosophy, to cover knowledge with religious mystery, the better to secrete it from the bulk of mankind; and the seditious spirit of research and discovery is at present equally discountenanced by the ministers of the state and of the church, not from the pride of philosophy, but the interest of their respective orders.

In Ireland, for example, the general diffusion of knowledge and civility has been effectually repulsed by the Act of Union, which has locked up the printing-press in that country. The progress of improvement depended upon cheap editions of the best publications which issued from the Irish press; and a lucrative trade was carried on by a large exportation of such editions, which was made to the United States of America; but, from the first of July, this branch of business will be annihilated by the establishment of copy-right. No *new* work will ever be printed in Ireland; for what author would be so absurd as to print his performance in Dublin rather than in London. In London, books are printed in so expensive a manner, that literature will be soon as effectually secluded from the common people as before the art of printing was invented, when works were laboriously written on vellum, and reposited in monasteries, or chained down in college-libraries.

It was a happy revolution (similar to the one that diminished the power, by dividing the property, of the proud feudal Barons), which reduced to a portable and popular size the German folio, and the Scotch quarto, the haughty aristocracy of literature, that built their systems (as the chieftains did their castles), entrenched in terms of art, and rendered inaccessible to the vulgar understanding. But the price of publications, as they at present issue forth, with every embellishment that can recommend them to the eye of the reader, has operated as a counter-revolution in the commonwealth of letters, and again introduced the misfortune of a manuscript age.

America will vindicate the genuine character of the PRESS, its publicity: the public will, its guide; the public good, its end. The consequence of the abolition of printing in Ireland, will be the speedy establishment of an American press, which may supply this part of Europe with cheap publications, at least until the Imperial Legislature thinks proper to prohibit an importation of such a nature. The legislature of the state of New Hampshire has passed thirty acts, of which fifteen were for incorporating library-societies in different towns of that state;—so little is it thought that a general passion for literature and study forms, on that continent, any obstacle to the speed of the plough, or the progress of commerce. In

Ireland

Ireland, the provincial-government is directing roads to be made into ſome of the mountainous and ſavage diſtricts of the iſland; but, as for any performance of promiſes to cultivate or civilize by education the long-neglected waſte of the public mind—O! if knowledge be the wing wherewith men fly to heaven, with what oſtrich-wings have the rulers of this country been furniſhed!

They have degraded the character of the preſs by methods unknown in any other nation. Inſtead of the public prints being, as they ought to be, a palæſtra for the exerciſe of literary talent, and the wreſtle of rival minds, they are turned into a ſickly peſtilential pool, which extinguiſhes every ſpark of literature, and the great inſtrument of freedom is immerſed in the very cloaca of the city. I know not how any dignified government can give countenance and ſanction to ſuch papers, except under the ſame pretence that the Popes are ſaid to give their licence to brothels, and an Emperor drew a tax from ordure.

As the Maratiſm of politics poiſoned the virtue of the Pariſian Revolution; ſo it is the contagious effluvia of corrupted minds, ſuch as penned the Hiſtory of the late Iriſh rebellion, which may be called the Maratiſm of loyalty, and which prepares us for the extinction of the preſs, by polluting it with the virus of perſonal ſcandal. Habit indeed may, in ſome meaſure, fortify us from ſuch infection, and (after waſhing our hands) we may take up, without harm, ſome of the journals of the day; but, notwithſtanding, the fair and free character of the Iriſh preſs is injured, juſt as the town of Philadelphia ſuffers from the dirt of the docks, and the filth of the common ſewers. The ſtyle of the public papers has its influence upon the manners of the country, and is again influenced by thoſe manners. They copy that tone of converſation too common among men of high ſtation, which mixes a coarſe contempt of decency with the blackguardiſm of the bar, and baniſhes from the leſſer intercourſes of life that gentlemanſhip which is equally the duty of democrat and ariſtocrat. I know no character ſo complete and conſiſtent as a perſon uniting the principles of republicaniſm with the manners of refined ariſtocracy.

I have ever liked the principles better than the perſons of democrats, their political maxims better than their private and perſonal manners;—and were I to judge of the doctrine *merely* from the diſciples—of the mind from the manners, which are nothing elſe than mind at the ſurface, I ſhould be led to conclude that the extremes of political character are apt to aſſimilate, and that democracy is for the moſt part nothing but ariſtocracy in a ſhabby coat. I ſee the ſame inſufferable pride and fatal ſelf-confidence in both parties, and I ſay with the immortal Monteſquieu, "As diſtant as heaven is from the earth, ſo is the true ſpirit of equality from that of extreme equality." O ſacred names of Liberty, Juſtice, our Country, Concord, Peace!—I ſee them written on the ſtandard of Democracy; but in the manners of the men that march under theſe banners, I find ariſtocratic ſelf-ſufficiency—ariſtocratic and excluſive party-ſpirit—ariſtocratic demeanour to menials—ariſtocratic neglect, not to ſay contempt, of the houſhold virtues, which, if not eſſential to the grand public virtues, are at leaſt their moſt amiable accompaniment, and perhaps their beſt and ſureſt guarantee.

There is a ferociouſneſs of ſpirit among the great vulgar as well as the ſmall, which equally actuates the loyaliſt and the revolutioniſt, which has much more of perſonal vengeance in its nature, than any public feeling, and which ariſing from a partial view of things, both as to the cauſes and the remedies of national evils, is to be mitigated not by the preamble of an Act of Parliament, but by an encouragement to the ſpirit of inquiry, which would inſenſibly tame the violence of our paſſions by enabling us to ſee things as they really are. We want the means of exciting *great* paſſions. We have loſt our country. It is the aſcendancy of little perſonal paſſions which are the effect of bigotry in the common people, of a domineering habit in the upper claſſes, and of groſs ignorance in both, foſtered by a partiality in the legiſlature, and a ſtrong averſion in the Catholic clergy to yield up to their laity the free exerciſe and enlarged cultivation of their own reaſon; it is to theſe cauſes we are to attribute rebellious diſpoſitions, and the barbarities that were, will be, and muſt be, conſequent upon inveterate party and religious animoſities. Education is the harp of Orpheus, which gradually mollifies the furiouſneſs of uncivilized nature, and tames the tigers of the human breaſt. If the prieſts take and keep poſſeſſion of the reaſon of mankind, I ſay they are reſponſible for the fatal effects of their paſſions. I will allow that the ſacerdotal influence in early ſtages of ſociety

society may be a necessary supplement to the defects of law and order, and if we are to be always brutes and savages, a hierarchy, or a control like that of the Jesuits in Paraguay, is the most desirable kind of government: but it is impossible in the present situation of the world to incarcerate a whole people. Were I to ask whether roads and canals be useful in a country, a smile would be the answer to the question: but it is, it seems, a serious question in the eyes of church and state, whether the common people should receive the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, which, like high roads, and internal navigation in the cultivation of the soil, serve to create and communicate social inclinations—to bring capacities into action—and to reclaim the savage nature into an immediate and marketable value. Were it the disposition of government to grant as much money as is annually voted to maintain the beggars of the metropolis, in order to make a proper establishment of parochial schools throughout Ireland, and particularly in the south and west, even this would at least soften and civilize the rising generation; and whenever I see the smallest progress made in any system of national education, common both to catholic and protestant, I shall then begin to think this Legislative Union of the two countries not made merely for military and financial purposes, but for the love of the people, the union of the different orders of the state, the prospects of peace, and the prevention of rebellion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. HAGER's derivation of the word pyramid, in p. 185, of your last Number, is too elaborate to flash conviction on his readers. It would be very unsatisfactory to deduce an Egyptian word from Greek radicals, as Dr. Hager has observed of *pur*, fire; and *puros*, wheat: but is there any greater satisfaction in seeking a name for one of the wonders of Egypt, either in Arabia, Syria, or Chaldea?

Dr. Hager rejects the derivation of pyramid from *piromi*, on account of the iota, without considering the careless mode in which all Greek writers express in their characters the words of other nations. Thus, according to their manner of spelling, Khosrou, the Persian monarch, (Cyrus) is Kôuros; Ardshir is Artaxerxes; Baal is Belus; Addir-dag is Atergatis; Ashur is Assyria; Ashdod is Azotus; Japha is Joppe; Hophra is Apries.

It cannot be doubted that the word Pharaoh, or, as some express it in our letters, Peroeh, of Josephus has the same designation as the Pirôm of Herodotus, or Peirom of Synesius. Josephus (Ant. Jud. viii. 6.) says "The title of Pharaoh was applied to the kings of Egypt from Menes to the time of Solomon, but not long afterward." According to Herodotus, (Euterpe) there were in a spacious temple at Thebes "colossal statues of the mortal* princes of Egypt, and their cotemporary high-priests, and that the priests informed him, "each of those colossal figures was a Pirômis, descended from a Pyrômis, to the number of 341." The bishop of Cyrene (Treatise on Providence) observes, "the father of Osiris and Typhon was at the same time a king, a priest, and a philosopher. The Egyptian histories also rank him among the gods: for the Egyptians are disposed to believe that many divinities reigned in succession before their country was governed by men, and before their kings were reckoned in a genealogical series by Peirom after Peirom." Synesius, in declining this word, makes the genitive case of it Peiromidos.

It is now generally understood that the pyramids were royal burying places and monuments: would it not therefore be better, without paying much attention to the Grecian mode of writing foreign words, to pursue the general analogy, according to which the names of many antient cities, temples, and monuments, are derived from their founders; and rest satisfied that those immense structures, the pyramids, were so denominated as being the works of the old Egyptian kings who were called Pharaoh's, Piromis or Piromides? If it be asked what is the meaning of the word *Pirom*, Herodotus informs us that in the Egyptian language it expresses "dignity and worth."

Bloomsbury square, W.
Oct. 20, 1801.

P. S. The Greek word *Obeliskos* literally signifies "like a spit," and so clearly marks the thing to which it is applied, that we need not surely go farther in search of a derivation. Should Dr. Hager still insist upon it that Bel is the radical of *obelos*, and that Belus taught his friends the use of the spit, perhaps neither you, nor I, Mr. Editor, will make an objection; but think ourselves obliged to the old sage for his invention.

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* Herod. and Diod. Sicul. ii. c. 3. give the statement made by the Egyptian hierophants, that their country was governed for 18000 years by gods and heroes, before any man became their king.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WALKER has, I think, clearly proved Thomson's obligations to the *Sophonisba* of Trissino, *Hist. Mem. on Ital. Trag. Append. n.* (*i*). Had it fallen within that gentleman's plan, he might have also shewn his obligations to Æschylus and Seneca. In his *Agamemnon*, he is abundantly indebted to both, particularly to the latter, whom he has servilely copied. His Egistus is as fatiguingly tedious as the Egistus of Seneca; but the ravings of his Cassandra do not exhibit any of those marks of divine inspiration, which, in the noble tragedy of Æschylus, occasionally raise the lovely prophetess above humanity. Instead of the fine, but irrelevant, description of a storm in Seneca's tragedy, Thomson has given us a description equally beautiful, and equally misplaced, of a desert island. Is it then to be wondered at, that this tragedy struggled with difficulty through the first night?

But, if Thomson had obligations to the continental stages, the stage of modern Italy is not less obliged to him. *Vide Hist. Mem. on Ital. Trag. p.* 270, *note* (*u*). The tragedy of *Zelinda*, which gained the laurel-crown in Parma, 1772, is said to be a close imitation of *Tancred and Sigismunda*.

Having mentioned the laurel-crown, permit me to ask, whether the newly created King of Etruria be the Spanish Prince who instituted that noble mode of encouraging the exertions of the Italian Tragic-Muse?

If the tragedy of *Valsei, ossia l'Eroe Scozzese*, merits the praise bestowed on it in the work alluded to above, p. 270, 271, is it not extraordinary, that it has not found a translator amongst some of the men of genius who now adorn Scotland.

Can any of your Correspondents inform me, who was the author of an *Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch*, which appeared in 1784? Or, what was the fate of Huggin's Translation of *Dante*? What was his motive for destroying the printed copies of his translation of Ariosto?

Perth, Sept. 4, 1801. Z. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading, the other day, Professor Richardson's very elegant and ingenious *Essay on the Character of Lear*, I was surprised to find, in the account of the assassination of Alessandro de' Medici, some extraordinary misrepresentations of historic facts, which could only be occasioned by the learned Professor's writing from memory. In order to afford Mr. Richardson an opportunity of correcting those errors in a future edition of his Essay, I shall take the liberty to state the facts to which I allude. "Lorenzo de' Medici wished to enjoy pre-eminence; but his *brother* Alexander, the reigning Prince, &c." Now Lorenzo, or Lorenzino de' Medici was the son of Pietro Francisco de Medici and Maria Salviati; and Alexander was the supposed natural son of Lorenzo Duke of Urbino; they could not therefore be brothers—*Vide Mem. of the House of Medici, vol. ii. p.* 176 *and* 413. Yet our elegant Essayist falls again into the same error. Having mentioned Lorenzino's motive for the assassination, he proceeds, "Thus prompted, and thus unguarded, he perpetrates the death of his *brother*." He then adds, in a strain of glowing eloquence, "He feels his blood streaming; hears him groaning in the agonies of death; beholds him convulsed in the pangs of departing life: a new set of feelings arise; the delicate accomplished courtier, who could meditate atrocious injury, cannot, without being ashamed, witness the bloody object; he remains motionless; irresolute, appalled at the deed; and, in this state of amazement, neither prosecutes his design, *nor thinks of escaping*. Thus, without struggle or opposition, *he is seized, and punished* as he deserves." Now let us hear the Historian. "No sooner was the deed done (says Dr. Robertson) than, standing astonished, and struck with horror at its atrocity he forgot in a moment all the motives which induced him to commit it; and, instead of rousing the people to recover their liberty, by publishing the death of the tyrant—instead of taking any step towards opening his own way to the dignity now vacant, he locked the door of the apartment, and, like a man bereaved of reason and presence of mind, fled, with the utmost precipitation, out of the Florentine territories." *Reign of Ch. V. vol. ii. p.* 94. Instead of immediately meeting the punishment he deserved, it was nearly ten years after Alexander's murder, that he was assassinated, in his turn, at Venice, by two of the late Duke's guards. *Hist. of the House of Medici, vol. ii. p.* 420. Mr. Richardson has, I am sure, too much liberality of mind to expect I should offer an apology for the liberty I am taking with him; I shall therefore only add,

add, that I am a warm admirer of his critical powers, and

A LOVER OF HISTORIC TRUTH.

London, Sept. 6, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the weſtern ſide of the iſland of Zante are two ſprings of bitumen, diſtant from each other about two hundred paces at moſt. They ſeem to take their riſe eaſtward, and they communicate with the ſea by the weſt. The mouths of theſe ſprings are nearly round, the larger being about twenty feet in diameter, the leſſer between ten and twelve. Within is ſeen conſtantly boiling a perfectly liquid bitumen, of very ſtrong odor. The ſurface of the bitumen is covered by a foot-depth of water, whoſe color at the ſpring-head nearly reſembles that of coffee-liquor viewed in the ſun. The water appears dormant, notwithſtanding the boiling of the bitumen: and both the one and the other conſtantly remain cold, even in the hotteſt weather. That boiling increaſes in the ſummer, and is particularly remarkable during earthquakes. Theſe two ſprings are conſidered as one of the cauſes why thoſe convulſions of nature have not always produced ſuch ravages in the iſland as there was good reaſon to apprehend. It is remarked, that the ſhocks are ever much more violent in this ſpot than in any other part of the country. If a perſon ſtamps with his foot on the ground near them, he feels the earth tremble to a conſiderable diſtance on every ſide. Frequently people hear from the ſprings a very loud ſubterraneous murmur, which ſometimes continues during whole days.

There appears reaſon to believe, as ſeveral enlightened travellers have ſuppoſed, that the whole of this tract is actually undermined, and that theſe ſprings once formed a lake which was bounded by the circumjacent mountains, and which may have been gradually filled up with the ſoil thrown down from the eminences by the ſhocks of ſucceſſive earthquakes. This opinion ſeems to derive ſupport from a paſſage of Herodotus*, who ſays, "I ſaw at Zacynthos† a lake from which bitumen iſſued in abundance. There are ſeveral of the kind: but the largeſt is ſeventy feet in circumference. The inhabitants faſten myrtle-branches to long poles, which they uſe to extract the bitumen. It has a ſtrong ſmell, and is ſuperior in quality to that of Perſia. The iſlanders dig a pit, into which they conduct the bitumen; and when they have collected a ſufficient quantity, they put it into veſſels. Whatever falls into this lake, paſſes under ground, and is afterward ſeen floating on the ſea at the diſtance of four ſtadia."

In effect, nobody has ever been able to find any bottom to thoſe ſprings; and every thing thrown into them, that was capable of ſwimming, has always been found afterward floating at ſea. About the month of April they begin to fill with bitumen, ſo as even to overflow. It is then that the peaſants collect it; in doing which, they purſue nearly the ſame proceſs as their anceſtors in the time of Herodotus. Inſtead of poles and myrtle-branches, they more conveniently uſe buckets. To the pit deſtined for the reception of the bitumen, they add a ſmall channel to drain off the water, which runs down to the ſea. After this, the bitumen is put into kegs or ſkins, each containing about a hundred and fifty pounds weight.

The water taken from theſe ſprings is limpid: that of the greater is very ſalt, and retains a ſtrong ſcent of the bitumen: the water of the leſſer is ſweet, and has very little ſmell. It is uſed by the neighbouring peaſants as a medicine, which often proves efficacious againſt the fevers to which they are ſubject. It facilitates digeſtion, and purges without fatiguing the frame. Employed in venereal complaints, it promotes copious urine and abundant perſpiration. It dries up and cicatriſes internal ſores which are the conſequence of that diſtemper. It has alſo been ſucceſsfully uſed for the ſcurvy by Engliſh mariners viſiting the iſle in queſt of the Corinth raiſin. The Greeks uſe it for their common drink, even when in perfect health.

The Zantiots employ the bitumen from thoſe ſprings, mixed with an equal quantity of tar, in the building and repairing of their barques. The bitumen, when dried in the ſun, is extremely binding and tenacious. A convincing proof of this appears on the very ſpot where it is collected: the ſtones that form the circuit of the pit into which the peaſants pour it, are ſo ſtrongly cemented together by the bitumen dropped on them, that they may more eaſily be broken than ſeparated. Such, no doubt, was the nature of the bitumen employed as a cement in the conſtruction of the celebrated walls of Babylon.

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* Melpom.

† The ancient name of Zante.

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"SEE," said the Mother of the Gracchi, to a Roman lady—she happened to be a lady of high distinction, of a patrician family: so indeed was Cornelia, but she had married a plebeian—The lady had called on Cornelia for the single purpose of dazzling her eyes, with the display of a diamond-necklace, which she had that morning received from her husband.—She was the childless wife of the Edile Lucretius Vespillo. Cornelia, at that time, had two boys. The necklace was now disclosed. Cornelia requested her guest to wait a while. The boys were sent for. They entered without bowing their heads—they ran to their mother—Tiberius took her by the hand; Caius clasped his arms around her neck. She pressed him to her heart: and, "See! (said the mother of the Gracchi) These are my jewels; this is my necklace." The lady put her's in the casket, and, with a sort of smile, hastily took leave. Cornelia remained at home.

Happy, or hapless, mother! which shall I call thee? Daughter of Scipio the first Africanus, and mother-in-law of Scipio the second Africanus, and better than both, as the first wish of thy heart is to be called mother of the Gracchi! But, of thy twelve children, nine have died in infancy, or early youth; and of those remaining, Tiberius shall be the buckler of the people, and thy Caius, now caressing thee, shall be the sword of the people—in vain—for the people will, in the last extremity, desert them. They shall be murdered by Romans—their mangled bodies shall float upon the Tiber. Hapless mother! I was about to say—but thy awful magnanimity, thy matron dignity, repress me. I still see thee happy; and when thou hearest of the sanctuaries in which thy darling sons were slain, I see thee exclaiming, with elevated arms—"They were tombs worthy of the Gracchi!"

For what were these men slain? They were slain for attempting to preserve the genuine spirit of the constitution, and for wishing to make the happiness of the mass of the people a foundation for the safety of the state. Rome was split into two parties; parties which divide the world at this moment—the rich and the poor. All other distinctions are nominal: this alone is real. Strange as it ought to sound, the people were obliged to act as a party, and the commonwealth was a monopoly. The rich, by various means, got possession of the lands destined by the constitution and the law for the support of the poor, and purchased by the sweat of blood. They were not only dispossessed of their property, but they were not even suffered to cultivate as labourers the ground they had held as proprietors. Slaves were preferred to citizens—aliens to natives.

Tiberius, one of the jewels of Cornelia, had then attained to manhood: and a man he was most pure in private life; ripe in the powers of his mind; fixed in the purposes of his heart; adorned with every virtue which nature in her bounty, and education in her care, could pour down on the head of humanity. "Antistia (said the president of the senate, on entering his house) I have just now promised our daughter Claudia in marriage."—"Why in such haste (said the alarmed mother) have you promised her to Tiberius Gracchus!" This young man had just returned from the siege of Numantia, where the great Scipio (accursed be such greatness!) had, with the help of 60,000 men, cooped-up and starved 4000 brave men, only for refusing to be slaves; for fighting in defence of their wives, their children, and their liberty; which in despair of maintaining, they set fire to their own houses, and every living creature dying by famine, fire, or the sword, left the victor of Numantia nothing to triumph over but a name. Scipio felt as a Roman—Tiberius as a man "Joyless triumph," said he to himself, "that can boast only of battles. He has acquired a name for destroying men who would die rather than be slaves. Be it my better ambition to emancipate slaves who wish to be men!"

He had crossed Hetruria. He had seen the fields without other husbandmen and labourers than aliens and slaves; with no affection for the republic; with no interest in its preservation; with no encouragement to have children; without means of educating them. He returned to Rome. He ascended the rostrum.

"The wild beasts of Italy," said he (he began in the high tone of strenuous liberty) "the wild beasts have, at least, the shelter of the den and the cave. The people who have exposed their lives in your defence are allowed nothing but the light and air. These are the gifts of the gods: on earth they have nothing. They wander up-and-down with their wives and little ones, without the comfort and consolation of a home. Our generals mock the soldiery. They exhort them before battle to fight for their sepulchres, and household-gods. Where are *they?* among all this

number of Romans, who has a domeſtic-altar? Who, at this hour, poſſeſſes the burial-place of his fathers? They live, they fight, they die, to maintain you and yours in ſuperfluities that ſatiate; in luxuries that ſicken; and the Roman people are ſtyled Conquerors of the Globe, in which they have not a ſingle foot of ground, except that which they ſtand on in the day of battle.

"I wiſh to revive thoſe regulations, which may, at one ſtroke, deſtroy indigence and ambition—on the one part, the power of corrupting, on the other, the inclination to be corrupted. I wiſh to cruſh the heads of that monſtrous ariſtocracy, which, ſooner or later, will conduct us to monarchical deſpotiſm. It is an equalized diſtribution of lands which raiſes a nation to power, and gives ſtrength to its armies. Every individual has then an intereſt in the defence of his country. The avarice of ſome, and the profuſion of others, have made our country the property of a few. Our ſoldiers are therefore few. Our citizens are few. The ſlaves, and artificers of luxury to the new proprietors occupy the whole: a cowardly and abject population, corrupted by a luxurious city, corrupted by the arts they profeſs; without any country; with little to keep, and little to loſe. I do not wiſh to make the poor rich, but to ſtrengthen the republic by an increaſe of uſeful members. I wiſh not an equality, but an equability of property, that the laws ſhould not complot with the wealthy againſt the weak, but ſhould tend, in an oppoſite direction, to counterbalance inordinate wealth, to promote the circulation of happineſs through the whole community; to put a ſtaff into the hand of indigence, which may ſupport it under the burthen. If property be in itſelf power, why add to it the power of government? A republic for the rich! A country for the edile, the quæſtor, the knights, the ſenators, the conſuls! Liberty for the civil mercenary! for as ſuch I account theſe fingering artiſts, and theſe hireling labourers of the land. The milk of our common mother is bitter in their mouths. We are become aliens in our own country. He who has not a portion of land can ſcarcely be ſaid to have a country. Sweet is the poſſeſſion of the leaſt ſpot of cultivable ground. Sweet to ſay: There is a fixed fortune for my family. I planted thoſe trees; I trained up thoſe vines. There, in that hallowed ſpot is the burial-place of my fathers; there ſhall I one day repoſe by their ſide. He it is, the cultivator of his own ground, who is tyed to his country by the heart-ſtrings, who is always willing as able to defend it, and who alone can maintain you all in pecuniary opulence, by the ſuperfluity of his ſolid and ſubſtantial wealth. Thoſe miſerable artiſans, thoſe heart-broken hirelings, are men, and as ſuch I pity them; their fate I deplore; but Romans I cannot call them. Their morals are to ſell themſelves to the higheſt bidder. Their health is poiſoned by confinement, or exceſſive and irregular labour. Their happineſs is precarious and fortuitous. Their touch contaminates, and their ſuffrage is infamy.

"I demand the enforcement of the Licinian law, limiting to five hundred acres the proprietor of the conquered lands. I demand this for the ſake of the rich as well as the poor; for the honour, ſtability, and true intereſt of the republic; and (why ſhould I conceal it?) for my own glory. Octavius, my colleague and friend, you are a wealthy man. You are a proprietor of theſe lands, and you therefore reſiſt my purpoſe. Will you accept of my perſonal fortune (would it were on this account larger) as a compenſation for what you may loſe by the execution of the law? Believe me, you travel by a clandeſtine road to power. I wiſh to travel the high road with my equals. Virtue is the ſtrength, as well as glory, of manhood. It is the conquering and unconquerable genius of the Roman Republic."

The faction of the rich behaved like the wife of Veſpillo. Calumny began to diſtil her poiſon (for ſuch is the lot of thoſe who dare be ſingularly good). "'Tis envy of Scipio;" ſaid one: "'Tis his mother's ambition," ſaid another. "He is a diſturber of the public *peace*," ſaid Naſica. "He is ſeditious (whiſpered Cicero); for he has rebelled from the party of the ſenate."—Cicero, that fine genius! that common ſoul! always agitated about himſelf, and who would ſave the republic, that he might boaſt of the action. "Let us aſſaſſinate his character!" ſaid thoſe of high diſtinction. "Let us aſſaſſinate himſelf!" cried their hirelings. He carried a dagger under his robe, but the ſhining point was expoſed to view, and ſeemed to ſay—Let me die in honourable defence, not by the treachery of an aſſaſſin.

He perſevered in the cauſe of patriotiſm with unabating ardour. He got a law paſſed for leſſening the number of years that ſoldiers were obliged to ſerve; another law for eſtabliſhing the laſt appeal to the people; another law for dividing the judicial power between the knights and the ſenate,

ſenate, which before was judge in its own cauſe. In fine, he deſired the tribuneſhip a ſecond year, to ratify theſe laws, and put them in action.

On the day of election he was about to repair to the capitol. Unlucky omens were reported. He had embarked in the cauſe of his country. Cornelia trembled, and was ſilent. He haſtened to the aſſembly. The people burſt into ſhouts of applauſe. One of his friends ruſhed through the crowd—"The ſenators have conſpired to murder you"—"Then gird up your gowns, and ſtand on your defence as well as unarmed men can."—"People (cries he) your defenders are in danger. This head is in danger"—and he touched it with his hand. The people fled. "He demands a crown," ſaid an informer, and hurried with the news to the ſenate. Naſica, a great land-holder, and proprietor of men, flaming with wrath, cries, "Let thoſe who regard the republic, and the public-peace, follow me." The ſenate, their clients, and ſlaves, armed with clubs, ran furiouſly to the capitol. They broke through the puſillanimous populace (they were not a people), ſlew three hundred, and murdered Tiberius.

The ſenate of Rome firſt ſpilled the blood of the Roman people—firſt had recourſe to arms and ſlaughter, and aſſaſſinated, before the Temple of Jupiter, a magiſtrate whom the law had declared ſacred and inviolable. The dead body of Tiberius Gracchus was thrown into the Tiber. The people beheld it. The wife of the Edile Lucretius Veſpillo paſſed by—"Lo! (ſhe ſaid) one of the jewels of Cornelia."

Cornelia had ſtill another—it was Caius.

F. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* JOURNEY *from* COPENHAGEN *to* HAMBURG, &c.

(*Concluded from page* 208.)

THE *free** imperial city of *Hamburg* is divided into the Old and the New Town; the ſituation of the former is on low ground, but that of the latter is rather elevated. The fortifications, which envelope the city, are good; but the works are not what an engineer would call very ſtrong: there are generally one hundred cannon, of large calibre, mounted; theſe are fine braſs pieces, and, with about four hundred more in the arſenal, would, with a well-diſciplined garriſon, make a formidable defence againſt an enemy; but, for obvious reaſons, there would be great danger in admitting a *well-diſciplined garriſon* into Hamburg, and, without it, nothing effectual could be done. The ramparts, which are planted with rows of trees, are very broad, and have good roads for carriages and foot-paſſengers, where any perſon is at liberty to ride or walk; they extend round the city, and are in circumference about five miles. The number of gates* is ſix; they are called as follow: 1ſt. The *Altona-thor*, ſo called becauſe it leads to that town, from which it is diſtant about one mile and a half; the *Dam-thor*; the *Diech*-(Ang. Dyke) *thor*, and the *Stein-thor*, each of which leads to different parts of the country; theſe are the principal gates: the remaining two are ſmaller ones, of little conſequence: they are called the *Brock*-(Ang. Brook) *thor*, which is ſcarcely ever uſed but in the winter, when ſledges are in uſe; and the *Sand-thor*, by which the maſters, &c. of veſſels lying in the harbour go out in the evening to their ſhips.

This city, ſituated chiefly on the river Elbe, and partly on the Alſter and the Bille, is ſeventy miles from the ſea. The Old Town is interſected by canals, over which there are a great number of bridges. Many of the ſtreets are broad and handſome: the beſt are the *Admiralty-ſtraſſe* (i. e. ſtreet), the *Neuenwall ſtraſſe*, the *Rödings-markt*, and the *Groſſen-bliechen*. The *Rödings-markt* is a broad ſtreet; it has a canal in the middle, with cranes fixed on each ſide, for the purpoſe of landing the goods, which are brought up in ſmall craft from the ſhips lying in the harbour; by which means the goods are landed at the merchant's door, which is very convenient in a place where ſo much trade is carried on as in Hamburg. The deſcription of the *Rödings-markt* will ſerve for that of moſt of the large ſtreets in the Old Town. The houſes of the principal inhabitants are built of brick; they are ſix or ſeven ſtories high, and very large, but not commodious, a principal part of them being occupied by halls and ſtaircaſes. They are ſometimes furniſhed in an elegant ſtyle, but not frequently; for, though the furniture is always coſtly, yet little taſte is generally ſhewn in the ſelec-

* Is it not a Soleciſm to call that city *free*, the freedom of which is liable, at any time, to be violated with impunity by its neighbours on either ſide?

* Dytch *Thörer*, ſingular *Thor*, pronounced *Dore*.

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tion and appropriation of it. Trees are planted in the large ſtreets; for the Hamburgers, like the Dutch, are fond of the *rus in urbe*; ſtill the latter have the advantage, as their houſes are painted light green, or other colours pleaſing to the eye, which give them a light and airy appearance, beſide which, they keep them perfectly clean and neat on the outſide, which is not always the caſe in this city. The inhabitants of the Old Town are ſubject to one inconvenience in the winter, when the wind blows ſtrong from the weſtward; at that time, their cellars (warehouſes under ground) are often filled with water, which does great damage to the goods contained in them. On this occaſion, if it happens in the night, the inhabitants are warned of the overflow of the river by the firing of cannon, at which ſignal, thoſe who ſleep in the cellars make their eſcape, elſe many would be drowned in their beds, which has frequently happened. The pavement is of ſmall flint-ſtones, which are very diſagreeable to the foot-paſſenger; and, there being no diſtinction between the foot-path and the carriage-road, the unfortunate pedeſtrian is ſubject to many interruptions, and, what is worſe, is often in danger of being ſeriouſly hurt: if he be not lucky enough to preſs himſelf behind one of the ſmall ſtone-poſts, with which the fronts of the houſes are *ornamented*, he will ſtand a chance of being much annoyed, as the coachmen drive through the ſtreets with great impetuoſity, and make a point, if poſſible, of diſtreſſing every perſon on foot.

None of the churches, or other public buildings, in this city, are ſufficiently ſtriking with reſpect to their architecture, or their inſide ornaments, to demand a particular deſcription. The church called the Groſſen St. Michel (*Ang.* Great St. Michael), is the handſomeſt; its ſteeple is very high, and it is built in an airy ſituation, on high ground, in the New Town: beſides this, St. Peter's, St. Catherine's, St. Nicholas's, St. James's, and the Dome Church, are all handſome buildings. In other parts of Germany, the Dome Church is the cathedral, but here it belongs to the Hanoverians; in it a fair is held every year about Chriſtmas. Neither the Calviniſts, nor the Roman Catholics, are allowed churches, nor are the Jews permitted to have a ſynagogue, no religion being tolerated by the government but Lutheraniſm. The Engliſh are indeed allowed a meeting-houſe, which is called the Engliſh houſe: the want of a church, or place of worſhip, would be no obſtacle to their reſiding at Hamburg, as they appear to be ſufficiently aware that they "cannot ſerve both God and Mammon;" they would therefore content themſelves with knowing that they have at leaſt *one* object of worſhip, and that the *one* which is productive of the moſt perſonal advantage to themſelves. The Senate-houſe, the Bank, and the Exchange, are ſituated near each other, almoſt in the centre of the city; the two former are of ancient-architecture; the latter is partly covered by a range of warehouſes, under which the merchants crowd together in wet-weather. But the building moſt worthy the attention of the man of benevolence is the Orphan-houſe: this is a ſpacious ſquare brick-building, ſituated in the *Admiralty-ſtraſſe*, in the New Town; by this public inſtitution, which appears to be extremely well conducted, a great number of orphans of both ſexes are educated and provided for, and, when of a proper age, put out to trade or ſervice. There are about ſix hundred children conſtantly reſident in this houſe.

This city has two theatres, the one German, the other French; they are both well attended, and the performances are above mediocrity; on the latter ſtage, *Madame Chevalier* is the principal actreſs.

The number of hotels, taverns, coffee-houſes, and *reſtorateurs*, is great. Strangers, whoſe ſtay is intended to be but ſhort, are better accommodated at a hotel, than at private lodgings; but then the expence, as in other large cities, is in proportion*. The coffee-houſes are numerouſly attended by the merchants about noon, who at this time generally take a cup of coffee, a glaſs of liquor, or *ein ſnaps*†, and ſmoke a pipe till 'change time, which is at two o'clock. Theſe houſes have generally one or two billiard-tables, as the Germans and French are very fond of this game: but

* One piece of advice it may be neceſſary to give the *unexperienced* Engliſh traveller (though we ſeldom meet with an Engliſh traveller, who will himſelf anſwer to this deſcription): that is, never to go to any tavern, hotel, or coffee-houſe, in a foreign country, which is kept by one of his own countrymen; ſhould he not feel himſelf inclined to take my advice *à priori*, he will find perhaps, *to his coſt*, that even experience itſelf may, ſometimes, *be bought too dear*.

† This is a vulgariſm for a glaſs of French brandy, better elucidated by referring to a ſignificant expreſſion of the lower claſs of people in London, who call a glaſs of gin *a flaſh of lightning*.

few reſpectable merchants are ſeen at them in the middle of the day.

Beſides the uſual walk on the ramparts, there is the *Jun fern Steig* (Ang. the Young Maidens' Walk), which is planted with trees, and on one ſide has a handſome row of houſes; it is ſituated nearly at one extremity of the city, on a fine piece of water, called the Inner Alſter, which is here very broad, and forms a reſervoir: this walk runs up towards that part of the ramparts in which is the *Dam-thor*; the Engliſh call it the Ladies-walk. It is very much frequented by the younger part of the *beau-monde*, and is, in fine weather, really a pleaſant *promenade*. There are ſeveral tea-drinking houſes in the neighbourhood of the city, which are reſorted to in ſummer every Sunday evening, by the trades-people and their families; dancing is allowed at theſe houſes, and this amuſement is the principal one of this claſs of people: I wiſh it were in my power to ſay, that the amuſements of the higher claſſes are as innocent—but of theſe I ſhall preſently have occaſion to ſpeak.

The markets in Hamburg are well ſupplied with butcher's meat, poultry, butter, eggs, and vegetables, and in ſummer with fiſh, which, particularly turbot, may then be bought very cheap. Beef and mutton are nearly as good as in England, but veal and pork are very inferior; meat is ſold by the pound, which is about ſeventeen ounces Engliſh (100 Hamburg pounds weighing 107 Engliſh pounds nearly). The price of meat, and of proviſions in general, except fiſh, was always high; but ſince this has been ſo much the reſort of the emigrants from France, every article of this kind has become exorbitantly dear. The bread, both white and brown, or rather black, is unadulterated; the Germans almoſt without exception prefer the latter; the white bread is moſtly eaten by the French and Engliſh. Fruit is not plentiful, except ſtrawberries and cherries; the apples uſed here are ſcarce, this fruit being chiefly imported from France. In Altona, all the neceſſaries of life are much cheaper than they are here.

This city is not particularly diſtinguiſhed for its manufactories, except for that of refined ſugar, in which the Hamburgers certainly excel: there are a great number of ſugar-houſes, and the ſugar-bakers' journeymen are eſtimated at ſeven or eight thouſand. There are ſeveral breweries; the beer is light and good for preſent uſe, but it will not keep.

The great commerce of this city is ſo well known that it needs no deſcription, I ſhall therefore only make a remark on the character of thoſe through whoſe hands it paſſes. The minds of every claſs of men, and of almoſt every individual of the different claſſes, from the burgomaſter to the loweſt barrow-man, ſeem to be abſorbed in *gain*. The old maxim of "*Get money*" &c. appears here to be completely exemplified, and the proviſo of "Get it honeſtly, *if you can*," is ſeldom brought to their recollection; for the aſſociation of their ideas is ſuch, that it generally leads them to the *end*, without allowing them to be very ſcrupulous about the *means* by which it may be attained. In fact, (as has been well obſerved), "body and ſoul, muſcles and heart, are equally ſhrivelled up by a thirſt of gain, and the character of the *man* ſeems to be completely loſt in that of the *Hamburger**."

If my information be correct, the executive and legiſlative government of this city is compoſed of a prætor, four burgomaſters, four ſyndics, twenty-four burghers, and four ſecretaries, but the latter are only recorders of the acts of government. All the offices, except that of the prætor, are for life: he is choſen yearly; his office is nearly ſimilar to that of the Lord Mayor of London. Of the twenty-four burghers or ſenators, twelve are graduates, and twelve are merchants—Dytch *Kaufmanns*; this title, which would be treated with the greateſt contempt only twenty miles from Hamburg, is here one of the higheſt that a man can have†.

The inhabitants are reckoned at 140,000, but this number fluctuates; before the French Revolution, it did not exceed 100,000: ſince that period, crowds of emigrants have fixed their abode here, and the commerce of the city has been extended to an unparalleled degree. One cauſe which operates in favour of the population of Hamburg is the eaſe with which a foreigner may be made a burgher:

* See Mary Wollſtonecraft's admirable "Letters written during a ſhort Reſidence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark."

† In Germany, and in the northern parts of the Continent, every man, whatever his ſituation may be, has a title prefixed to his name, the reſpectable appellation of *gentleman*, ſo much uſed (and ſometimes ſo much abuſed) in England, is here unknown. Every man is here the *Baron* ———, the *Profeſſeur* ———, the *Agent* ———, the *Kaufmann* ———, the *Advocat* ———, &c. &c. and if his title be not known, S. T. (*Salva Titula*) is prefixed to the addreſs of a letter, &c. This latter mode is chiefly uſed in Denmark and Sweden.

for

for this purpose, it is only requisite to appear at the Senate-house on a public-day, and then take the oaths to the city; a person then becomes a citizen of Hamburg without any further trouble, except that of paying the fees, which amount to about 200 current marks (i. e. 15*l.* sterling). It is absolutely necessary that a person who intends to trade should become a citizen, as he cannot carry on any business in his own name (except for a short time) till he be such. On a burgher's quitting Hamburg, he is obliged to leave one-tenth of his property in the city. Great numbers of adventurers, both Scotch and English, are daily made burghers of this city; and it is not being too severe to say, that, with some few exceptions, they do little credit to the countries which claim their nativity. Hamburg swarms with Jews, particularly the New Town; in the Old Town, their residence is generally in or about the *Drinkwall straße* and the *Altenwall-straße*. The character generally attributed to the Jews in other countries, that of low cunning, is not particularly confined to this race of people here—I doubt whether most of the Hamburgers do not possess every characteristic attributed (often erroneously) to the persecuted Jew, without having, like him, the plea of necessity to urge in their excuse, and without his inoffensiveness of manners to palliate their conduct.

The police of this city is good; and a robbery attended with any atrocities is seldom heard of. The system of *espionage* is here carried to a great extent; but, on this subject, perhaps the less that is said the better! Four newspapers are published daily, the principal of which are the *Hamburg Correspondenten*, and the *Gazette d'Hamburg*; but none of them, except the former, can be depended on for authenticity of intelligence. There is a public-library here, called the *Harmonie*, on an extensive scale; but literature meets with little encouragement. I had almost forgot to mention, as it is so common that it does not strike the attention of a person accustomed to German manners, that high and low, rich and poor, in every city, town, and village, are always smoking: the pipe is hardly ever out of their mouth, except when they are asleep; they sometimes smoke in bed at night, and often before they rise in the morning.

Next to commerce, the delight of the Hamburgers, particularly of the higher classes, is in grand entertainments, which continue a long time, and at which they make an ostentatious display of wealth and luxury: at these times, card-playing is always introduced: *l'ombre* and whist are the games generally played, at which they bet high, and often large sums of money are lost and won; in this they are imitated by the middling class of merchants, who, in all that is licentious, tread close at the heels of those above them. Since the French have been here, *rouge et noir* tables and pharo banks have shewn themselves; but these species of gambling are discountenanced by the magistrates. The manners of the emigrants here, many of whom are of the *ci-devant* French *noblesse*, are a striking contrast to those of the money-getting Hamburger. To conclude, in Hamburg there is as much sensuality, as much gross debauchery, and as small a portion of *true happiness*, as is to be found in any part of the world. Let the philosopher speculate upon this, my province is only to describe the effects which are produced by wealth, on men of uncultivated minds and uncontrolled desires.

If it is thought that I have been harsh in the above Sketch of the Hamburgers, I beg it may be recollected, that I disclaim all *personality* in my narrative; that I have spoken *generally*; and, that I believe, in the city of Hamburg there will be found many exceptions to the characters which I have delineated.

After crossing the Elbe, you arrive at Haarburg, a small town in Hanover. The journey to Cuxhaven is performed in a coach or an open carriage, according to the inclination of the traveller*—the distance is seventy miles—and for a coach and two horses the expence is about 30 specie dollars (i. e. 7*l.* 10*s.* sterling). The time taken in travelling (if the traveller does not sleep at an inn on the road) is, in summer, about eighteen hours; in that season of the year, the roads are not very bad, though sandy.

Ritsbuttle (Dytch *Ritzenbüttel*) is a small town, containing about two hundred houses; it is half a mile from Cuxhaven; it has a castle, which is garrisoned by Hanoverians. The port of Cuxhaven at present belongs to the English. The road for foot-passengers, from Ritzbuttle to Cuxhaven, is on a causeway, raised about eight feet from the carriage-road; being

* I am informed that there are now stage-waggons established on this road, which were very much wanted; the charge of travelling in them is moderate. In summer, they are twenty-four hours on the journey, and in winter nearly three days, as the roads at that season are almost impassable.

made

made of clay, it is, in wet-weather, dirty and slippery beyond description. The road for carriages is a very bad one. Half way between Ritzbuttle and Cuxhaven is the Commodore's house; it is a neat cottage, painted white, and the pleasantest-looking house that we had seen for some time. The port of *Cuxhaven* has only two or three little hovels, and a windmill, near it, and hardly a tree is to be seen. The passengers, who go by the packets, reside, during their stay on shore, at Ritzbuttle; the best accommodations there, for those who do not regard the expence, is at the English tavern, which is kept by a civil man, of the name of Miles: he may be recollected by some Englishmen, as he was formerly a waiter at Mays's Tavern*, near the Planket in Ostend. The wind being foul, we resided a few days at a small house kept by a shopkeeper in the town, where our expences were moderate. The packets usually leave Cuxhaven on Thursdays and Sundays; the expence of an order to be received on board is 12s. 6d. The order is obtained from the agent of the English-packets, resident at Ritzbuttle. The passage on board the packet cost four guineas for each person. Having a fair wind, on the 16th of May, 1796, we bade adieu to the Continent, and in forty hours landed at Yarmouth.

And now, Mr. Editor, it only remains for me to thank you for the space which you have allowed me to take up in your Magazine, and to assure you that I feel myself much obliged by your indulgence. I should be happy, if, from the few materials in my possession, I could have rendered this *Sketch* more interesting; but, such as it is, it will give me much gratification, if it should be the means of conveying a small portion of information and entertainment to your readers. I am, Sir,

Hackney, Your's, &c.
Sept. 6, 1801. ROBERT STEVENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following facts appear of so singular and almost incredible a nature, that I think necessary to apprise the reader that they are extracted from the "*Voyage Historique, Littéraire, et Pittoresque, dans les Iles et Possessions ci-devant Vénetiennes du Levant.*" After having barely added that the scene of the phenomena here described is the isle of Cephalonia, I proceed to the narrative.

"I was (says the author) at the country-seat of one of the chiefs of the isle, and drank every morning a glass of goat's milk. The Greek who supplied me with that beverage had accustomed a goat to come into my apartment, where she suffered herself to be milked in return for a few handfuls of Corinth raisins which I gave her.

"One day, I accidently perceived that the teeth of the goat were all of a very beautiful yellow hue, inclining to the color of gold. I immediately opened the animal's mouth, and rubbed her teeth: but the rubbing only rendered them more brilliant. This discovery was to me extremely interesting: and I would certainly not have exchanged my goat for the famed Amalthæa, although the latter had the honor of giving milk to the Master of the Thunder. I made my host acquainted with my adventure, expressing to him the great pleasure it had given to me. He replied that my goat was not the only one remarkable for gilded teeth: and he proved the truth of his assertion by conducting me to an inclosed meadow where I saw above two hundred of those animals, which all exhibited the same phænomenon. They were much fatter than any I had seen in other parts of the isle, and yielded milk in greater abundance, and of superior quality.

"A very sensible and enlightened physician, with whom I discoursed of these facts, showed me, by way of answer, a gold ring, of which one part appeared to me to be silver; observing to me that the white color was only a wash, but so strong that the most violent friction was incapable of diminishing it. He told me, that, returning once from Santa-Maura to Cephalonia, he cast anchor on the coast of a rocky uninhabited islet, about eleven or twelve leagues distant from the latter of those two islands; that, having landed, he amused himself by collecting plants on the rock, and filled a handkerchief with them. After his return to the barque, which unfortunately was not at his sole disposal, and when he was already advanced on his voyage, he was extremely astonished to observe that the gold ring which he wore on his finger appeared almost entirely silver. He rubbed it, but to no purpose. This

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* I am sorry to remark, that this house at Ostend was the only solitary instance which I have met with on the Continent of an inn kept by one of my own countrymen, where no imposition was practised. I was at Ostend in the year 1791, and again in 1793 and 1794, and I invariably found that Mays would rather lose money himself than impose upon his customers: yet this man was a *smuggler*.

transmutation powerfully excited his curiosity. Attributing it to the virtue of some of the plants growing on that islet, he immediately began to rub another gold ring with each of those which he had gathered; but he had the mortification to find himself destitute of the particular plant which had produced so wonderful an effect. He earnestly wished to return to the islet, and made the proposal to his fellow-passengers and to the skipper: but they, stupid ignorant beings who felt no curiosity for the wonders of nature, refused to comply with his wishes."

Such, Mr. Editor, is the account given by a writer who does not, in other parts of his work, appear to deal in romance, and who resided many years in the Greek islands in a public character. That many of your readers will treat the whole as a fable, I have not a doubt. For my own part, I do not profess implicitly to believe it: yet, when I consider how various and unaccountable the wonders of nature, I should deem it presumption to condemn the story as false, merely because it surpasses my comprehension. At all events—whether the mischievous plant can ever again be discovered which deteriorates gold to silver—I suppose the truth or falsity of the other circumstance may easily be ascertained by some of our Levant-traders, who may, upon enquiry, learn whether the isle of Cephalonia really does contain goats with gilded teeth; and, if it does, whether they be a particular race of goats which enjoy that distinction by hereditary descent, or whether any common white-toothed goat, after having fed during a certain period in a particular pasture, has the color of its teeth changed to a golden hue.

Nov. 26. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(Continued from Page 101.)

DACTYLE.

THIS way of spelling is adopted by Johnson; but it is more usual to omit the final *e*, and to write *dactyl*, which better accords with pronunciation. It would have been convenient for the memory, if all our names of poetic feet had themselves been examples of the feet designated. In this case, we must have written Pyrric, Iamb, Trochy, Tribrachys, Anapæst, Dactylus, Spondee, Molosse, &c.

Dado.—Dado signifies *a die* in Italian. It is therefore (1) a *square* compartment in wainscotting, and (2) any compartment, whether square or oblong. Mr. Mason defines it "the plain part of a side of a room between the base and a cornice." My carpenter says it is never applied to "the plain part of a side of a room" above the wainscotting and below the cornish, unless the wall be divided into pannels; but that it is applied to "the plain part of a side of a room" above the foot-board, and below the cornish of the wainscotting. It seems then applicable only to framed spaces.

Death-practised.—A compound word, which ought to mean *practised in death*, and might suit a bad physician, a good general, or an old carronade. The use of it by Shakespeare was an abuse, even in Shakespeare's time, when *practise* meant *mal-practice*.

Decanter.—This every-day word does mean, as Mr. Mason observes, "a glass vessel for holding decanted liquor:" it is, however, an anomalous word. *Decanter* ought to signify *he who decants*; as *giver*, he who gives; *skinker*, he who pours out; *drinker*, he who drinks: it ought to be nearly synonimous with butler.

And how should the recipient of decanted liquor have been called? In order to ascertain this point, recourse must be had to the technical Latin of those alchemists or chemists, out of whose writings the word has slidden into use. I have read many a page of Lord Bacon in order to find it, but in vain. I cannot read Van Helmont and Paracelsus. Was it perhaps *decantatorium*? If so, it would be better to write *decantor*, or *decantory*.

Decard.—An anomalous word properly superseded by *discard*: the like may be said of *decrown*, which is superseded by *discrown*.

Defoul.—A hybrid coinage of Spenser's, neither English, nor of any other language: perhaps it is a mere error of the printer, and the poet wrote *yfouled*, the old past participle formed with the augment.

Defray.

Here, in this bottle, said the sorry maid,
I put the tears of my contrition,
Till to the brim I have it full *defrayed*.

In this passage of the Fairy Queen (b. vi. c. 8. st. 24.) says Mr. Mason, *to defray* means *to fill up*, which is a Gallicism. Why not call it an impurity, a blunder? Gallicisms may be worthy of imitation. There is no instance in French of the verb *defrayer* having any such signification. According to Menage, its etymon

etymon is *fredum*, which, in the laws of the Lombards, signifies the fine imposed for sedition. Seditious persons were often abetted by men of consequence, who paid the fine for them. Such employers were said *defredare, to fine for* their underlings. Hence *to defray* always signifies to bear the charges of another.

Dilatante.—One would attribute to the printer this symptom of illiterature, were not the word arranged before *Dilatability*. Read *Dilettante*.

Disbowel.—This word, being regularly compounded of *dis* and *bowel*, is certainly good English, and signifies, if one may repeat Mr. Mason's somewhat coarse definition, "to gut." Spenser compares Rome to

A great oak dry and dead.
Yet clad with reliques of some trophies old,
That half *disbowel'd* lies above the ground,
Showing her wreathed roots.

It is become the more necessary to remind English writers of the existence and legitimacy of this word, as Mr. Burke has vitiously employed in its stead the word *embowel*, which is regularly compounded of *in* and *bowel*, and signifies just the reverse; as *to embowel sausage-meat*. To *disbowel* is to take out bowels; to *embowel* is to put into bowels; and to *disembowel* is to take out that which has been put into bowels.

Mr. Burke writes thus in his Reflections:

"In England we have not yet been completely *embowelled* of our natural entrails."

He was probably misled by the carelessness of Dr. Johnson, who defines *embowel* "to eviscerate;" in consequence of misunderstanding three out of the four authorities adduced in his own Dictionary.

Spenser understood and used the word aright:

He, with his dreadful instrument of ire,
Thought sure have pounced him to powder soft,
Or deep *embowel'd* in the earth entire.

where the meaning is "put into the bowels of the earth."

In like manner the word is used by Shakespeare:

Imbowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then in blood by noble Percy lie.

where the meaning is "put into the bowels of the earth," "buried;" and certainly not, as Johnson supposes, "exenterated:"

Of such brutality Prince Henry was incapable.

In like manner, the word is used by Milton:

The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore.

where the noise is metaphorically described as introducing itself *into* the bowels of the air, and tearing them.

The passage from Philips is quaint and unclear: he talks of—"minerals that th' embowell'd earth displays"—meaning, apparently, "minerals which within its bowels the earth displays." The other passage from Shakespeare I know not where to seek: if it occurred in Richard II. or Henry VIII. and related to the Lollards, or the Protestants, one might with propriety say,

The schools,
Embowell'd of *their* doctrine, have left off
The wholesome lore.

meaning the schools, or universities, "which have received into their bowels the new doctrines." And thus every one of Dr. Johnson's cases would be a precedent against his definition.

Disputable.—Disputable signifies *able to be disputed, controvertible*: it is vitiously used for *disputatious* in the adduced passage from As You Like It. Dictionaries cannot be worse employed than in preserving authorities for the abuse of words, without any accompanying asterisk of reprobation. The use of *distrain* for *constrain* by Fairfax, or of *distroubled* for *troubled* by Spenser, is no less exceptionable.

Dizzard.—Once it was very common to form personal substantives descriptive of character by adding the syllable *ard*, which probably comes from the Mœso-Gothic *hairta*, heart. Thus, from wise, *wisard*; dote, *dotard*; drunk, *drunkard*; slug, *sluggard*; dull, *dullard*. This word is of the same class, and is formed from *dizzy*; it means therefore one *dizzy of heart*, or, as we now say, giddy-headed.

Dolphinet.—A dolphinet is a small dolphin; if the female be smaller than the male in this class of animals, the passage from Spenser is sufficiently justifiable.

Duette.—Why not adopt the usual spelling *duet*. *Duette* is of no language, neither Italian, nor French, nor English.

Earne.—Why should this *spell* (as school-children say, and, I think, rightly, for *mode of spelling*) be authorized? It is likely to be mistaken for the verb *earn*, "to gain by labor." It is far less usual than *yearn*. And it is less analogous than

yearn; for the cognate-words, in other Gothic dialects, begin with g aſpirate, which in Engliſh is moſtly ſoftened (as in the participal augment *yclad*, *yclept*, &c.) into *y*. Such allied or kin words are in Ottfried, *gerno*; in Tatian, *gernlihho*, willingly; in Icelandiſh, *girn*; Swediſh, *gerna*; Mœſo-Gothic, *gairnan*; Anglo-Saxon, *geornian*; Daniſh, *giären*; Low-Dutch, *gheren*, to deſire, &c. all perhaps from ſome patriarchial word, ſignifying, like the Frieſiſh *gere*, the ſide.

Dr. Johnſon ignorantly gives, as the etymon of *yearn*, the Anglo-Saxon *earnan*, which means *to ear*, *to ſhoot in ears*, *to bear ſpikes*: and belongs to a different family.

Effierced.—A word evidently formed by the ſame rule of analogy as, to *abaſe*, to *aſcertain*, and others quoted already in the article *Abear*; which ought therefore to be written *affierced*.

Electral.—The adjectives *electric*, *electral*, and *electrical* have all been uſed by writers of education: are they in purity, as in meaning, equivalent?

The termination *ic* derives from the Greek ικος, as μοναρχης, monarch, μοναρχικος, monarchic; κωμος, fun, κωμικος, comic: the termination *al* derives from the Latin *alis*, as *æquare*, to level, *æqualis*, equal; *navis*, a ſhip, *navalis* naval: but the termination *ical* is a hybrid coaleſcence of the Greek and Latin formative ſyllables, a mongrel affix peculiar to Engliſh language. If then (as was obſerved at the word *Antiguggler*) the ſpirit of our language does not favour the breed of mule-words; it would follow, that, where the radical ſubſtantive or etymon is Greek, the inflection of the derived adjective ſhould be in *ic*; and where the etymon is Latin, in *al*: but that, to words of low and ludicrous ſignification, an affix *ical*, ſomewhat barbarous and illiterate in its very compoſition, would beſt be adapted: as *whimſical*, *finical*, *pedantical*, *ſatirical*.

As the old word *electre*, amber, may come from the Greek, or from the Latin, the adjectives *electric* or *electral* are alike proper. Would it not be worth while to revive the uſe of this ſubſtantive, which Lord Bacon long ago employed, as the name of that fluid which occaſions all electric phænomena?

Embarquement.—This ſubſtantive is a regular derivative of the verb *to embark* or *imbark*, and can only ſignify (1) *the ſtate of being on ſhipboard*, (2) *any thing put on ſhipboard*, *a cargo*, in which laſt ſenſe it apparently occurs in Coriolanus. Mr. Maſon confounds the word with *embargo*.

Enchaſe.—Mr. Maſon propoſes, as a fifth ſenſe of the word *encbaſe*, "to delineate:" he then quotes theſe two lines of Spenſer:

My ragged rimes are all too rude and baſe
Her heavenly lineaments for to enchaſe.

Here the word obviouſly means "to inſhrine," *thecâ condere*, which is its primitive meaning. So in French: *Enchaſſer une relique dans une chaſſe d'argent*; to enchaſe a relique in a ſilver ſhrine: *Enchaſſer une fenetre dans ſon chaſſis*; to frame a window in a ſaſh: *Enchaſſer une pierre dans de l'or*; to ſet a ſtone in gold.

Endoſs.—There is an habitual neglect of preciſion in the definitions of Mr. Maſon: this word does not mean "to mark *by inciſion*," but "to mark *on the back*:" and alſo *to put on one's back*. Its etymon is the French *dos*, the back.

Il s'habille en berger, *endoſſe* un hoqueton.
LAFONTAINE.

Chariots, or elephants *endoſſed* with towers.
MILTON.

Exorable.—Mr. Maſon has diſcovered in an obſcure corner an authority for this word: do ſuch words require to be authorized? We are in the familiar uſe of *inexorable*, *unweildy*, *indeſtructible*, *unconteſtible*, ſurely we may infer the legitimacy of *exorable*, *wieldy*, *deſtructible*, *conteſtable*: privatives imply the exiſtence of the integral word.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of an* ANCIENT MONUMENT *at* VIENNE.

CIT. SCHNEIDER, Profeſſor of Deſign at Vienne, has lately read to the Lyceum of Grenoble a Diſſertation on the Cenotaph in the former city, called the Spire (*le Plan de l'Aiguille*), in which he enters into an exact deſcription of its conſtruction, according to the principles of architecture, and accompanies theſe details with a number of conjectures; which may ſerve to ſhew on what occaſion this monument was erected; conjectures, he obſerves, which carry with them the greater air of probability, as they will be found to be ſupported by the uſage of the Romans, and by general hiſtory. The ſingular ſtructure of this monument attracts the curioſity of travellers; but no one, there is reaſon to think, has hitherto diſcovered its preciſe deſtination nor its architecture. It would appear, according to many deſigns and memoirs which the

Profeſſor

Profeſſor has met with, to be a ſhapeleſs maſs, without taſte or without art; but he proves the contrary by his deſcription alone, and by the ſimple and natural reflections reſulting therefrom, which develope the merit of this fragment of antiquity. This monument occupies but little ſpace; it only comprehends ſeventeen feet eight inches ſquare, not including the fore part of the pedeſtals of the angular columns, which take up thirteen inches ſix lines (a line is the twelfth part of an inch), without their baſes; and which further extend four inches ſix lines ſquare *(en carré)*, in all, twenty feet, eight inches ſquare. Its height, to the upper part of the entablature, is twenty-two feet; and the pyramid, with its baſe, is nearly fifty feet; which gives in all ſeventy-two feet in elevation, although there wants about twelve feet in proceeding from the progreſſive proportions obſerved in its tapering, from its baſe to the apex, to form the point or needle. The thickneſs of the walls which form the body of the pyramid, is two feet, ſeven inches; conſequently its interior ſpace is twelve feet, ſix inches at the baſe. The angular columns by which this monument is flanked, are about twenty-two inches in diameter; their height is fourteen feet nine inches, including the baſes and chapiters, which would only make ſeven diametres and a half, or fifteen modules, which are the proportions of the columns between the Doric and Ionic. Theſe columns are engaged by quarters (*du quart*), in the conſtruction make a part of it, and ſuſtain the whole monument. Doubtleſs the Corinthian proportions would have been too feeble to accompliſh this object. They leſſen gradually to the top, as almoſt all the ancient columns do, and ſufficiently fill the eye in the *enſemble*. The baſes are Attic, and have never been completed; one of the four is ſtill rough and unpoliſhed, which has given cauſe to certain ignorant perſons to call this a monument of the bad ages and Gothic. The proportions of the chapiters are Corinthian. Although they are not as yet ſculptured, it is eaſy to ſee that they have been prepared for chapiters of that order, and will not agree with any other. VITRUVIUS only aſſigns them two modules, and theſe have ſomething more; although to the eye they appear too low, they would, no doubt, appear more elevated, if the ſculpture were finiſhed. Four arcades in the four fronts reveal a very bold cieling (*plafond*), made of baſket-work (*par encorbeillement*); the ſtones of the architecture appear ſupported by the four key-ſtones of the arcades, and covered by the ſtones of the frieze and cornice, formed of two beds of ſtones, laid by bound maſonry on each other. Theſe and other proportions indicated by Citizen Schneider ſhew clearly that this monument is Corinthian, and of good taſte. The inclination of the pyramids is ſo well combined, that all the weight reſts on the centre of the pedeſtals of the columns; ſo that the columns ſerve for buttreſſes, and uphold the whole fabric. The totality of this ſtructure is ſeated on a maſſive baſe of free ſtone, of a quality ſimilar to thoſe employed in the reſt of the work, cramped horizontally with iron, and cemented with lead; ſo that the whole is bound together, and forms only a ſingle body. (This may ſerve to prove the durability of iron in monuments, and conſequently juſtify the uſe made of that metal by the celebrated modern architect, the late M. Soufflot, in the conſtruction of the famous church of St. Geneviève at Paris). The whole monument is only compoſed of thirty-four rows of ſtones, of which the pyramid has twenty-three, including the baſe. Neither lime nor cement has been employed in it; the ſtones are ſo well joined, that the fineſt blade could not be inſinuated between two, and indeed it would be difficult to find the junctures in many places. This is a method of perfection in handycraft work, in which the moderns have never yet approached the Romans. There are in the baſe ſome ſtones ſo big that ſome paſs from one arcade to the other, and make part of the two walls and of the columns, and ſometimes even of the pedeſtals. All theſe precautions of ſolidity, the figure of the monument, its regular order, the quality of the materials, which are ſelected ſtones, an antique ſpecies of marble, ſuſceptible of the fineſt poliſh; its arcades, all its parts, in a word, announce that it is a public monument which has never been finiſhed; even the ſurface of the facings has not been ſmoothed over in any part, nor even the columns; which would induce a preſumption, that they would accord better with the Corinthian order. The *enſemble* of the monument is beautiful; it breathes an air of grandeur, and inſpires a veneration, which well characterizes the antique. Different opinions have prevailed relative to the origin and ſubject of this monument. Some pretend, that it is the tomb of VENERIUS, founder of Vienne; others ſay it was the military ſtone of the city, ſerving for a decoration to the middle of its ancient precinct; while CHORIER, in his Antiquities of Vienne, pretends that it is the cenotaph of AUGUSTUS.

GUSTUS. In regard to its denomination, the antiquary Chorier is right, having discovered the true qualification of the pyramid, and is only miſtaken as to the name of the prince who was the object of it. The other conjectures are fabulous. Citizen Schneider proceeds to obſerve, that he found it neceſſary to penetrate into the centre of the pyramid, in order to find out its interior conſtruction more perfectly, and to aſcertain the form and object of the pyramid. This operation, he adds, might be performed without damaging or degrading the monument. He communicated his project to Monſieur the Intendant of the province, in the preſence of Meſſieurs the Mayor and *Eſchevins*, in the month of October, 1776, who appeared to applaud it unanimouſly. He had ſcarcely, however, ſet his hand to the work, before he experienced oppoſition, founded on falſe alarms, and which betrayed more of inquietude than of ſcience. Theſe obſtacles long ſuſpended his labour, which conſiſted in taking away, by means of pincers, one of the ſtones of the body of the pyramid to diſcover if it was hollow, as he had always ſuſpected, and in that caſe, to penetrate into it, examine it, and deſcribe its interior ſtructure. Being cited before the municipal body, he tranquillized Meſſieurs the Magiſtrates as to the fate of the monument; and having, after ſome time, reſumed his reſearches, under the protection of Monſieur the Intendant, he at length opened the deſired paſſage. He found nothing above the cieling (where there was a heap of earth and duſt, which the rain had filtrated through in the courſe of time) but an empty ſpace of about ſix feet ſquare, and which grows narrower to the top, following the form of the pyramid, that is to ſay, as far as the ſixteenth row of ſtones; the reſt is maſſive as far as the apex; the ſtones are of bound maſonry, and are rough and unpoliſhed within. After having thus diſſipated his doubts, it was eaſy for him to ſhut the momentaneous aperture he had made in the pyramid, by ſubſtituting another ſtone in the place; but it was thought preferable, he ſays, to place there an iron door, by favour of which they are enabled to introduce the curious who would verify his obſervations. Laſtly, to ſee whether it contained any ſubterraneous vault which ſerved for a tomb, he pierced and ſounded the middle, and, perpendicular with the cieling, the maſſive on which the whole ſtructure is eſtabliſhed; he then dug up the earth which ſurrounded it, and, after having examined the foundation through its whole interior and exterior *pourtour*, as far as was poſſible, he found no index which might lead to a preſumption, that it incloſes any ſubterranean or void ſpace deſtined to receive a coffin. In effect, ſays the Profeſſor, it did not accord with the religion of the Romans thus to expoſe the remains of the perſons whom they honoured with the apotheoſis, to be trampled under feet; and the ſarcophagus, if there had been one in the monument, would have had its place in the void part of the pyramid, and would have repoſed on the cieling; or elſe, after other examples, the aſhes, depoſited in an urn, would have been placed on the pinnacle or top part of the pyramid. It is then, ſays the Profeſſor, a real cenotaph. It remains to determine, to the honour of whom it was erected. It could not be to Auguſtus, becauſe no author mentions it; and beſides, that Emperor had already at Vienne a celebrated temple elevated to his memory, as the Profeſſor has eſpecially eſtabliſhed, in his deſcription of the *de la Vie*; and the uſage of the Romans was not to multiply thoſe ſorts of honours in the ſame place for the ſame perſon. After all the reſearches here detailed, Citizen Schneider, at length, had recourſe to ancient hiſtory. He proceeds to ſay, that he has remarked no great perſonage who has better deſerved to be honoured and immortalized by a ſimilar monument, than ALEXANDER SEVERUS. In effect, according to the report of Lampridius, in his *Hiſtory of the Emperors*, he was a juſt and amiable prince, a lover and favourer of the arts and ſciences, and one who made it his whole buſineſs to ſecure the happineſs of the people, who had ſurnamed him, it ſeems, Severus, becauſe of his rigour in military diſcipline. A model and protector of virtue, this prince highly approved of the Chriſtian morality, and never ceaſed that fundamental maxim of all morality—*Do unto others as you would they ſhould do unto you.* He cauſed this fine maxim to be engraved in his palace, and on the public edifices. His moderation and his modeſty, which equalled his merit and courage, made him refuſe all the vain and faſtidious titles with which the ſenate would decorate him, accuſtomed to adulation under the preceding reigns. But all the great qualities of Alexander could not ſave him from the moſt fatal deſtiny. In the flower of his age, in the midſt of his triumphs, beloved by his ſubjects, honoured by his enemies, he fell, aſſaſſinated in his tent by a cruel monſter, whilſt he was repoſing

repoſing at noon in the environs of Mentz, at Schilingen, in the year 235 of the Chriſtian æra, at the age of twenty-ſix years and ſome months, after having reigned thirteen years complete. The death of Alexander Severus cauſed a univerſal grief (ſays Lampridius, and after him Crevier, *Ancient Hiſtory*) at Rome, and throughout the whole empire, as the mildneſs and equity of his government had rendered him extremely popular. He was bitterly lamented; in ſhort, made a god of. Laſtly, the hiſtorians add, that a cenotaph was erected for him in Gaul, and that his body, taken to the capital (Rome), was incloſed in a magnificent tomb, and the higheſt honours paid to it. A religious ſolemnity and feſtivals were inſtituted to his honour, which were ſtill obſerved at the time when Lampridius wrote. We are not acquainted, ſays Citizen Schneider, with any cenotaph in Gaul, but that of Vienne, excepting that of Druſus, erected near the Rhine, at Mentz, of which hiſtory makes a particular mention. Hence ariſes a principal and ſtrong preſumption that this cenotaph is that of Alexander Severus, of which Lampridius ſpeaks; although he does not cite the city, he ſays, in Gaul. Vienne was the principal city of it, the capital, and one of the moſt conſiderable places of war, as, ſays Citizen Schneider, I have already ſhewn. It ſcarcely admits of a doubt, and is, on the other hand, very natural to think, that Vienne would have the honour of immortalizing a prince ſo generally regretted as Alexander Severus. Thus, ſays Citizen Schneider, from a variety of cauſes, great cities ſtriving to imitate Rome (and Vienne, it ſeems, juſtly merited the title of beautiful and ſecond Rome), an *enſemble* of facts, circumſtances, and conjectures, a ſort of probable certainty is formed, which authoriſes us to conclude that our monument is the cenotaph of Alexander Severus, reſpectable for its antiquity, and much more as it is the cenotaph of the firſt protector of the Chriſtians; and indeed it was under his reign that the firſt church was raiſed in which worſhip was publicly rendered to Jeſus Chriſt. Although he made profeſſion of Paganiſm, we are informed that he had a ſecret inclination for Chriſtianity, which his mother, Maméa, a Chriſtian born, had inſpired him with. Things ſoon changed their face under the reign of Maximin, the murderer and ſucceſſor of Alexander Severus, but a tyrant as much hated and deteſted as his predeceſſor was beloved. Maximin, doubtleſs, with a view to conceal his crime and conciliate the people, at firſt affected reſpect for the memory of Alexander, and even feigned to approve of the funeral honours which had been decreed to him. But not being able to conceal his ferocious character long, he ſoon manifeſted contrary ſentiments, by baniſhing from the court and army all the friends of the young and virtuous Alexander, among whom were a great number of Chriſtians, who were violently perſecuted, and their churches pulled down. Civil wars and other revolutions rendered the reign of Maximin very ſtormy. This univerſal diſorder was doubtleſs one of the principal cauſes which prevented our monument from being terminated and brought to perfection.—The Profeſſor then proceeds to inveſtigate and explain why this ſort of monuments had a pyramidal form. The pyramid is a well-known ſymbol of immortality, as we learn by its etymology from the Greek word πυρ, which ſignifies *fire* or *flame*. Another reaſon and motive of this conſtruction is, that its form is more ſolid and more durable than any other—on this account, the Kings of Egypt adopted it for their famous tombs, known by the names of the Pyramids of Egypt. In effect, this figure of a building reſiſts better the injuries of time; the rain-water runs from it more eaſily, and cannot lodge on it; the four corners are expoſed to the four cardinal points, ſo that the four principal winds cannot ſtrike it at right angles. The Greeks have preſerved for their funeral monuments the pyramidal figure, which they had received from the Egyptians, as the Romans learned it from the Greeks. We have retained it from both theſe nations, and preſerved it in our mauſolea. The Greeks and Romans endeavoured to bring theſe monuments to perfection, and to render them more agreeable to the eye, by giving them a lighter and bolder conſtruction. For this purpoſe, they elevated them, ſome by means of a pedeſtal, and ſome were placed on an entire body of architecture, which ſerved for a baſis. Of the latter kind is the cenotaph of Vienne. Neverthleſs this novelty of method did not at all injure the ſolidity, as our monument demonſtrates. The four angles in it are oppoſed to the four cardinal points, in imitation of the pyramids of Egypt, which, in all probability, has greatly contributed to its preſervation. Father Montfaucon makes mention likewiſe of this monument (in his book, intitled *Antiquities explained*), after Spon. On the article of Tombs, he gives a deſign in which our cenotaph is not at all diſcernible. Theſe are his words:—"I conceive that we ought

ought to take for a mauſoleum the pyramid which is near Vienne, ſuſtained by four pillars, adorned with four columns that ſupport a vault of eighteen feet elevation; on the vault riſes a pyramid of from twenty-five to thirty feet; the whole may ſtand from forty to fifty feet high." This deſcription, continues the Profeſſor, is doubtleſs made at random, for here are neither pillars nor vault in the body of the architecture that ſupports the pyramid; and Montfaucon is miſtaken by twenty-four feet in the whole height,—he forgets the entablature, and ſuppoſes, in his deſign, elliptic arches, which were never yet ſeen in antique monuments. It is ſurpriſing, that both Spon and Montfaucon ſhould have been ſo negligent in verifying ſo fine a fragment of antiquity; and Spon eſpecially, who was ſome time at Vienne. But probably he ſpoke or wrote of it when he was no longer in the country. The Profeſſor terminates theſe obſervations by ſome general reflections on the object and principal utility of this ſort of works.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE queſtion which will principally engage the attention of thoſe who feel themſelves intereſted in the ſubjects of Mr. Godwin's late pamphlet, is whether he has ſucceſsfully combated the objections advanced againſt his theory by the author of the much-applauded Eſſay on Population. It appears to me, that Mr. Godwin has moſt lamentably failed in the defence of his favourite poſitions. He would have merited well of mankind had he ſucceeded; for there is no benevolent mind which would not rejoice in the belief, that all moral evil might, and will, be rooted from the face of the earth.

I proceed to ſtate my reaſons for aſſerting that Mr. Godwin has not defended the practicability of his ſpeculation againſt the obſtacles ariſing from a too-extended population. To obviate the evils that would ſpring from this ſource, we find two expedients ſuggeſted; but, at the ſame time, rejected: one, the expoſing of infants; the other, a certain method of preventing their appearance in the world. Now, if it were not intended to adviſe the ſubſtituting of theſe checks on population in lieu of thoſe which at preſent exiſt, it is difficult to account for the introduction of ſuch unpleaſant ſubjects in the pamphlet before us. Beſides, the writer has mentioned no others which carry in them any appearance of efficacy at all adequate to the end in view. I muſt therefore ſuppoſe, that Mr. Godwin deſigned to *recommend* the above named expedients: and the queſtion to be decided will then be, Are theſe expedients (what they are expreſſly ſaid to be) "better than vice and miſery?"

I am ſtriving, Mr. Editor, to treat this ſubject with as much coolneſs as if it were merely an abſtract queſtion, unconnected with the beſt feelings of the heart: and have already expunged twenty harſh epithets, which the very mention of the above practices had forced from my pen. But the matter may be ſafely entruſted to the calm deciſions of the reaſoning faculty.

What could be Mr. Godwin's opinions reſpecting the nature of vice and miſery—where the perſpicacity and benevolent bias of the author of Political Juſtice—when he was recommending, as ſubſtitutes for vice, the moſt ſhocking and revolting crimes? If it be vicious to invade the liberty, rights, or property of another—a too-frequent vice of poverty—is it leſs ſo to take away his life? If it be miſerable, as Mr. Godwin remarks, "to have the body maimed and diſtorted by diſeaſe—to live under the ſhelter of a hovel or a garret—to exhibit to every ſpectator the wretchedneſs of penury, and the meagreneſs of a ſhattered frame"—is it leſs miſerable to ſtifle and ſubdue a parent's yearnings towards his helpleſs new-born—to inflict, or cauſe to be inflicted, the ſtroke of death on the engaging little-one, that from the moment of quickening has excited your tendereſt hopes and fears, and is become, as well on its own account as on the mother's, writhed and twiſted round your heart by ten thouſand ſacred bonds of ſympathy and love? Who can aſk theſe queſtions, and not be pitied for his ignorance? Are they not then vice and miſery which Mr. Godwin recommends as checks on increaſing population? Nor are the vice and miſery inferior in extent to what reſult from the preſent ſubſiſting checks. I preſume it is not neceſſary to go into detail to prove that bodily ſufferings are more eaſily endured than mental anguiſh—or, that the man who is doomed to penury and diſtreſs in outward circumſtances, yet keeps alive an affectionate heart, full of good-will to his family and friends, has a more honourable and valuable character than his, who, though poſſeſſed of fortune's choiceſt gifts, is yet unadorned by the charms and graces of affection. Nor can it be needful to ſhew,

before

before it is controverted, that the *worſt* vices of poverty are not *ſo bad* as barbarity and hardneſs of heart—as the loſs of that principle within, on which hangs every thing valuable in the poor man's character; but which is indeed an ample moral recompence for every miſchief to which he may be goaded by the circumſtances that muſt take place in the beſt-regulated ſociety. If then the *pains* of poverty are not ſo great to the tender mind, as the pains of a cuſtom, happily moſt repugnant to the native feelings of the heart; we gain nothing in point of *happineſs* by the expedient propoſed. And if the *vices* of poverty are not ſo debaſing, unnatural, nor pregnant with ſuch baneful conſequences to ſociety, as the vice of habitual murder, as the cold unfeeling ſacrifice of innocence and parental affection on the bloody altar of ſtate expedience—we do not gain much, I conceive, in point of *virtue*. In the words then of Mr. Godwin, we may ſay, "there is nothing very ſeducing or agreeable in the appearance" of theſe ſubſtitutes. But, he adds, "I hope no ſuch expedients will be neceſſary to be reſorted to in any ſtate of ſociety which ſhall ever be introduced in this or the ſurrounding countries."—"I have not introduced theſe particulars as ſeeming to me neceſſary to the ſolution of the difficulty propoſed." By what other methods then is the difficulty to be removed? 1ſt. By the future poſſible diſcoveries of the human mind. 2d. By allowing every marriage to produce only two or three, or, at moſt, four, children.—But Mr. Godwin has not diſcovered, or rather not diſcloſed, any ſcheme for limiting the number of children to a marriage ſo that they ſhall not exceed the number four. He has therefore either left the difficulty as he found it, or muſt be ſuppoſed to refer us to one of the expedients conſidered above: now both of theſe he has rejected: laſtly, he reſorts to the exiſting checks on population, in deſpair of finding ſubſtitutes; and aſſerts, that in the improved ſtate of ſociety, to which he anxiouſly looks forward, the prudential conſiderations which form the principal reſtraints at preſent, will have greater weight, and more general effect than they have in the times we live in. But he has not ſupported this aſſertion, by replying to the powerful arguments of his opponent againſt this hypotheſis, derived from a conſideration of the nature of man, and the paſt hiſtory of his kind in connection with this ſubject.

To ſum up the whole: It ſeems then that Mr. Godwin has propoſed expedients* for ſtemming the tide of population, which ſtrike as revolting on the heart as they appear injudicious to the head—or, he has furniſhed means perfectly inadequate to the end—or, he has referred the ſolution of the difficulty to the acuter intellects which future times may perchance bring forth.

I wiſh, in concluſion, to offer to the conſideration of thoſe who take an intereſt in theſe ſpeculations, the following problem: 'What would be the improvement in the moral condition of man, were he ſublimed to the utmoſt pitch of intellectual excellence, yet deprived of thoſe pleaſures which are the primary ſource of the parental, filial, and conjugal affections, and are the chief ſupport of all the endearing charities of domeſtic life?' I propoſe this queſtion, becauſe it is obvious that Mr. Godwin's ſcheme, when perfected, will include the downfall of family-empire, and the annihilation of fire-ſide enjoyments. Hitherto I had always conſidered that chapter in the Political Juſtice, which treats of the omnipotence of intellect, and its ſublime inventions, as an amuſing ſpeculation not neceſſarily connected with the leading objects of Mr. Godwin's inquiries, and as ſuch have always defended it: but the ſerious defence of it, conducted in ſo pertinacious a ſtyle, which is now ſet up, removes all doubts from my mind of its being the darling child of an over-fond parent, whoſe anxiety for its ſafety never ſlumbers, and whoſe exertions to ſupport it are never-ceaſing. Your's, &c.

Shrewſbury, Sept. 14, 1801. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION *through* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *during the* SUMMER *of* 1797.

(*Continued from Page* 200.)

BATH has been too often deſcribed to need any particular notice here: and, if it had not been ſo, it is a ſubject much too copious to be introduced in theſe brief and haſty ſketches. Even a general criticiſm on the ſtyle and arrangement of the objects that riſe in ſucceſſion upon the ob-

* I have conſidered theſe two expedients under one view: becauſe, until Mr. Godwin can produce better evidence for the ſafety and innocence of the medicines which he recommends, than "I am told they are innoxious," the prevailing prejudices will continue to be felt. There cannot be much difference in their moral effects.

ſervant eye in a walk through this city of palaces, would fill more columns than, in a periodical work, can be afforded to the topographical ſurvey of a county. Suffice it to ſay, we were delighted—we were faſcinated—we exclaimed in a rapture—This only is worthy of being called a city!—all that we have ſeen before were but congregations of pig-ſties! We had intended to have paſſed through Bath poſt-ſpeed, as through a place of vulgar note (for what were its ſplendours to us!) and to have haſtened to the main point of our deſtination, and we had made our arrangements accordingly. But what ſignified arrangements? We had eyes, and they were maſters of us. Our habiliments, however, were ſomewhat out of harmony with the ſcenery around us: they bore the evident marks of pedeſtrian toil; while every thing we beheld was ſtamped with the character of equipage and elegance. We determined therefore to repair to Briſtol, whither our portmanteau had been ſent from London to wait for our arrival, and then return to ſee the city of Bath, when we ourſelves might be not quite unfit to be ſeen. Accordingly on

Monday 10, we took a morning-walk to Briſtol by the upper-road; whence, between the ſecond and third mile-ſtones, we enjoyed a pleaſant expanſive view of the courſe of the Avon, the ſurrounding country, and the city to which we were directing our march,

Briſtol. At this place (where we arrived about 2 o'clock) we had each of us ſome friends, with ſome of whom, after dinner, we took a ramble to the fine rocks of St. Vincent's, with the alternate beauty and rough ſublimity of which, diverſified as they are in many places by the luxuriant cloathing of woods and coppice, we were very conſiderably intereſted. Hence, alſo, we commanded ſome very fine views of the ſurrounding country; and purſued with our eye the winding courſe of the river that flows at the bottom of this precipitous chaſm, till it empties itſelf into that fine eſtuary, the Briſtol channel. One thing, however, ſeemed neceſſary for the perfection of this ſcene: it was clearneſs and tranſparency of water. "Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;" can never be applied, even by hyperbole itſelf, to the Bath Avon. On the contrary, all the way that we had traced it, its waters, in appearance, were mere liquified mud. To the margin of theſe waters, however, w ſcrambled down, that we might enjoy the upward as well as the downward gaze. Here again we experienced ſenſations of delight, the objects that excited which (as they alſo are familiar to the touriſt) I muſt not pauſe to deſcribe. For the ſame reaſon I paſs over with a haſty daſh of my pen, the Wells, the Mall, the ſhops, and the fine buildings—"tier o'er tier, high-piled from earth to heaven!" that roſe upon our view. Upon theſe, however, we could not but obſerve the very evident marks of the arreſting hand of war—whoſe trumpets and whoſe cannon, though not *heard* in our iſland, were yet felt through our elſe growing neighbourhoods; and which here (as at Clifton, as Briſtol, at Bath) with a ſort of ſilent earthquake had ſhaken many an unfiniſhed ſtreet and edifice into premature ruin, and rendered the taſte of the architect, and the labour of the builder, of no avail.

On our return from this excurſion, we found ourſelves trapped into a very large party; with whom we kept it up, as it is called, till half paſt twelve o'clock—ſad hours for pedeſtrian hunters of the picturesque and ſentimental!

Tueſday 11. Be it known, however, to the credit of our temperance, that, after a ſound and refreſhing ſleep, we roſe at half paſt ſeven without any head-ach, and, ſeparating to our diſtinct breakfaſt-parties, united again at between ten and eleven, in a ramble of obſervation, with ſome of our new acquaintance, about the town.

Our attention of courſe was commanded, in no ſecondary degree, by the church of St. Mary Radcliff. This is indeed the fineſt object in the city of Briſtol. The architecture is in the fine florid Normo-Gothic ſtyle, lofty and light, yet majeſtic and ſolid. The aiſles are beautiful—the proportions are good. It is indeed one of thoſe buildings, the ſight of which compels me to lament, that this ſtyle of architecture ſhould ever be laid aſide; till, recollecting what tame and incongruous ſpecimens have, in theſe our days, been produced even by *the moſt celebrated doers* in this way, I became reconciled to the change, and content that our modern church-builders ſhould ſhew their bad taſte and bungling execution on the models (how poorly imitated) of Greece and Rome, and exclaim, in the enthuſiaſm of my devotion—Spare! ſpare the ſacrilegious mockery! Let the ghoſt of departed Gothic-architecture ſleep undiſturbed—uninſulted by *ſuch* imitations—unprophaned by *ſuch* compariſons!

Theſe were not the only reflections ſuggeſted by our ſurvey of this noble, but time-

time-ſhattered, edifice. We remembered Chatterton—his Rowley, and his fatal cup—his premature genius, and his premature fate! We recollected alſo ſome later inſtances—leſs tragical indeed—but not leſs eloquent to preſageful concluſion. We recollected, that whenever genius has ſought for patronage in the ſecond city of this great commercial nation, it has ſought in vain. And perhaps to the obſervant moraliſt and calculator on exiſting appearances it may be evident, that it is ſomething more than fancy that traces, in the traits of character connected with this neglect of genius, the fore-doomed decay of the trade and opulence of Briſtol; while Liverpool, from characteriſtics the very reverſe, is riſing, with incalculable rapidity, to a precedence that appears inevitable.

The Tower of St. Stephen's—the fragment of the Cathedral—the New-bridge—the Quay (on which, at that time, were ſcarcely any veſſels, except a few Weſt Indiamen and Americans recently arrived), and another viſit to St. Vincent's Rocks, and the extenſive ſcenery of Durdham-Down, occupied our time till dinner, when a pleaſant family-party, and an intereſting converſation on ſubjects of literature and ſcience, at Dr. ———'s, prepared my mind to enjoy with full zeſt the beauties of an evening-proſpect of Briſtol from Brandon-hill.

The evening was devoted to a chearful ſupper at the Rummer; and it commenced with auſpices highly flattering. The ſpirits flowed without the neceſſity of ſtimulating exceſs—Hilarity hovered over the board, and that ſort of free-thinking and free-ſpeaking, in which the moſt oppoſite opinions chime together without diſcord, gave wings to the happy hour. But ſuddenly all was blaſted. The fire-bell jarred its horrible peals in our ears; and all was panic and apprehenſion. All flew to the ſcene of diſaſter. Fortunately the hour was too early for life to be endangered; and the flames, though very furious at firſt, were extinguiſhed before their ravages had ſpread to any thing like the extent that was expected. The company returned to the place of meeting. They endeavoured to reſume their vivacity, but in vain. The genii who preſide over the ſocial banquet, had fled: they refuſed our libations—our invocation was rejected—our efforts at mirth only increaſed the general tedium. We kept it up till one o'clock, in the hope that we ſhould be merry; and retired, at laſt, to our beds, diſſatisfied that we had not been ſo.

Wedneſday 12. Having enjoyed a ſocial (almoſt a public) breakfaſt, to which ſome fine paſſages from "Lucan's Pharſalia" and "Southey's Joan of Arc" furniſhed a ſort of poetical grace, we proceeded to complete our perambulation about the town. Of the objects that now attracted our attention, I ſelect only that expenſive pile of groteſque abſurdity—the new church of St. Paul, in Portland-ſquare. The Gothic front that preſented itſelf as we approached, inſpired me with a ſort of hope, that we were going, for once at leaſt, to contemplate a decent modern imitation of that fine, but obſolete, ſtyle of ſacerdotal building. But, what was our ſurpriſe! when, inſtead of the long-drawn aiſles—the *high-peaked* roof, and the comparatively narrow body, that harmoniſes ſo finely in the architecture of our anceſtors, and give ſpace for that ſublime perſpective that at once faſcinates the eye, and awes the mind to devotion, we perceived our Gothic-ſpire to be flanked with a ſhort, ſquab, ſquare, flat-roofed, box, of a body that gave us more the idea (only that it lacked dimenſions) of a modern muſic-room, than an ancient church. With theſe proportions correſpond the back-front, which is in the Grecian ſtyle: but the windows again are Gothic. The inſide is equally pie-balled with the out; the pillars, the arched-roof, the decorations of the galleries, &c. being all in fine Attic-ſtyle; while the part aſſigned to the communion ſervice is Gothic, with a Gothic-arch behind the altar, blended with an Attic-termination, apparently copied from that of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in the metropolis.

Appearances ſo incongruous muſt neceſſarily have originated in ſome latent cauſe out of the cuſtomary routine: for, certain it is, that the parts and proportions (diſproportions, I ſhould ſay) of the church of St. Paul, Portland-ſquare, Briſtol, did not come together by accident; and equally certain it is, that no architect, capable of projecting thoſe parts reſpectively, could have been mad enough, or ſtupid enough, to have deviſed ſo heterogeneous a combination. The myſtery, however, was ſoon explained. Two rival architects had been employed by two rival church-wardens, and each had produced his plan in the parochial conclave. Each of the patrons was inflexible in the ſupport of his particular *protegé*; and each of the patrons had his party inflexible in the ſupport of his ſuperior ſcience: and the veſtry, thus equally divided, was in danger of open rupture and civil-war; to avoid the horrors of which,

it was agreed that a compromise should take place between the Athenians and the Goths, and plenipotentiaries were appointed by both parties to arrange the mutual concessions that should be made. From this negociation originated, perhaps, the most complete solecism in architecture, that is any where to be found, even in this land of whims and oddities. To crown the anecdote, economy next stepped in, and, without any attention to breadth or proportion, cut off a part of the intended length of the building, which is now found not to be nearly large enough for the audience it was intended to contain.

After dining with a family-party, we returned to Bath, in the afternoon, by a return-post-chaise; but not till I had yielded my promise, to the entreaties of some friends, to repeat my visit before I quitted that side of the country.

Having spent two more days in contemplating the beautiful buildings, and still more beautiful females, of the city of Bath, and in social reciprocations with a small circle of friends; on

Saturday 15, my companion took his farewel of me, directing his course homeward in the Southampton-stage; and shortly after I took my farewell of Bath, thenceforward to pursue my way with solitary step—far from each endearing intercourse—seeking from without for the happiness that was not within, and exclaiming, every time that the smoke of the lone cottage from some sequestered dingle chanced to rise upon my view—"When—when shall I be the peaceful lord of such a mansion, and repose me again in obscurity!"

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent (p. 100. of the present Volume) objects to the word *Corival*, and would expunge it from the English language; because, "as the word *rival* includes the idea of competition, the *co* is redundant." I beg leave to dissent from so general a conclusion, grounded upon such partial reasoning. All that can fairly be inferred from the argument here adduced is, that *co-rival* ought not to be admitted into composition where nothing but the simple rivalry of individual against individual is meant to be described. But surely there are instances in which the prefix *co* not only would not be expletive; but where it would be highly expressive and comprehensive:—for example, *the suitors of Penelope* might very properly be called the *co-rivals* of Ulysses; and any one of them, spoken of separately, might very properly, in reference to the association or combination that existed among them, be called, in this sense, a *co-rival*. The same rule may be applied to any of those instances in which combinations and associations are formed to rival any trader, or set or description of traders: as the New Flour Company (for example) may be called the co-rivals of the fair independent trader in that article. I wish it may not ultimately indeed cease to be an illustration in point; and by the extinction of all rivalry, place the necessary article of bread in the same situation in which the luxury of tea has so long (and, for the East India Company, so happily) remained.

SARPI.

Sept. 22, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* ISLES *of* FERRO, TRANSLATED *from* LE NORD LITERAIRE, *&c.*

THE little isles of Ferro, Fero, or Feroen, situated between Norway and Iceland, are but very little known, and undoubtedly merit to be more so; their present state may furnish matter to an interesting and curious description, if undertaken by a skilful hand. This has been lately executed by the Rev. Mr. Landt, who from the year 1791 to 1798 has officiated as minister in these islands, and has just published in Danish, under the title of an Essay, a description of them, accompanied with engravings, plans, memoirs, &c. relative to his work. The author, who is an accurate and well-informed observer, has travelled the whole country, to collect all the rare objects of natural history which it offered; these, it appears, he has sent to the Society of Natural History at Copenhagen.

The islands of Ferro are situated between 61° 15′ and 62° 21′ of north latitude; they have Norway to the east, at about 168 leagues distance; at the S. W. lie the islands of Shetland, distant about 99 leagues; on the S. lies Ireland; on the W. Greenland; and on the N. W. Iceland. Seventeen of these islands are inhabited and the three others are desart; they extend from S. to N. about 30 leagues and about 20 from W. to E.

The aspect which they present, is that of a groupe of rocks, elevated, steep, and almost contiguous, most of them in form of a pyramid, or like truncated cones, proceeding from the bosom of the sea.

The

The principal of theſe rocks, is about 400 toiſes in height; the cruſt of earth which covers them, is no where more than four feet in thickneſs, and is generally about a foot and a half. The naturaliſt diſcovers here the moſt certain indexes of antient volcanic exploſions;—they had not eſcaped the diſcerning eye of the learned Captain Born, to whom we are indebted for a geological deſcription of the different ſtrata, which here form the promontories, as likewiſe for a plan of theſe iſlands, with geographical charts, the whole inſerted in the Memoirs of the Society of Natural Hiſtory at Copenhagen.

The iſles of Ferro are watered by many brooks or ſtreams, which are generally croſſed by fording; there are few lakes; the largeſt is not more than four leagues in circumference; it abounds in ſalmon trout. Some ſprings of hot water are found; the beſt known is that of *Warmakielde*; the author, on examining it towards the latter end of the month of November found its water luke-warm, like milk juſt taken from the cow.

There are often ſeen perched on the peaks and extremities of the rocks, innumerable flocks of aquatic birds, drawn up, as it were, rank and file; they make their neſts in the clefts above the precipices, and are ſo little accuſtomed to be diſturbed, that numbers of them may be killed by the diſcharge of a ſingle muſket, without cauſing the others to ſtir.

One of theſe iſles contains only a ſingle habitation, and it is only in ſummer, that the curate can go to viſit it. Even to enter it, one is obliged to be raiſed up by the help of a machine, which likewiſe ſerves to deſcend by; the rock is ſo abrupt, that the iſlanders cannot uſe a boat, and they cannot quit their iſland, without the aſſiſtance of their neighbours who come in ſearch of them.

It was only at the commencement of the century juſt elapſed, that coal-mines were diſcovered in the ſouthern part of theſe iſlands. The government had cauſed many trials to be made of theſe coals; but it was only in 1777 that thoſe trials were judged to be of ſufficient intereſt and conſequence. A commiſſary named *ad hoc* determined that the quarry was about 12,000 feet in length, by a medium width of 4000, and that the height of the combuſtible matter was five feet, ſo that it promiſed an immenſe profit to the ſtate for centuries to come; but the difficulty of working it appeared ſo great, that the labour was abandoned. The celebrated profeſſor Kratzenſtein, of Copenhagen, analyſed the coals, and found them to produce a heat more ardent and of a longer duration than thoſe of England, but that they were leſs eaſy to kindle; he, likewiſe, found them proper for all ſorts of uſes. A trial of them has been likewiſe made in Scotland, and they are now acknowledged to be of a ſuperior quality. One of the principal reaſons which induced the relinquiſhment of an enterprize likely to be ſo lucrative, was the difficulty and the expence of freight, from a country ſo remote from others, in which, moreover, wood and turf are every day getting dearer. Among other meaſures ſuggeſted to remove this obſtacle, it has been propoſed, and the idea does not appear deſtitute of foundation, to ſend there, to load with coal, ſuch veſſels as, having been employed in the whale-fiſhery, might have made an unprofitable voyage. The neceſſary permiſſion for this purpoſe would be eaſily granted, and there is no doubt but the coal might be had at a very moderate price. The author of this account takes ſome pains to ſhew all the advantages which Denmark might derive from this uſeful production. It likewiſe appears, that a particular ſociety, not long ago eſtabliſhed at Copenhagen, has undertaken the importation of this coal, which it propoſes to do on a large ſcale. It muſt be granted, however, that a ſufficient degree of zeal has not yet been attached to the buſineſs, or, at leaſt, government has taken no part in it, and beſtowed no particular attention upon it.

It is a circumſtance very favourable to the exportation of the productions of the country, and, at the ſame time, very ſingular, that, notwithſtanding the ſituation of theſe iſlands, in the centre of the north, their harbours are never frozen, ſo that the entrance to them is always free, and the navigation is not at all interrupted during the winter. It excites aſtoniſhment in the author that the veſſels ſent to the whale-fiſhery, do not paſs the winter in the port known by the name of Veſtmanhavn, from whence they might repair very eaſily to their deſtination in the firſt days of ſpring; the coaſt is, in general, good; veſſels have nothing to fear from rocks or ſhallows, and it offers many good havens.

It has been remarked, that the meaſles and the ſmall-pox only attack the inhabitants when brought there by ſtrangers: but in that caſe, they makes ravages as terrible

terrible as the most frightful plague; they have now been exempt, however, 70 years from the small-pox.

The temperature is neither very hot in summer, nor very cold in winter; it has been already remarked that the sea never freezes on the coasts. The air is reckoned to be nebulous, moist, and unhealthful; in fact, mists are very frequent, but they are not unhealthful, not being fetid, and the inhabitants feel no inconvenience from them; besides, they are not so gross as to conceal the sight of the houses, as some pretend. The winds, which get ingulphed between the rocks, blow sometimes with such violence, that they detach large fragments from them, dash others to pieces, and become so impetuous, that persons on horseback, when they hear the whistling across the rocks, are obliged to dismount, to avoid being overset; even persons on foot throw themselves on their face, to avoid a more dangerous downfall. The wind not seldom announces its approach by a crack, which is heard through the whole house, and which precedes it by some seconds;—but when the hurricane arrives, it has already spent so much of its force, that the building is not damaged; at other times, there comes on the back of it a second blast, which, with fresh impetuosity, shakes the house, pierces beneath the flooring, and tears it up, or, at least, makes the chair or bed tremble, whereon the inmate reposes.

The most violent winds are those which, passing across and over the rocks, are reflected from them with redoubled violence; and which, meeting opposite winds, acquire a considerable concentration, and thus struggle as it were in the plains; they sometimes come on so suddenly that an instant before the tempest a person might walk in the open air with a candle in his hand, without extinguishing it. Thunder is not frequent; but when it does take place, the continued roar with which it causes the rocks to resound, is really tremendous.

An opinion not a little singular prevails among the inhabitants of these islands, that the sun rises higher, at present, than it did formerly; in some places the form and the height of the rocks conceal the view of that luminary, during some months of the winter; there it is known exactly, what day it is to appear again:—in 1789 it was seen at *Qualvig*, two days sooner than it was expected. "Some old men, (adds the author,) have assured me, that certain sides of the rocks, which in their youth were but slightly illumined by the sun, are now much more so."

The culture of corn is comparatively trifling here, by reason of the excessive labours which it requires in a country so mountainous, and where besides it would be necessary to devote so much care and application in the spring, which is precisely the season when the fishery calls for a general attention and employs all hands. Gardening must naturally be very little exercised in a country where the soil is so ungrateful. Among the vegetables which thrive here, we must reckon potatoes, the cultivation of which is rapidly increasing; radishes and turnips thrive equally well. It is not so with trees; of course there is no wood. The author made a number of trials on different plants of fruit-trees, but without success; cherry-trees, although they put forth abundance of flowers, drop the fruit, before it grows to half its size; many wild trees, likewise, perished at the first appearance of the winter.

The principal, or we may even say, only riches of the inhabitants, consist in their flocks of sheep; and, provided these prosper, they give themselves little trouble about their bad harvests, or unsuccessful fisheries; their sheep serve them for food and furnish them with cloathing, and a medium of exchange for the commodities of life, which are not very numerous with them. The sheep are never folded, neither in summer nor winter. When this last season is not very rude, those animals maintain themselves in tolerable condition, by making holes in the snow to browze on the grass which is preserved underneath; but if the winter is long and rigorous, they often perish. The snow, which covers the fields, obliges them to make for the rocks next the sea, as being always less loaded with snow; but sometimes, not being able to keep their footing on the ice, they slide down headlong into the sea; or else, wandering along the brink, they are drawn into the sea with the *avalanche*, often to the number of 50 or even 100; or, lastly, they get enveloped by the snow in the midst of the rock: in this last case, sometimes they keep themselves for six or seven weeks on the little grass which they find under the snow. Here and there a sort of stables have been provided, where they are penned up together to keep themselves warm. If from the rigour of the season, they should be left there too long; at the end of some weeks, hunger impels them to eat one another's skins.

The chace of marine birds, which make their nests in the mountains, is, likewise

likewiſe, very advantageous. When they are found apart in places almoſt inacceſſible, they are ſometimes ſo tame, that they may be taken with the hand; and if they are wild, nets are laid for them; and the method which theſe iſlanders employ to catch them is alike curious and dangerous. Two men, armed with ſtaves of four fathoms in length, furniſhed with branches forming a net or ſnare, tye themſelves together with a cord of from eight to ten fathoms, and by means of a plank adapted to the end of the ſtaves, one of them, placing it under the ſeat of the other, raiſes it till it meets a ſolid point of ſupport on ſome projection of the rock; then the latter aſſiſts his comrade to riſe by help of the rope; this operation is repeated from precipice to precipice, till the adventurers have gained the ſummit of the rock, or, at leaſt, the crevice which ſerves for an aſylum to the birds. Inſtances have been known of one of theſe bravoes happening to ſlip, when, dragging along the other, both are tumbled down headlong.

Some rocks are of ſo ſharp and ſteep a cut, that they cannot climb them by help of the ſtaves or poles; in this caſe they endeavour to aſcend them another way; when arrived at them, ſix men tie a ſeventh to a cord, which they keep hold of, and thus make it carefully deſcend into the different cavities which the flank of the rock preſents, to catch the birds that have lodged there. By a ſecond cord the latter gives the ſignal when he wiſhes to ſtop or to be lifted up. This chace uſually takes place at the approach of night and in calm weather. One man can take in a night many hundreds of birds. It is ſometimes neceſſary to tie another cord to the extremity of that which ſupports the fowler and to fix it on a boat placed on the ſea; by this means they can give him a flight or range of 20 fathoms which enables him to penetrate every where. It is eaſy to conceive what muſt be the addreſs and the courage of theſe perſons; let it be ſuppoſed only, as it often happens, that the man in paſſing over a large piece of rock, happens to detach it from the maſs, and he is inevitably cruſhed under it.

The fiſhery here was, in ancient times, an object of the greateſt importance; at preſent, the fiſh are no longer in ſuch abundance, and the moment is perhaps come, when it would be advantageous to ſacrifice this branch of induſtry to agriculture.

The whale fiſhery offers a curious ſpectacle. The whale, which is found here at ſtated periods, is of a ſmall ſpecies, but is met with in companies of 100, and even 1000. They are commonly diſcovered in open ſea by the fiſhers: as ſoon as they are perceived, the fiſherman gives a preconcerted ſignal to the other boats, which collect and drive thoſe enormous animals before them, by repeatedly hurling large pebbles behind them. When this manœuvre is perceived on the coaſt, meſſengers are immediately diſpatched to ſpread abroad the agreeable news. One party throw themſelves into the boats to aſſiſt the fiſhers, others wait on the ſhore; bread, meat, &c. are brought; acclamations of joy are heard, and, being repeated from rock to rock, often precede the arrival of the meſſenger.

Sometimes the whales themſelves are driven like a tame flock; at other times they eſcape; a freſh chace is then commenced, and by oars and pebbles ſucceſſively hurled at them, they are forced to turn towards the ſhore; which often cauſes a painful labour of many days and nights; and, to augment the misfortune, ſometimes without ſucceſs. When they have been able to puſh the whales into ſome gulph or creek, it will be requiſite, in dark weather, to ſurround it with a ſemicircle of boats, that they may not eſcape in the night. In the day-time, fires are kindled on the coaſt, that the ſmoke may conceal the ſight of land, and likewiſe becauſe it has been obſerved, that the whale ſteers for the coaſt where the full moon appears, when that luminary is ſinking on the horizon.

But ſoon the combat commences; the boats break the ſemicircle, and dart into the midſt of the whales; the ſeamen armed with a kind of long pikes, diſplay all their addreſs to wound as many whales as poſſible, and above all try to direct their blows towards the tail of the animal; but they take great care not to ſtrike them when they are too near; in ſuch a caſe they would not fail to overſet and even break the boats.

When the attack is thus commenced, the troop of whales ſpring forwards towards the land, impelling an immenſe volume of water before them, with which they precipitate themſelves on the coaſt, where many remain dry.

Now is the time for thoſe who had remained on the ſhore in concealment to ſhew themſelves; they now run up and throw themſelves on the whales, to wound them

them in the neck with long knives; an adroit champion with two ſtabs will pierce the whale to the bone, who, in his agitations and ſtruggles to diſembarraſs himſelf, finiſhes by twiſting his own neck.

The fiſhermen lay hold of this opportunity to drag it further off, to diſpatch it with leſs trouble: but they take great care not to ſtrike it in the eyes, the pain of which would cauſe it to brandiſh its tail very vigorouſly, as it has a ſingular ſtrength in that part, and might wound the operators very dangerouſly with it.

The ſea is reddened with the blood of theſe fiſhes to a conſiderable extent; but, what is aſtoniſhing, no ſooner do thoſe that have eſcaped being wounded gain the open ſea, than they return to the field of battle, yet covered with the blood of their comrades, where death awaits them.

Great advantage is made by the acquiſition of this ſpecies of whale; the natives eat it with pleaſure, while it is freſh; and certain morſels of it are in much requeſt with foreigners; the fleſh found under the fat has almoſt the taſte of beef; what is not eaten freſh, is cut into long ſlices and dried. The fat ſerves to make oil with, or it is ſalted and eat like meat; it will keep for many years.

Independently of theſe whales, of the ſmaller ſpecies, ſometimes the larger whale is found in the circumjacent ſeas. The fiſhery of this is much more eaſy. They approach it in a boat, and tickle its back with an oar, which it ſupports patiently. While it complacently ſubmits to this ſport, a ſeaman thruſts into his ſpout-hole a woollen glove, which deprives it of the faculty of being able to plunge; he next pierces it in a part full of fat, and ties a cord to it, with which they are enabled to drag it towards the ſhore, where they make it faſt. The animal ſeems amuſed with this manœuvre, which is to become ſo fatal to him; but he is ſoon aſſailed with a multitude of boats, from which they dart their harpooos on him, till he loſes blood. The combat then becomes dangerous for the fiſhermen, from the terrible ſtrokes of the tail which it gives when it feels itſelf wounded.

Neither the fat nor the fleſh of this ſort of whale is eaten. It has been found, that when the fat was eaten, there exhaled through the pores a fetid ſweat, which tinged the wearing apparel yellow. A property ſo ſingular ſeems worthy to fix the attention of phyſicians, and to be the object of ſome experiments;—as does, likewiſe, another obſervation, which doubtleſs will not appear indifferent, that many women in the flower of their age experience here, without any apparent cauſe, a compleat ſuppreſſion of their *menſes*, and often without any inconvenience.

We are not to expect to find a conſiderable commerce in a country which is totally deſtitute of manufactures and where agriculture and the fiſhery can never become objects of importance. The exportation is reduced to ſome trifling articles, ſuch as ſtockings, flannel waiſtcoats, ſuet, fiſh, fiſh-oil, quills, ſkins and butter; it is carried on, proviſorily, by a monopoly, which the government has reſerved to itſelf, not to enrich the fiſcal purſe at the expence of theſe iſlanders, but to ſupply their ever-urgent wants, without being obliged to make too conſiderable ſacrifices.

The inhabitants of theſe iſlands, the population of which does not exceed 5000 ſouls, are, in general, well-made; they have fair complexions, and the ſun ſeldom impairs their whiteneſs. No faces are ſeen among them, which offer thoſe hideous marks which the ſmall-pox leaves, and which are ſo common elſewhere. A great number of them have white hair. They are not deficient in underſtanding, which may be, doubtleſs, attributed to the little confinement and conſtraint which they experience, and to the extreme liberty which they enjoy in infancy. They are phlegmatic, but nevertheleſs ſympathizing, beneficent, and hoſpitable. Nothing is more rare than quarrels among them; they carry *politeſſe* in converſation ſo far, that in addreſſing a diſcourſe to any one, they entitle him *Valſigravur*, that is to ſay, 'The bleſſed.' They are upright and frugal, and are ſcarcely ever ſeen to be intoxicated with brandy, although they are very fond of that liquor. We may, perhaps, reproach them with a blind attachment to antient uſages, and with a ſingular tendency to credulity, and to ſuperſtitious practices. Even envy is no ſtranger to them.

As there is no ſchool, and the parents themſelves are the inſtructors of their children, it may be eaſily conceived that knowledge here muſt be very backward. They are fond, however, of reading. Many know how to write; and in general they can calculate very well, without either pen or pencil. The frequent nocturnal fiſheries, and their reſiding among the rocks, have taught them ſo well to know the ſtars, that they can uſually indicate the hour by the riſing of thoſe ſtars.

They

They do not divide the day into hours like ours, but into hours three times longer, without however being very exact in that reſpect; the hours of night are indicated agreeably to the poſition of the ſtars. Skilful players at cheſs are every where found among them; but inſtrumental muſic is perfectly unknown, and they only dance to the ſound of the voice.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH *of* VIENNA, *and of the* MANNERS *of its* INHABITANTS.

VIENNA has been ſo long the capital of the Empire, that it ſeems to poſſeſs ſome claim to the higheſt rank among the cities of Europe. It has ſo much encreaſed in dimenſions of late years, that, including its vaſt ſuburbs, it has not unaptly been compared to a ſwallow with the wings of an eagle. In 1796 the city itſelf was computed to contain 1397 houſes, and the ſuburbs 5102, beſides a conſiderable ſpace reſerved for building. The ſuburbs likewiſe are adorned with a great number of ſpacious gardens, and many of the buildings occupy a large extent of ground.

From the latitude of Vienna, which is nearly the ſame as that of Orleans, it would be ſuppoſed that the temperature of the air was in general very high; but this metropolis is ſurrounded with lofty hills and mountains that collect much ice and ſnow in winter, the retreat of which, in ſpring, is very tardy. Hence it is that the intenſe ſummer-heats laſt only a couple of months, and in winter the cold is often very ſevere.

The heat too is much moderated by very frequent and often keen winds which prevail here, greatly to the inconvenience of of the refugee Milaneſe, and other Italians, who have taken up their abode in this city. The inhabitants of Vienna, like their neighbours, the Hungarians and Poles, uſe warm clothing, and wrap themſelves up in their peliſſes on the firſt appearance of cold weather; beſides uſing the German cuſtom of warming their houſes with ſtoves, which are always of a ſize amply ſufficient for the climate.

The number of thoſe who fall victims to pulmonic diſeaſes in Vienna, is remarkably large. All great cities, it is true, are unfavourable for the conſumptive, but nowhere does this diſeaſe appear ſo fatal, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the medical art, which is cultivated with more care, and practiſed with more ſkill here, than perhaps in any other part of Germany.

The ſmall-pox too is often very fatal here. In 1795 it carried off 1098 perſons. The inoculation for the cow-pox has, however, been lately introduced, which may prove of eſſential benefit.

Vienna has the advantage of being divided by the Danube, but this is purchaſed by ſome inconveniences; for, when the river is ſuddenly ſwelled by the melting of the ſnows from the hills, it inundates a part of the ſuburbs, often to a conſiderable height. It is then that the excellence of the police is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed: it is not eaſy to conceive greater precautions, and more admirable methods than are here employed, for the preſervation and relief of the families expoſed to the effects of this calamity.

It would be imagined that advantage would be taken of poſſeſſing ſo fine a river, to form numerous parties of pleaſure to ſail beſide its beautiful banks; but this amuſement is not at all ſuited to the taſte of the inhabitants. They poſſeſs, however, the important advantage of an eaſy navigation for goods and proviſions of every kind.

Vienna is one of the leaſt beautiful of all the capitals of Europe. There is very little to ſtrike the ſtranger's eye; the ſtreets are crooked, and very irregular, with but little appearance of any plan or order. Near the centre of the town is the ſingular ſight of a bridge thrown acroſs a deep low ſtreet, which admits of carriages paſſing over, whilſt the uſual thoroughfare is going on in the ſtreet below; reſembling the canals in England, which are often thrown over navigable rivers.

There is but one ſtreet in Vienna that can properly be called magnificent, and this is a continued line of ſplendid houſes and palaces. It is called the *Nobles'-ſtreet*. The ſuburbs are conſtructed on a better plan, and would be very elegant, if the houſes were larger, and richer in architectural ornaments. The greater part of the ſtreets are wide, level and regular, but they are chiefly inhabited by manufacturers and workmen of various trades.

The whole of the population of Vienna, in 1795, was computed at 231,105 inhabitants, of whom 1231 were eccleſiaſtics, 3253 nobility, 4256 public functionaries and perſons living upon their private fortune, and 7333 citizens belonging to the corporation.

Among the eſtabliſhments for the relief of the ſick, muſt be firſt mentioned the

Great Hospital, the direction of which is entrusted to the celebrated Frank. In 1796 it received 11,860 patients. A pathological Museum is contained within its walls.

Another institution is the hospital for lying-in-women. In the year abovementioned it received 1904 women, of whom 111 died.

The Lunatic Hospital contained in 1796, 261 insane persons, 156 of whom were males, and 105 females. The following year 190 patients were received, and 122 went out. The principal remedy used in the house is abstinence and a strict regimen; and no one is admitted without bringing with him an account of the previous treatment to which the patient has been exposed.

There is, besides, a military hospital, several charities which are attended to by the different religious orders, and an hospital for Jews, which last is distinguished for neatness and excellent management.

Vienna may likewise pride itself on an institution peculiar in its kind, and of singular utility, founded by Leopold. By this, the suburbs of the town are divided into eight districts, each of which has its physician, its surgeon, and its midwife, all paid by government, whose office it is to visit the poor at their own houses. These practitioners, in 1795, had the care of 19,820 patients, of whom 464 died, and 623 were sent to the hospital. This institution has been found so beneficial, that on the succeeding year to its establishment it was extended to the whole city.

One more institution we must mention, which is somewhat similar to the former; it is for diseased children under ten years of age. In 1795 it had the care of 1935 patients, of whom only 113 died.

Among the various regulations for the public health, one deserves to be mentioned, which was ordained in 1796. It is, that no new-built house may be inhabited, before the physician of the district has examined whether the walls are sufficiently dry. This marks a degree of vigilance and attention in the health-police, almost carried to excess.

The price of provisions in Vienna is almost inconceivably low. Hungary furnishes meat, corn, and wine in abundance; Austria supplies plenty of wood by the navigation of the Danube; and there are about 150 large gardens for table-vegetables around the suburbs of the town, which are cultivated with skill and attention, and with the advantage of plenty of water. By these means, all kinds of legumes are always cheap and abundant, though the gardeners are in very easy circumstances. Their labourers are chiefly inhabitants of the Styrian mountains, who come regularly every spring to Vienna for employment. As the articles of the first necessity, bread, wine, meat, and vegetables are plentiful, the wages of workmen are low; and as the country likewise furnishes itself with the principal materials for the most necessary manufactures, there are few things, except foreign productions, which require much expence. The police pays particular attention to the supply of provision, and often inspects the markets, and the weights and measures of the dealers.

In private society the number of polite circles is so great, that the coffee-houses are not much frequented. The taverns, however, are much more so, and there is no town in which there is a greater proportion of taverns and public-houses. The coffee-houses are very good, but the eating-houses not so comfortable. The greatest hospitality reigns among the inhabitants of Vienna, for, independently of a number of houses where an open table is kept, a stranger will find many houses where he may come at all hours of the day, and take part in the conversation, and the refreshments which are liberally handed about.

The streets of Vienna are remarkably quiet and orderly, so that as early as ten o'clock at night every thing is silent. It is the custom, indeed, for a lodger when he returns home later than that hour, to pay a small fee to the porter of the house, for every house has one. If in the evening after ten o'clock you walk in any part of the suburbs, the stillness of the streets is truly striking; scarcely any-body but the watch is stirring, and yet the people of Vienna are not very early risers, and in this respect the difference between this city and Naples is highly remarkable.

There is a coffee-house in the suburb of Leopoldstad, called the *Greek Coffee-house*, which is worthy the stranger's notice. It is situated between the Danube and the street through which all the carriages pass to the promenade of the *Prater*, and is almost entirely frequented by Greeks (who are very numerous at Vienna), so that a person hearing their language and seeing their dress, might imagine himself in the midst of Greece.

It must be acknowledged to the praise of Government and private persons, that much pains have been constantly taken to prevent common begging. The Orphan House, in 1797, contained 1479 of these unfortunate

unfortunate children, and there is an eſtabliſhment for providing for old people, and fathers of families who cannot earn their ſubſiſtence. Still, however, there are beggars, and this part of police is not brought to ſuch perfection as at Hamburg, and ſome few other towns on the Continent.

The people of Vienna are induſtrious, though by no means equal, in this reſpect, to the Engliſh. The town and ſuburbs contain a great variety of manufactures, particularly in ſilk. In no place is embroidery more encouraged, though theſe articles have loſt much of their demand from the preſſing neceſſities of the war; and both workmen are ſcarce, and the raw materials, eſpecially the Italian ſilk, are become very dear. The people of Vienna likewiſe excel in manufactures of ſteel, carriages of all ſorts, ſilk ribbands, harneſs, ſaddles, &c. There are, however, very few manufactured articles exported, but only raw materials.

The Academy of Arts is divided into ſeven claſſes, each of which has its own Profeſſor. There is one for objects relative to manufacture, another for hiſtorical painting, for taking views from rural ſcenery, for ſculpture, for architecture, for ſculpture on metal, and for engraving on copper. Each claſs contains a large number of ſcholars. The Profeſſor for painting rural ſcenery, makes a weekly excurſion during the ſummer into the country around the town, along with his ſcholars, to exerciſe them in their art. Many of theſe Profeſſors have attained conſiderable celebrity. The Gallery of Painting of the Prince of Lichtenſtein, and the Belvedere, are very magnificent.

The art of ornamental gardening has, of late years, made very great progreſs; ſo that it would be difficult to find any where, except in England, ſo many gardens laid out in excellent taſte, as in the neighbourhood of this capital.

In a country, where the memory of a Gluck and a Mozart is ſo much cheriſhed, and which poſſeſſes a Haydn, and ſo many other eminent compoſers, muſic cannot fail to be highly cultivated. A taſte for this fine art pervades every claſs of people. There are a number of circles where a concert never fails to form part of the evening's amuſement. Indeed a ſtranger is often fatigued with the many hours that are devoted to this entertainment.

The German theatre at Vienna has always enjoyed a great reputation, and has long been the beſt in Germany. The Italian comic operas are alſo in general very well performed. Almoſt every one of the ſuburbs has its theatre. The taſte which the people of Vienna have for *ballets* has been formed by the pains taken at the principal theatre to engage capital dancers, ſo that the public are not to be ſatisfied except by great excellence in this kind of performance.

Literature does not flouriſh here. It is neither the capital of the Empire, nor any part of the ſouth of Germany, that can entitle the Germans to the appellation of a learned nation. Peterſburg and Rome excepted, there is no town, perhaps, in which the liſt of prohibited books is ſo large as at Vienna.

The town, however, contains a large univerſity, and a ſplendid collection of manuſcripts and works, all purely literary or ſcientific. There are, it is true, ſeveral eminent men who may diſpute the palm of learning with any in Europe; but the privileges of ſcience are very difficult to obtain here, the examinations being very numerous, and full of that kind of argumentation which is quite foreign to genuine ſcience. Very few journals are read in Vienna, and they are rarely to be met with in public places; and books of ſcience are very difficult to be obtained.

In ſuch an order of things, which is doubtleſs kept up from ſyſtem, nothing great can be expected in literature or the arts. Every bud of genius is deſtroyed in the birth, and no encouragement is given to riſing talents.

It is remarkable, however, that modern Greek is much cultivated here. It employs, at preſent, three preſſes; and there are Greeks who tranſlate into their own language a variety of German, Italian, and French works. They likewiſe publiſh Greek almanacks and gazettes.

Whether it is from a partiality to the Engliſh, or a diſlike to the French, we know not, but it is now more than ever the cuſtom for the nobility and gentry to teach their children Engliſh; ſo that it is not uncommon to ſee young ladies going to maſs with the prayer-book in uſe among the Engliſh Catholics.

We may here obſerve that an Engliſhman, whatever be his condition, enjoys, from long cuſtom, the privilege of being preſented to court by the reſident miniſter from his country, and conſequently an acceſs to the firſt circles, which has often given riſe to very ſingular and entertaining adventures.

Beſides the univerſity, there are a number of large ſchools, where every thing relating to commerce is taught at a very moderate rate. In general, however, the

buſineſs of education is much behind-hand with the improvements of the preſent age.

The people of Vienna are in general honeſt and ſimple in their manners. Now and then one may remark a kind of ſtudied politeneſs, and a kind of affectation of loading with titles and compliments, which forms a conſiderable contraſt with the natural frankneſs and even roughneſs of manners. This may be attributed to the influence of the court, and the vaſt number of diplomatic agents in this capital, where every German Prince has ſome affairs to carry on.

The ſtrongeſt paſſion of the inhabitants of Vienna ſeems to be for good cheer. If they do not always take the moſt delicate food, they at leaſt eat very largely, and drink in proportion.

The traveller coming from Venice or Milan will find here ſome little admixture of Italian cuſtoms. Chocolate, for example, which the Italians are ſo fond of, and which is little uſed in the North, is much in vogue here: ſo are certain vegetables, ſuch as brocoli, and the like. The Italian language is alſo much ſpoken here.

The people of Vienna have ſo long been reproached with the badneſs of their language, that in general they have come (at leaſt the well-educated among them) to ſpeak their native tongue very correctly, and perhaps with more purity than in moſt other parts of Germany, though ſtill they may be diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar accent.

The women are handſome, and mild in their manners, and often preſerve their beauty very long. They love dreſs and luxurious living; their minds do not want cultivation, but the books that they read are very few. Muſic is what they attend to the moſt aſſiduouſly.

No where are there ſo many amuſements going on as in this town. Beſides a great number of houſes of public entertainment, where eating, drinking, and dancing, are conſtantly going on, the people take their part in the diverſions which ſeem reſerved for the higher claſſes.

The greateſt happineſs which the inhabitants of Vienna can enjoy, has been, at all times, a good table, and with it two or three choice friends. The latter, however, it is now difficult to find, for the people of Vienna are of late become very little communicative, reſerved, and miſtruſtful. They love to frequent public places, and hear and ſee with intereſt what is going on, but they do not like to be obſerved. Formerly they took pleaſure in hearing from ſtrangers what was paſſing in the world, now they only read the news, or pick it up as they can; they uſed to be fond of adopting new opinions, now they have their ſyſtem, from which they ſeldom depart. This change in the conduct of the people of Vienna is partly owing to the revolutionary events which have taken place on every ſide, which attach the people ſtill more to the enjoyments which they find at home; and partly to the vigilant eye which the government keeps over all the public opinions and converſations, which renders the people timid and ſuſpicious.

Among the crimes committed in this capital, theft is by far the commoneſt, and the extent to which it is carried is truly alarming. Every workman in gold and ſilver is conſtantly trembling for the ſecurity of his property. There are pick-pockets, houſe-breakers, thieves who ſteal the linen from the houſe-tops and garrets, horſe and carriage ſtealers, and thoſe who take the bodies from church-yards for the uſe of the ſurgeons. There are, beſides, highwaymen, who imitate the politeneſs of thoſe that are ſo common in England.

Some of the lower claſs of citizens and ſervants ſtill retain the uſe of bonnets richly embroidered with gold; and theſe, too, ſometimes become the plunder of ſtreet-robbers.

On going out of the city, the ſtranger is ſtruck with the beauty and magnificence of the numerous houſes, parks, and gardens, which crowd its environs. Among theſe he will diſtinguiſh the imperial reſidences of Laxenbourg and Schönbrunnen; the Belvidere, particularly celebrated for its noble collection of pictures, and embelliſhed with the ſpoils of the churches of Brabant, under Joſeph; the majeſtic palace of Gallizinberg, the magnificent Dornbach, the extenſive eſtabliſhment of Marſhal de Laſcy, and eſpecially the Augarten and the Prater.

The Emperor Joſeph opened the Augarten to the public. The firſt entrance preſents a magnificent garden, but entirely the creature of art. It is formed of long ſtraight ſhady walks, impenetrable to the ſun, full of nightingales, and the favourite promenade of all the pretty women. At the principal entrance is a large building, converted into a ſplendid eating-houſe. It is compoſed of large galleries, beautifully decorated, in which the buſineſs of good cheer is going on from morning to night, either to large or ſmall parties.

Before this building is a circle ſurrounded with large cheſnut-trees, under which are tables for ſerving tea, coffee, ices, &c.

A fine

A fine raiſed terrace ſurrounds the lower part of the garden, beneath which the Danube is ſeen running in a gentle current. From hence the eye wanders with delight to a fine pictureſque chain of mountains in the diſtance; and nearer, to fine woods and country villas, beautiful meadows, and numerous hamlets and villages; and juſt before the eyes is the thick and gloomy foreſt of the Brigit. This foreſt, which is about a league in extent, is divided through its whole length by the Danube, the banks of which offer a delicious walk, and the ſtream is here peaceful and ſlow. At the entrance of the foreſt are ſmall houſes, where refreſhments are ſold. On feaſt-days and holidays the foreſt is full of people, and then every cottage is the ſcene of mirth and good cheer, beſides numerous parties under trees, in the adjoining meadows, or on the banks of the river.

On croſſing the river to the oppoſite foreſt, the ſcene is quite changed. Here the ſcenery is wild and ſolitary. The Danube now becomes a ſea, and ſpreads itſelf majeſtically into ſeveral branches, forming, by its diviſions, large iſlands, ſome of which are thick woods, others only ſprinkled with beautiful groves, and others rich meadows. Here the ſtag bounds along the thickets, whilſt the nightingale and other ſinging birds enchant the ear of the traveller. At the end of this fine foreſt the Danube is loſt to the view.

The cottages are ſmall buildings, of a ſingle ſtory, well built, and white-waſhed without, whilſt within the appearance of health and plenty ſits on the countenance of the inhabitants.

The magnificent garden of Augarten, however, is much neglected by the inhabitants, who prefer the *Prater*, eſpecially thoſe who keep carriages and ſplendid equipages. A little beyond the town you arrive at the *Prater*, by a fine avenue, a league in length, which runs through a foreſt. This foreſt, however, appears a large village, for houſes and cottages are ſcattered throughout. There are houſes for refreſhment in the Turkiſh, Chineſe, Italian, and Engliſh, taſte, beſides rooms for billiards and other amuſements, all painted and decorated with great elegance. The inhabitants of this foreſt are neither woodmen nor ſhepherds, but are ſellers of coffee and lemonade, confectioners, keep eating-houſes, or elſe are muſicians, dancers, ſhew ſleight-of-hand tricks, and a number of ſimilar employments. Here is a particular privileged part of the wood, in which princes and citizens, monks and ſoldiers, all that is high or low in rank, all that is pretty or homely among the women walk together without reſtraint or diſtinction. In the evening it is the mall for all the pretty women, whilſt all the houſes around are ſo many temples of good cheer, which are conſtantly crowded. Genteel company, indeed, generally ſatisfy themſelves with ices, or coffee and cream, but before and after the promenade they require ſomething more ſubſtantial. This is the place too for rope dancers, dealers in various toys and curioſities, ſo that in truth the whole wood ſeems an enchanted palace of pleaſures. Whilſt the walkers are thus amuſing themſelves, the large avenue is crowded with ſplendid equipages (which are extremely numerous in Vienna); and carriages of every deſcription, coaches, cabriolets, ight elegant whiſkeys, drawn by Barbs, Engliſh or Spaniſh horſes, glance rapidly along, ſo that the whole road is in motion as far as the Danube, which terminates the courſe.

The *Prater* is the place in which magnificent fire-works are often exhibited. From hence, too, the aëronaut Blanchard aſcended in his balloon; and in ſhort, this is the ſpot in which all out-door ſpectacles are given, which are very numerous in this large capital.

Nothing, however, equals the pleaſure, in a fine day, of dining under ſome tree on the banks of the Danube, regaled with charming muſic that attracts the ſtags and deer, who come and eat bread out of the hand.

Theſe are enjoyments which render Vienna ſo attractive, and which are poſſeſſed by few other capitals in Europes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *relative to the* NEW PLANET, *diſcovered on the firſt* DAY *of this* CENTURY.

THE celebrated Aſtronomer M. von Zach, had communicated to Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, M. Piazzi's obſervations of the 1ſt and 23d of January; and on the 30th of May received from him a calculation of new elements of the planet's orbit. Theſe elements, however, could not be determined with any great exactneſs, as the obſervations are only twenty-two days diſtant from one-another, and are only given in minutes. Dr. Olbers found, however, from all the data then known, the Diameter of the orbit 2,947465 —Longitude of the aſcending node, 2ˢ 21° 55′ 10″—Inclination of the orbit, 7° 54′ 38″—Heliocentric longitude on the 1ſt of January, 1801, 2ˢ 7° 40′ 36″—Sidereal Revolution, 1841,24 days = 5,04096

5,04096 years—Diurnal heliocentric motion, 11′ ′43,″87—Annual motion, 71° 24′ 57,″6—With these elements it would have been difficult to calculate before-hand the course of the planet, so as to be able to find it again on its re-appearing in the morning in August, if it be not at first sight distinguishable from a star of the 8th magnitude; "for, probably, (says Dr. Olbers) it has a considerable eccentricity. In opposition it may, perhaps, increase in luminousness, so as to equal a star of the 6th magnitude. I have little doubt that it will be found in La Lande's Catalogue."

On the 16th of May Professor Bode writes to M. von Zach, "That it gave him great pleasure to find, that M. von Zach agreed with him in opinion respecting the Piazzian comet, and that Oriani and Piazzi himself incline towards the same opinion.—How often (continues he) have I wished that I might live to witness this discovery—I have been several times laughed at by others about my ideas of the harmonic progression in the distances of the planets.********* Adopting 2,75 for the distance, I find the heliocentric difference of longitude, betwixt the 1st and 23d of Jan. very well corresponding with the observations; the planet goes to its node, which I placed in ♉: its inclination must exceed 6°; and this I think was one of the causes why it was not sooner discovered."

Till towards the end of May M. von Zach received no farther accounts relative to this star. He had communicated to his friends the Parisian astronomers the observations and elements calculated: and, not doubting that La Lande, to whom Piazzi had sent the first account of the discovery of the comet, had likewise been made acquainted with the subsequent observations and conjectures, he requested him to send to him an account of all the particulars that had come to his knowledge relative to the new planet.

But to his no small surprise he received, in the beginning of June, several letters from Paris; one from the Senator La Place, dated the 29th of May; from La Lande and Burckhard, of the 26th of May; from De Lambre, of the 24th of May; from Méchain, of the 26th of May; from Henry, of the 28th of May; in which none of these *fix* astronomers, who had communicated several important observations and new discoveries, writes even a single syllable about the new planet! Méchain only makes mention of Piazzi's comet;—from which it appears, that so late as the end of May they knew nothing of the conjecture of its being a planet; although the astronomers in Germany had been made acquainted therewith by Professor Bode already in the month of March.—Méchain in his letter to M. von Zach, of the 26th of May, merely says, "Have you seen the comet, which the journals announce to have been discovered at Palermo last January? No one here has yet found it. Our astronomers have not discovered any since that of the month of December, 1799. I sometimes look out for them; but without success."

On the 10th of June, M. von Zach received another letter from Professor Bode, in which he says, "Piazzi's first letter I received on the 20th of March, and on the next post-day, the 23d, I answered it. But he did not wait for my reply; and—conceive my joy and at the same time my vexation!—I received a second letter from Piazzi, in which I found only the following few words relative to the newly-discovered planet: 'I wrote to you in January, informing you that I had discovered a comet in Taurus, which comet I continued to observe till the 11th of February, when I was attacked by a dangerous disease, from which I have not entirely recovered. As soon as the state of my health will permit, I shall calculate elements for it, and send them to you. In the mean time I have communicated my observations to M. La Lande.'—It is remarkable that he still calls the star *a comet*, as in his *first letter*."

On the 18th of June, M. von Zach received a letter from Dr. Burckhardt, in Paris, from which we learn the following particulars: La Lande had received Piazzi's observation on the 31st of May, when Dr. Burckhardt immediately began to calculate its orbit. Two days later they received Von Zach's and Oriani's investigations, which gave them cause to hope that the supposed comet would prove to be a planet. Dr. Burckhardt had already found that the arc described by it was not considerable. The small geocentric and heliocentric motion of the comet gave him a great deal of trouble in calculating its orbit. He had first chosen for this purpose the observations of the 14th, 21st, and 28th of January: but from this circumstance found himself under the necessity of selecting the observations most distant in time from one another, viz. those of the 1st and 21st of January, and of the 11th of February. During these 42 days the geocentric longitude of the comet varied only 3°, and the heliocentric longitude only 10½°. On attempting to correct, by La Place's methods, the parabola found by his method,

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he discovered that nothing in this respect could be effected by the conditional equations. He then tried La Place's method of approximation, but with as little success: the unavoidable errors of observation having too great an influence on the differences of the geocentric longitudes and latitudes. He now proved eight hypotheses by means of La Place's method of correction, but without approximating nearer to the truth. He then calculated the following orbit which agrees with the three observations to within $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes:

Diameter of the orbit, 2,74.—Epoch, 1801, 2ˢ 8° 16′ 20″.—Ascending Node, 2ˢ 20° 15′.—Inclination of the orbit, 11° 21′.—Period of revolution, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years.

However various the trials that had been made; yet, as it did not thence follow, that it was impossible to find a parabola for these observations, he determined to apply a method, which had often proved successful, when all other methods of interpolation failed.***** Putting the logarithm of the distance from the sun equal 0,378, the smallest error was $\pm 8'$; then putting the logarithm of the distance 0,378, the smallest error was ± 4. It was therefore necessary still more to diminish the distance; and after 20 hypotheses he found the following parabola:

Place of the ascending node, 2ˢ 20° 50′.—Inclination of the orbit, 9° 41′.—Place of the perihelium, 4ˢ 8° 38′ 25″.—Smallest distance from the sun, 2,21883, its log. 0,3461250.—Logarithm of the diurnal motion, 9,4409408.—Time of the passage through the perihelium, 1801, 30th June, 19h. 1′.

Dr. Burckhadt is of opinion, that there is no other parabola that more nearly agrees with these three observations. The errors in the longitude are on the 14th and 28th of January—1′ 47″ and + 38. But Piazzi had not mentioned any thing respecting the accuracy with which he was able to observe the comet.

On the 21st of June M. von Zach received the promised continuation of Dr. Burckhardt's researches. He had calculated an ellipsis for the comet, although the arc it had run through was too small for us to expect great accuracy, but he thought he should thereby facilitate the finding of the star.

Place of the ascending node, 2ˢ 20° 58′ 30″.—Inclination of the path, 10° 47′ 0″.—Place of the aphelium, 2ˢ 8° 59′ 37″.—Time of the passage through the aphelium, January, 1801, 1,3328.—Excentricity, 0,0364.—Logarithm of half the great axis, 0,4106586.—Period of sidereal circumvolution, 4,13 years.

This ellipsis represents, within a few seconds, the longitudes and latitudes of five observations. It would have been easy to obtain a greater degree of accuracy, but he thought it quite superfluous, as the arc run through is so small." The above ellipsis gave Dr. Burckhardt the following

Places of the Planet discovered by PIAZZI.

1801.	*Medium Time.*	*Geocentr. Long.*	*Geocentr. Lat.*
20th June -	13h 4′	101° 45′	30° 26′ N.
17th July -	1 43	113 3	4 6
12th August -	10 54	124 21	4 51
7th September -	16 19	135 28	5 41
12th ——— -	22 —	137 40	5 52
18th ——— -	3 —	139 50	6 3
23d ——— -	8 —	141 58	6 15
28th ——— -	13 —	144 5	6 27
3d October -	17 41	146 9	6 40
8th ——— -	22 —	148 12	6 53
14th ——— -	3 —	150 12	7 8
19th ——— -	7 —	152 11	7 22
24th ——— -	11 —	154 8	7 37
29th ——— -	14 45	156 3	7 53
3d November -	18 —	157 56	8 9
8th ——— -	22 —	159 48	8 26

It was to be expected, that there would be various opinions respecting the name that should be given to the new planet. —A Correspondent of the Allg. Liter. Anzeig. No. 72, proposes the name of *Vulcan*. He thinks it would not be improper

proper to assign to the god who fabricated the arms of Achilles a place in the heavens, near the God of War—to the husband of Venus a place near her paramour. Nor could Vulcan murmur that it was so late before this honour was done him, and a planet of so small luminosity called after his name, since he himself, on account of his unfortunate lameness, is not very swift-of-foot, or stately in his appearance. Vulcan too, he says, being the son of Jupiter, is one of the family, and in this respect, likewise, had a well-founded claim to the honor intended him.

Professor Reimarus, of Hamburg, is of opinion that it should be called *Cupid*. It being an established custom to name the planets after the deities of antiquity; there is, he thinks, sufficient reason for adopting that of Cupid, for he would be the nearest (reckoning downwards from Venus) to Mars, the lover of Venus.—Others think, that the name of Cupid would therefore, be proper, because it conveys an idea of blindness; for the new planet has the appearance of a star of only the 8th magnitude, and cannot be seen by the unassisted eyes of man. But on this point, if the right of the newly-discovered star to be admitted among the number of the planets be confirmed, the plurality of voices, or perhaps only accident, will decide. It is, likewise, possible, that, as it happened with respect to Uranus, there will be no general agreement among astronomers. In Italy it will, perhaps, retain the name of *Ferdinandeum Sidus*, in France that of *Planéte Piazzi*, till time and circumstances shall have otherwise decided.

It has long been customary to express the order of the planets in Latin verses, that they might the more easily be committed to memory; as for instance, in the old well-known distich:—

Saturni atque Jovis sidus, Mars, Sol, Venus alma,
Mercurius, claudit ultima Luna chorum.

When Herschell discovered the new planet beyond Saturn, Poinsinet Devivry wished to have it named after Cybele, the wife of Saturn; and gave us the order of the seven planets in the following verses:—

Ambit Solem Hermes, Venus hunc, mox Terra, Diana,
Mars sequitur. Pergit Rex Jupiter. Hunc Saturnus;
Omnes hos orbes amplectitur alma Cubelle.

A friend of M. von Zach expresses the order of the now *eight* planets, in the following lines:—

Mercurius primus; *Venus* altera; *Terra* deinde;
Mars posthac; quintam sedem sibi vindicat *Hera*:
Jupiter hanc ultra est. Sequitur *Saturnus*; at illum
Uranus egreditur, non ausim dicere summus.

Or,

Mercurius Solem comitatur proximus. Illum
Insequitur *Venus*, hanc *Tellus*, *Lunâ* comitante;
Mars posthac; Martem prohibet Jovis esse sequacem.
Hera latens frustra, et melioribus obvia vitris.
Saturnum extrema proavi statione locabant,
Nos aliter. Supremam cœli nunc *Uranus* arcem
Usurpat, pœnas ausi fortasse daturus.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of* PRINCE PIGNATELLI, *late* VICEROY *of* NAPLES.

FRANCIS PIGNATELLI, of the Princes of Strongoli, was born about the year 1730, from an illustrious family, whose origin is certainly prior to the foundation of the monarchy of the two Sicilies, and probably derived from some of the Lombard Lords in the principality of Benevento. If we may give credit to the ancient and uncontradicted tradition, the name of this family was undoubtedly derived from the Italian word *Pignattello*, a small pipkin, and adopted by the founder of the family, since he penetrated victoriously into the entrenched camp of the Greek Emperor, and into the very tent of the general of the army. He went out of the aparment with three pipkins in his hand, shewing them to his soldiers as a proof of a complete victory. This accords, at least, with the coat of arms of the eldest branch of the family. It represents three small pipkins in a triangular figure, with the following line under them, if we recollect rightly:

Quas rapuit Graecis ollas Landolphus se.

Prince Francis early in his youth entered the army; and he began his career with such unfavourable auspices that nobody could foresee he would one day be raised to the pinnacle of dignity in the kingdom. Being an inferior officer, and hardly

hardly twenty years of age, he received a challenge from an able and gallant officer, Count Pilaſtrelli. His friends conſidered the riſk of his life to be imminent, as he was a young man juſt entered into the world, and his antagoniſt acknowledged to be one of the beſt ſwordſmen in the army. This inequality, however, was the ſafety of the Prince, and the deſtruction of his antagoniſt. Count Pilaſtrelli, according to every report, too ſenſible of his own ſuperiority, treated the young man with great contempt in the fight, inſomuch that he neglected the uſe of his weapon on a neceſſary guard, and ſeemed to deſpiſe the leſſons taught in the fencing-ſchool. This inſulting preſumption proved fatal to him: he lay open to a thruſt which his adverſary did not fail to make at him, and that ſo promptly, that he had not time to parry it —Prince Pignatelli's ſword paſſed through his body, and left him dead on the ſpot. The Prince was, in conſequence of the duel, degraded from his rank, and ſent to the Caſtle of St. Elmo, where he remained confined for ſeveral years. Reflection on the committed homicide, with its conſequent repentance, added to regret for the fruſtration of his hopes and ambition, together with the effects of a long confinement, produced in him that religious turn of mind, which has been ſo conſpicuous in the ſubſequent part of his life.

Juſtice obliges us to ſtate, to the greateſt honour of the Italians, that, although ſlaughters, murders, and aſſaſſinations are more frequently perpetrated in their country than any where elſe, there is, perhaps, no people in Europe, who theoretically have more abhorrence than they have to taking a man's life. A perſon, who has happened to kill a man, even in the moſt gallant and honourable way, inſpires a diſlike in all people, gives embarraſſment by his preſence, and very ſeldom can gain admittance into ſocieties of cordial friends. The moſt unaccountable point in this national habitude is that the very ſame individuals who are ready to own, that, in ſome part of their lives, and on ſome ſtrange occurrences, they were in danger of committing ſimilar exceſſes, are diſturbed upon ſuch occaſions, and uneaſy at the converſation of others, who have been more unfortunate than they. This is, perhaps, the contraſt which nature has put in the temper of the Italians between delicacy of ſenſibility, and violence of paſſions. But, be it as it may, it was neceſſary to notice it here for the purpoſe of ſtating, that, owing to that unfortunate event, Prince Pignatelli, even when he was delivered from priſon, and re-admitted into the army, ſpent upwards of fifteen of the beſt years of his life in the greateſt obſcurity, and in the utmoſt inſignificancy. He was preferred by degrees to the rank of lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant-colonel, by very ſlow ſteps; nor was any more notice taken of him than of the leaſt officer in the royal ſervice.

His greateſt ſtrides towards the eminent dignities began about the year 1770. His Sicilian Majeſty, at that time in the bloom of his youth, was extremely fond of military parade and exerciſes. He projected, among other things, the erection of a new regiment, which ſhould be compoſed only of young gentlemen and noblemen from the two kingdoms. They were to be from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, ſupported by monthly appointments from their families, beſides the large wages of the court, and brought up in ſciences and tactics, in one large college, or rather quarters, in the capital. They were to be conſidered as the ſole candidates for any vacant place of officer in the inferior regiments, to live in their corps under the command of none who ſhould not be a nobleman, and intitled to the peculiar honour of attending his Majeſty in all public ceremonies, and in his country-ſeats and diverſions. Whether M. Pignatelli was the firſt to give ſome hints of this new eſtabliſhment to the King, or he found himſelf occaſionally in the way, it is more than we know: this is certain, that he was appointed director of the college, and commander of the new raiſed regiment, to which the name was given of *Battaglione, Brigata*, and ſometimes of *Cadetti*.

The purpoſes of his Majeſty were exceedingly well anſwered by the young gentlemen of the *Battaglione*, with reſpect to the military ſhew—A body of about 1500 young men, finely equipped, rivalling each other in elegance and martial air, the greateſt part of them tall, ſtout, and handſome, and officered by individuals of the firſt nobility in the kingdom, made ſuch a ſhining figure in the royal and religious ceremonies as to overjoy the natives, and to aſtoniſh and charm every foreigner. But no worſe eſtabliſhment was ever ſeen for the purpoſe of promoting morals and ſciences! Theſe *Cadetti* ſoon proved the moſt ignorant and vicious body of young men in the kingdom. They were as wicked towards each other within their quarters, as towards all the people of the town. Cheats, violences, injuries, inſults, gaming, clandeſtine marriages, elopements, ſtabbing, and murders, became almoſt their exclu-

ſive department; and their profligacy of every kind had actually become ſo defamed and proverbial, as to deter every honeſt man from putting his children in the army. His Majeſty avowed more than once, that he had been ſtrangely diſappointed, and could not help remonſtrating to M. Pignatelli on the ſubject. The commander excuſed himſelf on the age and condition of the young people, which rendered them incorrigible and diſreſpectful to their ſuperiors. The ultimate conſequence was the ſuppreſſion of ſuch a ſcandalous body! and M. Pignatelli, however unſucceſsful might have been his exertions in the command of the *Battaglione*, carried on through them his great object of having frequent opportunities of ſeeing and ingratiating himſelf with his majeſty. From that time, he has always poſſeſſed a conſiderable favour at court.

The public opinion, with reſpect to the morals and abilities of M. Pignatelli, whilſt commander of the *Cadetti*, was not decidedly in his favour. His great activity, ſupported by the affection of the court (which is a great prepoſſeſſion under an abſolute monarchy) enabled him to acquire, among the bulk of the people, ſome degree of reputation for talents and military knowledge. Thoſe, however, who could judge for themſelves, were able to appreciate him in his juſt value. He was conſidered by the latter as a man of no abilities, of many intrigues, and of an inſatiable ambition. The writer of this article was, when in Naples, aſſured by a clergyman of great reſpectability, who had been the ſpiritual director in the college, that no particular eſtabliſhment in that place was well projected or executed, and that the wickedneſs of the young people there was, in a great meaſure, occaſioned by a defect of adminiſtration. Many Neapolitan officers alſo gave him a diſadvantageous character. But what moſt unqueſtionably betrayed the narrow mind, and the inſufficiency of M. Pignatelli in this ſtation, was an order ſolicited by him from the court, purporting that all the officers in the *Battaglione* ſhould be choſen thenceforward from the nobility of the metropolis, excluding all the provincial *nobleſſe*. This was certainly a diſgraceful blunder, as no man is ſo totally unacquainted with the hiſtory of the two Sicilies as not to know that Naples became the metropolis of the kingdom under Charles I. and that the body of the Neapolitan nobility in that city was formed by Charles II. towards the cloſe of the thirteenth century; whereas, Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria, having been the theatre of all the civil revolutions in the middle ages, and the occaſional reſidence of the founders of the monarchy, as well as of the overthrown dynaſties, prior to the houſe of Anjou, poſſeſſed a nobility who had a claim to be the deſcendants of the Lombards, of the Normans, and the Greeks! This ſubjected him to the moſt humiliating animadverſions from the provincial nobility, and to plenty of pamphlets and lampoons from every quarter. Two ſtanzas of a very fine ſonnet are ſtill in remembrance, which we ſhall here inſert for the pleaſure of ſuch readers as are acquainted with the Italian language:

Un provinciale il bel diſpaccio ha letto,
Uſcito, poco fa, pe'l Battaglione,
Ed il medeſmo appena ſcorſo, ha detto:
Quel ſanto direttor quanto è c—g—one!

Cede Napoli al regno, a ſuo diſpetto,
Di nobiltà vetuſta al paragone:
E gente è là di tal condizione,
Che i *ſeggi* in *ſeggio* tien, con buon riſpetto.

M. Pignatelli being aware that the body of *Cadetti*, of which he was director, was not likely to laſt long, and having no proſpect of continuing in the favour of the court by that means, he ſought for others. From the year 1775 to 1780, he projected ſeveral public and private buildings for the ſervice of the court and the ſtate; the moſt capital of which was the *Magazine*, erected on the ſea-ſhore, beyond Magdalen's Bridge, in Naples, intended as a warehouſe for the city, as well as for a repoſitory of naval and military ſtores. The building is immenſe, and ſecond to none in Naples, but to the *General Hoſpital!* It is, however, ſo diſproportioned in length, height, and breadth, as to diſguſt a man of taſte at the very firſt view. This diſproportion is ſo conſpicuous, even in the doors, windows, and apartments, as to give to the building no character at all; and were an informed traveller to judge of it only by the ſtyle or the appearance, he would be at a loſs to gueſs whether it is a palace, a court of juſtice, an hoſpital, a warehouſe, or a jail! The inſide is, if poſſible, more defective: no regular diſtribution of rooms, no eaſy communication between the ſeveral apartments, no part perfectly connected with each other, and, what is more ſhocking, the whole interſected with long and narrow galleries, or *corridores*, which would be ſcarcely tolerated in a convent of Capuchins! The view of ſuch *corridores* is ſo gloomy and uncomfortable, that the noted ſcurrilous philoſopher, the Abbé Galiani, could

could justly affirm that, *when he wanted to set his mind on religious meditations, he would take a walk either under the grotto of Puzzuoli, or under the galleries of Pignatelli's warehouse.*

During these transactions, Prince Pignatelli was preferred, by degrees, to the ranks of brigadier and field-marshal; and the latter was his condition in the beginning of the year 1783, when the ever-memorable earthquake took place in Calabria. He was sent there as a vicegerent and representative of his Majesty to relieve the distressed province, and took with him some officers belonging to the impure remnants of the body of the *Battaglione*, who were intended as his agents in the several districts. Were the Neapolitan nation at large more informed than it is; or, at least, were it less careless of the public prosperity, this very moment would have enabled it to appreciate M. Pignatelli's just value. The officers under his command in Calabria rendered themselves guilty of the greatest enormities, both from ignorance and wickedness. Violences and depredations were so widely and systematically committed, that the poor Calabrese considered the mission of M. Pignatelli as a greater calamity to their unfortunate country than the dreadful earthquake which had lately desolated it! He himself was guilty of no rapacity, nor of any intentional oppressions; however, he was of a despotic and ambitious temper; and, on the other side, destitute both of law and history. He occasioned, from such disqualifications, as many distresses, at least, as his inferior agents from their calculated crimes. The court being sensible that he might commit some errors for want of legal knowledge, gave him an assessor taken from the body of magistracy. This election fell on M. Vanvitelli, chief of the provincial tribunal of Catanzaro, one of the best magistrates in the kingdom, if not from extensive learning, from clearness of conception, assiduity of labour, sobriety of manners, and love of justice. He proved, indeed, a temporary check to despotic presumption. But the vicegerent was too powerful not to get rid of him. A few months after his appointment, he represented to the court his great abilities and signal services, and solicited for him, as a reward, a preferment in the supreme courts of justice in the metropolis; stating, at the same time, that he had met with, among the inferior assessors of his agents, a *very eminent civilian*, whom he designed to be his successor. The court fell into the snare. M. Vanvitelli was soon promoted to the metropolis, and Mr. Zurlo was appointed his successor in the assessorship of the vicegerent. This Zurlo was a young man who had never been at the bar; he was a native of a small village in the neighbourhood of *Campo Basso*, and of an obscure extraction. He had been brought to Naples in order to study the law, but he never so much as took the trouble of reading the elements of it. He was noted for indolence and idleness to such a degree as to prefer poverty and distress to any thing like labour. He was, on the other hand, ambitious, cunning, investigating, intriguing, and assumed airs of importance by conversing with literary men, to whose society he was indebted for a superficial, unconnected, and desultory information, ten times more dangerous than ignorance. In the course of his excursions, he met with an officer of the name of Micherou, more ignorant than himself, and, happily for him, less malicious. With this officer, he repaired to Calabria, and by this means he was noticed by M. Pignatelli! This was *the eminent civilian!*

One of the projects now upon the carpet for the regeneration of Calabria, was the suppression of all convents fallen a prey to the earthquake! This was certainly an exorbitant measure, as it implied the confiscation of their estates, which had been held until then by as good titles as any secular proprietory. The Prince was zealous for the interest of the treasury whilst he feared to give any offence to the Holy See. He prevailed on the court to suppress the convents, with the approbation of his Holiness, and he set off himself for Rome, as an extraordinary ambassador, for the purpose. This was one of the most remarkable absurdities and contradictions lately exhibited by the government of Naples! Whilst the active platoon of lawyers and canonists, under the protection of the minister for ecclesiastical affairs, were struggling for the support of the royal prerogatives upon the ecclesiastical discipline in the kingdom, and so many fatal blows had already been given by their Philippics to the court of Rome, a vicegerent of his Majesty, with the approbation of the minister of war, goes to Rome, acknowledges the authority of the Holy See as paramount to the royal jurisdiction, and gives of course an implicit disavowal to his colleagues in the government! On the other hand, the appointment of Mr. Zurlo to the assessorship fully answered the purpose! He was the meanest and most devoted flatterer of the vicegerent; whatever the latter was doing, he approved!

He made it his ſole ſtudy how to indulge his maſter in every act of ambition and deſpotiſm; and, at laſt, he was rewarded for his meanneſs, by being promoted to the ſupreme magiſtracy of the metropolis! Theſe two things rendered M. Pignatelli utterly odious to the Neapolitan lawyers. They conſidered him as a man who betrayed the rights of his ſovereign, in going to Rome, and aſking from the Pope the permiſſion of exerciſing one of the innate prerogatives of the crown, for which they were actually ſtruggling, and who had defiled the ſanctuary of laws, by introducing into it ſuch an unworthy man as M. Zurlo, who, in the happier days of their profeſſion, would not have been a ſerjeant at mace! The gentlemen of the bar were perhaps wrong in the former of their complaints, as it was better to bring about a violent eccleſiaſtical reform, with the conſent of the chief of the church, obtained in a gentlemanlike way, than to expoſe it to murmurs of one ſide, and to chicanery of the other. In the latter, however, they were altogether right; for it was ſhocking and ſcandalous that a young man under thirty, who had never been able to write an *affidavit*, ſhould be ſuddenly raiſed to the higheſt juridical dignities in the kingdom!

In the year 1784, M. Pignatelli was ſent as extraordinary ambaſſador to Spain, for the purpoſe of trying to reſtore the good underſtanding betwen the two courts, then ſuſpended by family diſſention. At his return, he was preferred to the rank of lieutenant general; in the year 1789, he was appointed Preſident of the Military tribunal; in 1790 Commander of the Citadal of St. Elmo; and, in the year 1795, Extraordinary Civil and Military Governor of the City of Naples. We preſume that he had occupied no other places before his late appointment as a Viceroy of the Kingdom at the time of the French aggreſſion.

"*The revolution* (ſays Mallet du Pan very properly) *has reduced the ſtateſmen and rulers of Europe to their juſt ſtandard. It has proved that the world was in general governed by routine.* Had not the French attacked the kingdom of Naples, M. Pignatelli would, in all probability, have preſerved his reputation among the common people, and his inſufficiency would ſtill have remained a ſecret with the well-informed perſons in the Two Sicilies. That extraordinary event has rendered him contemptible to all Europe. Intruſted by his ſovereign with the defence of the kingdom to the laſt extremity, and receiving expreſs inſtructions that, in caſe every defence proved ineffectual, he ſhould retire with the troops towards Calabria, he made bold to violate the commands of his maſter, to conclude an armiſtice, and to deliver to the enemy ſeveral unconquered provinces, and the ſtrong place of Capua, the only bulwark of the metropolis! And to what? To the French, who were become another name for intrigue, perfidiouſneſs, and treachery! The devaſtation of Naples was the reſult of the armiſtice! The writer remarked, in the anſwer of his Sicilian Majeſty to the Viceroy Pignatelli, a ſentence which opened to him a large field for reflection—*You may imagine* (ſaid his Majeſty) *how I am incenſed againſt your perfidious adviſers!*—This ſentence made him ſuſpect that the Prince was ſtill under the counſel and direction of his favourite magiſtrate Zurlo, imbued perhaps with Jacobinical principles, and that this impudent adviſer was the perſon alluded to in his Majeſty's ſubſequent proclamation to his ſubjects. Time will unravel this ſecret. The Prince is now confined, by the King's order, in the Tower of Girgenti, and moſt likely he will be brought to a trial.

Francis Pignatelli is about ſeventy years of age, tall and ſtout, dark complexion, of a forbidding look, and a ſcreaming tone of voice. He married, ſome years ago, the young Ducheſs of Maddaloni, who had been divorced from her firſt huſband. This lady being heir of an immenſe fortune, he is likely to become as rich as any other individual of his illuſtrious family.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

A COPY *of an* ORIGINAL LETTER *from* DR. HALLEY, *to* MR. FLAMSTEAD, *afterwards* ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

SIR, *Oxford, March* 10, 167$\frac{4}{5}$.

"THE veneration I have for all who think aſtronomy deſerves their care, and are not diſmaid at the laborious and chargeable trouble of making celeſtial obſervations, was the chief motive which induced me to give you the trouble of theſe lines, which I thought I might with the more confidence do, conſidering how free and communicative a genius you expreſſed in your ſatisfactory anſwer to the requeſt of

of my very good friend, Mr. Charles Bouchar; yet, I dare not promiſe to myſelf the like favour from you on any other grounds than that I am a true honourer of your worth, and a well-willer to aſtronomy and all its followers. You may perhaps have expected that Mr. Bouchar ſhould have returned you thanks for the great trouble he put you to by his l're; he doubtleſs would have done it, had not his occaſions called him, ſoon after the receipt of your's, to take a voiage to Jamaica, where he will not neglect to make what obſervations he can, but eſpecially thoſe of Mercury, for which that horizon will be moſt convenient. Since his departure, I have been wholly deſtitute of a coadjutor in my ſtudies; yet, whenſoever the heavens favour us with ſerenity, I omit not to make what obſervations I may of the planets, being reaſonably well provided with inſtruments in which I can confide to one minute without error, by means of the teleſcopicall ſights, and a ſkrew for the ſubdiviſion; by my quadrant, ſo furniſhed, I have obſerved ♄ and ♃ to differ conſiderably from Hecker's Ephemeris, which makes ♄ at leaſt 20′ in conſequence to his viſible or true place, but ♃ about 8′ in antecedens; nor doth Street's Caroline Tables repreſent ♄ much better, for in the Obſervations of Hevelius, Aug. $\frac{16}{26}$ 1670, Philos. Trans. Num. 65. Pa. 2089, ♄ was ſeen 10ˢ 5° 15′ 25″ à 1 ✳ ♈, with ſouth lat. 1° 54′ 11″, but by the Caroline Tables ♄ was in 10ˢ 5° 32′ 32″; diff. 17′ 7″, in the ſame lat. preciſely: and, according to Hecker's Ephemeris, he was in 4° 11′ of ♓ lat. auſtr. 1° 53′ ;-19+obſer.—whence ſo great differences ſhould ariſe is hard to conjecture; however, future obſervation will declare, whether it be the fault of his eccentricity or middle motion: if you have obſerved any thing of the like nature in ♄, I beg you would communicate it. Your obſervations of ♃, publiſhed in Philos. Trans. Num. 82, make ♃ 13′ in conſeq. to Hecker's Ephem. and thoſe Num. 87. diff. 8′, the ſame way, agreeing with mine preciſely;—♂ I find little fault with; yet, about his oppoſition to the ſun, he was near upon 5′ in conſeq. to Hecker's place. If you are pleaſed to ſend me any of thoſe moſt accurate obſervations you do daily make, whereby I may confirme mine, I ſhall ever own it as a ſignal obligation, and ſhall endeavour to return my gratitude by making any obſervation you ſhall deſire me. I requeſt that you would ſend me Caſſini's Suppoſition of the Hight of the Atmoſphere, and the Horizontall Refraction, and what other hypotheſis he hath of the Doctrine of Refraction, and whether experiment hath been made to confirm thoſe quantities; to me it ſeems to vary from any certain rule, and to be ſubject to the accidents of the heat and cold, which may conſiderably alter the denſity and altitude of the ſphear of air, and conſequently alter the refractions made in it, which ſeems to be confirmed by comparing the refractions of the ſunn with thoſe of the fixt ſtars obſerved by Tycho, where the ſlower decreaſe of the ſunn's refractions argues a greater hight of the atmoſphere, as if the preſence of the ſunn did elevate the air, which if ſo, the afternoon refractions would be greater than the morning's, and theſe uncertainties will make the place of ☿ dubious to 2′ or 3′ in moſt obſervations that can be made in our climate.

The late eclipſe of the moon, Jan. 1, I obſerved at London, with Mr. Street, as followeth:—The preciſe beginning we ſaw not, by reaſon we had not fitted our inſtruments ſoon enough, truſting too much to the calculation, but $\frac{2}{3}$ of a digt. were eclipſed when the upper limb of the ☽ was 11° 39′ high at $5^h\ 30^m\frac{1}{2}$; the immerſion was, when Pollux was high, 27° 15′ a $6^h\ 25^m\frac{1}{4}$, emerſion at Pollux 41° 35′, $7^h\ 58^m$;—The juſt end, when the ☽ lower limb was 42° 30′ high, time $9^h\ 0^m\frac{1}{3}$, whence the middle may be $7^h\ 12^m$, i. e. 8′ too ſoon for the calculation of Mr. Stevenſon. During the time of totall darkneſs, the moon covered a ſtarr of the 6 mag. viz. 29 of ♊, the immerſion was 15° or 16° from the nadir toward the weſt, when Pollux was 33° 5′ high, $7^h\ 3^m\frac{1}{2}$; but the emerſion was 75° from the nadir toward the weſt, alt. Pollux 37° 45′—$7^h\ 42^m\ 20''$;—what you or your friends have obſerved of this eclipſe, I entreat you to ſend me.—One thing more I thought fit to ſignifie to you, that is, that the 13th and 20th of ✳ are erroneouſly placed in Tycho's Catalogue, the 13th is there in 14° 19′ of ♈. 0° 57′½ lat. bor. but its diſtance from Ala Pegaſi is 16° 36′ 30″, and from Cinguli Andromedæ 28° 4′ 15″; whence I computed his place in ♈ 14° 19′¼, with ſouth lat. 0° 11′ 50″;—and the 20th is in 22° 12′ ♈ with 1° 38′½ bor. lat. but by his diſtance from Lucida ♈ is 15° 15′ 5″, and from Os Ceti 19° 44′ 45″ I computed its place in 22° 11′ 17″ cum lat. aus. 1° 40′ 40″;—moreover, I am fully ſatisfied that cor ♏ is at leaſt 5′ in antecedence to his Tychonic place, which is confirmed by Tycho's own obſervations, who, 5th Februarii

mane

mane obs. (1584) the distance of cor ♏ from (*here the name of the star is not legible*)....♏ 45° 51′¼, and my observation was 45° 50′ 55″, the same to sense, whereas Ticho's data require the distance to be 56° 57′—The appulse of the moon to ♂ (22 March instant) I intend diligently to observe, and hope you will doe the like. I beleive that about 9 P. M. her northern horn will goe near to cover him, which, if it doe, I will note the time of the immersion and emersion, otherwise the time of the right line with the Horns. I desire you woud send me the like observations made with you, whereto I shall subjoin my own, if the heavens favour us. These, Sir, as a specimen of my astronomical endeavours, I send you, being ambitious of the honour of being known to you, of which, if you shall deem me worthy, I shall account myself exceedingly happy in the enjoyment of the acquaintance of so illustrious and deserving a person as yourself. I am, Sir,

Your's and Urania's most humble
Servant, though unknown,
Queen's Coll. Oxon. EDM. HALLEY."

LETTER II.

Dr. Halley to Dr. Wallis.

"REVEREND SIR,

I fear I have too long trespassed upon your goodness, in not returning you Mr. Newton's Letters, with which you were pleased to furnish me to my great satisfaction; for therein I find what I most wanted in the doctrine of series, viz. the method of reverting them, wherby the whole is rendered compleat, and there are very few problems that yeild not to this process. Since my last, I have been considering the construction of the Nauticall Chart, commonly called Mercator's, designing a discourse upon that subject in the Philos. Trans. and by help of a discovery I have made of a rule to find the intervall of meridionall parts, answering to any differences of latitudes given, I have solved all the possible cases except one, which, without an infinite series of series, I fear, will hardly be resolved, and 'tis this—"A ship sails from a certain given latitude (suppose of 50 deg.) 500 leagues, and in that course has made 20 leagues of longitude, I demand the course on which she saild, it being only known that it is between the west and south?"—I know this is of no sort of use, because this case does not occur in navigation, but without it the science cannot be esteemed perfect.

Your's, &c.
E. HALLEY."

This letter is not dated, but the time when it was written may be very nearly ascertained, as Newton's Letters, containing his discoveries on the method of Series, Fluxions, &c. were circulated among his literary friends, and pretty generally known, before 1676. The method of reverting series, which Halley here speaks of, is contained in Newton's tract, intitled "*De Analyse per Equationes numero Terminorum Infinitas*," which was communicated to Dr. Barrow, and by him sent to Mr. Collins, July 31, 1669—See Collins's *Commercium Epistolicum* (4to edit.), page 3 & seq.—Raphson's Hist. of Fluxions, page 92, 93.—And Professor Stewart's Comment on the Tract above-mentioned, page

The "Discourse," which Dr. Halley here speaks of, was published in No. 219. of Phil. Trans.—See Motte's Abridgment, vol. i. page 665; and the "case" or problem he mentions was first resolved by Israel Lyons of Cambridge.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AD UMBRAM GILBERTI WAKEFIELD ELEGEIA.

TE quoque subripuit nobis Libitina severa
Nostratis critici gloria prima chori!
Subripuit flenti sponsæ, sobolique tenellæ;
Flentibus agnatis, omnibus atque bonis.
Quæ tua fors?—Vixdum lætis reparatus amicis,
E tristi exilio carceribusque cavis;
En! subito traheris torvi ad vestibula Ditis,
A queis nemo redit—nemo redire potest.
Scilicet, insipiens, sapiens, probus, improbus æque,
Obscurus proavis, nobilitate tumens;
Plebs, princeps, pannis squalens et murice fulgens;
Pauperie oppressus, divitiis que valens:
Serius aut citius metam properamus ad unam,
Quicunque hanc auram hausimus ætheream!
Sed quem non doleat, cernentem vivere vitam
Longævam stolidos, criminibusque graves:

Dum

Dum pius, innocuus, doctus, vernantibus annis,
Ceu rosa floreſcens tabe pereſa, jacet?
Aſt tibi, quantumvis fuerit brevis orbita vitæ,
Nec fama abfuerat, nèc bene partus honos:
Vixiſti, Wakefield! et longos vivet in annos
Pectoribus noſtris lucida imago tui.
Interea ad campos felices dirige greſſus;
Rura beatorum ac elyſiumque pete.
Nam te non Erebus ſperet retinere barathro;
Nec piceas biberis tu Phlegetontis aquas.
Non etenim hirſuto tua nunc ſub judice lis eſt:
Arbiter eſt juſtus, Gnoſſius ille, Minos.
Hunc, placido vultu, gratas effundere voces
Audire has videor: "Vir bone! mitte metus!
"Novimus et qui ſis, Wakefield! quantasque tuliſti
"Noxas—hæc Hermes omnia nos docuit.
"Sed quicquid terris fit veſtris, faſve nefaſve,
"Juſtitiæ lex hìc inviolata manet.
"Nil hìc vel tituli valeant, nec dura poteſtas:
"Hìc VIRTUS, VIRTUS ſemper, et una, valet.
"Perge igitur quovis, et quasvis elige ſedes:
"Colles, convalles—omnia aperta patent.
"Si Sophiæ lubeat claris te jungere alumnis,
"En Tibi Pherecydes, Atticus atque ſenex!
"Hos prope Pythagoras, Thales, doctusque Epicurus;
"Magnus Ariſtoteles, major et ipſe Plato.
"Nec deſunt Latiæ notiſſima nomina gentis;
"Tullius inſignis, Brutus, uterque Cato:
"Plinius, et Seneca, ac Marcus cognomine Divus,
"Cui nomen virtus, non diadema, dedit.
"Hos inter veſtras Baconus, Lockius, atque
"Newto, Britannorum gloria, fama, decus!
"Quod ſi oratorum tenearis dulce loquentûm
"Flexanimis verbis, lenibus atque ſonis;
"Æolidis liceat niveas haurire loquelas;
"Neſtoris et liquido melle fluente favis
"Dulcius eloquium—Periclis retonantia dicta,
"Queis Hellas toties territa, quaſſa, fuit!
"Vim Demoſtheneam miraberis—et Ciceronis
"Aurea verborum copia grata fluet
"Auriculis avidis—Cum illis, ſimul, et tuus, olim,
"Sedes non imas FOXIUS ipſe premet.
"Sin mavis tete ſacris ſociare poëtis,
"In vita ſtudio deliciisque tuis;
"Linus, et Heſiodus, Moſchus, divinus Homerus,
"Pindarus altivolans, mellifluusque Bion,
"Æſchylus, et grandis Sophocles, caſtique cothurni
"Princeps Euripides—iſta vireta colunt,
"Illic et Siculus jucunda idyllia cantat;
"Ludit et argutis Teia Muſa jocis.
"Illic Virgilius, Flaccusque, et Luſor Amorum,
"*Ingenio periit qui miſer ipſe ſuo.*
"Illic ſublimis ſpectabilis umbra Lucretî,
"Magnificè ſcriptis jam decorata tuis.
"Illic Miltonus, Popius, Drydenus, et ille
"Naturæ potuit qui reſerare finus:
"Shakſperius—ſecus ac Cowperus, flebilis iſte,
"Orco quem ante diem bilis acerba dedit!
"Hos—illos—iſtos adeas: Nam nulla cupido
"Viſendi heroas te capit—ipſe ſcio:
"Sunt generis vani, ac inflati pectora faſtu;
"Semper geſtantes triſte ſupercilium."
Sic fatus, tacuit—Cum tu, Gilberte, viciſſim,
Solvere ſis viſus talibus ora modis:
"Si mihi permiſſum eſt optatâ ſidere ſede,
"Sit cum philoſophis ſæpe ſedile meum:
"Philoſophis, inquam, veris; minimèque ſophiſtis!
"Iſthæc mî ſemper turba odioſa fuit.
"Rhetoribus rarò jungar: nam garrula gens eſt,
"Vendere quæ fumum vanaque verba ſolet:
"Qualia multiloquus fuevit depromere Pittus!
"Qualia ſpumoſo Wyndhamus ore vomit!
"Sæpius aſt inter ſim claros nomine vates;
"Cumque illis liceat fundere molle melos:
"Inter ſim vates—vates mea pectora ſuavi
"Carmine lætificent, blandiſonisque modis.
"Nil mihi cum veſtris heroibus—Arma gerebant
"Impia mente inopi, ſanguineaque manu!
"Sacram LIBERTATEM ſternentes cuſpide Martis,
"Cudebant miſeris non toleranda juga.
"Ah! procul, ah! ſemper procul a me eſtote profani.
"Nemo tyrannorum proximus eſto mihi!"
Optanda optaſti, Wakefield!—O! ſors mihi tandem
Sit ſimilis—tecum et carmina ſacra canam:
Carmina ſacra canam, chordas et pectine pulſem,
Indoctâ quamvis ac trepidante manu.
Carmina ſacra canam, faveat modo Muſa canenti
Suavis Terpſichore, ſuavior aut Erato:
Me nam delectant dulces ante omnia Muſæ:
Muſa mihi cunctis eſt medicina malis.
Harum colloquiis blandis, Gilberte, fruaris;
Atque his-cum liceat fundere molle melos.
Nec ventura dies diſtat qua, ſtamine vitæ
Truncato, celeri te pede, Amice, ſequar.
Morbificus languor jam feſſos occupat artus.
Paulatim emorior—Sed ſatis—Umbra, vale!

Londini, Prid. Non. Octobr. 1801. MUSÆUS JUNIOR.

SONNET

SONNET *to* CATHERINE:—*On meeting her, for the first Time, in a Boat on the River Thames.*

THO' lovely Catherine! whilſt we plough'd the tide,
I ſeem'd but conſcious of the ſcenes around,
(The ſunny lawns, and ſlopes with ſhade embrown'd)
And to depict them with my pencil try'd;
Oft, with ſtolen glances I thy beauties ſpy'd.
Tho' bluſhing fear my lips in fetters bound,
I liſtened to thy voice and caught each ſound;
Tho' to an envied other it reply'd.
Would that my hand to paint thy lovely face
Had dared; my lips my paſſion to explain!
Yet, ſince I ne'er may ſee thee more, to trace
The ſcenes I pencil'd in thy ſight again;
To hope thine eyes theſe artleſs lines may grace,
Will give ſome ſolace to my hopeleſs pain.
May 14, 1801. D. S. Y.

The CONDEMNED SAILOR.

By FANNY HOLCROFT.

'TWAS mine to watch the dreary night,
The threat'ning ſtorm to brave;
'Twas mine to view the morning light,
"And hail myſelf a ſlave."

But now ſweet ſleep ſhall not deny
A reſpite to my grief:
"My former wrongs I now defy;"
Oh death, thou bring'ſt relief!

I hail thy ſad yet welcome ſhore,
Where miſ'ry finds repoſe;
Where coward-boys ſhall ſtrike no more
Who ſtruck his country's foes.

My indignant ſoul, by wrongs inflam'd,
Receiv'd a mortal wound:
A boy my veteran-locks defam'd!
I fell'd him to the ground.

Nor could the captain's wrathful eye
The burſt of paſſion quell:—
Tyrant, behold your minion lie;
Thruſt by this arm to hell!

Now bind theſe limbs; the ſcars efface,
By honour proudly worn:
Nor chains, nor whips, can brand him baſe,
Whoſe wrongs are nobly borne.

PART *of an* INSCRIPTION *deſigned for a* GARDEN.

THOU who ſhalt mark this ſpot with penſive eye,
Where mem'ry claims affection's frequent ſigh!
Whate'er the intruſted talent, wouldſt thou raiſe
From gifts divine the Giver's holy praiſe?
The Chriſtian's hope eternal wouldſt thou feel,
The patriot's energy, the martyr's zeal?
And, ſcorning tyrant-pow'r, delighted prove
Each ſocial bleſſing, each domeſtic love?
Then linger here, to rouſe the ſacred flame,
And teach theſe echoes Wakefield's honour'd name:—
But wouldſt thou, heedleſs of the deſtin'd hour,
Inglorious dream in pleaſure's fairy-bow'r?
Or does ambition prompt thy vain deſires,
Lur'd by each magic form the world admires?
Haſte, ere theſe hallow'd ſcenes diſſolve the ſpell!
Yet, firſt to virtue bid a long farewell!
W. F. Oct. 15. J. T. R.

SONNET *to* LOUISA:—*On being informed that her Miniature was in the Exhibition, without its being diſtinguiſhed by the Author from any other Portrait in the ſame Frame.*

BELOV'D Louiſa! faireſt of thy land!
(The truth, tho' haply to my loſs, I own)
Not e'en to me thy charms pourtray'd were known.
Was it that abſence wore thee from my mind?
Ah! no; how oft, upon my couch reclin'd,
Thine airy form in midnight dreams has ſhone;
How oft, eſcaping from the world, alone,
Thee, in my noon-tide muſings, thee I find.
Was it that art's bold pencil try'd in vain
To paint thy charms that nature claims with pride?
Ah! from whichever cauſe mine eyes complain,
To know thy ſemblance 'twas to them deny'd;
Would that theſe charms 'twere theirs to ſee again;
Thus to be able rightly to decide!
May 14, 1801. D. S. Y.

The SWEET-BRIAR; *written in* AUGUST, 1798, *at* KESWICK, *in* CUMBERLAND.

AS late along the flowery ſide
Of Derwent's murmuring ſtream I ſtray'd,
A roſy ſweet-briar-buſh I ſpy'd,
Full blooming in the ſunny glade.

Its bloſſoms glow'd with crimſon dye,
As o'er the glaſſy wave they ſpread,
And on the gales that ſported by
Their delicate perfume was ſhed.

This

This day, returning to the ſpot,
To view the buſh ſo richly blown,
With tearful eye I marked its lot;
For all the crimſon bloom was gone.

" Now far away thy bloſſoms glide,
" Along the ſtream that laves thy feet—
" Ah! cruel was yon faithleſs tide,
" To rob thee of thy flowers ſo ſweet!

" Thy fate demands a pitying tear;
" Yet why, ſweet mourner, thus complain?
" For ſmiling ſpring ſhall ſoon appear,
" To ſwell thy ruby buds again.

" Like thee the artleſs maiden ſmiles,
" Adorn'd with beauty's mildeſt grace;
" Till robb'd by man's inſidious wiles,
" The virgin bloom forſakes her face."

But when *to her* ſhall ſpring appear,
Soft beauty's germ again to break?—
Not all the roſes of the year
Can animate her faded cheek.

Ye wintry winds! O, freeze the wave!
That cauſed yon roſy ſweet-briar's doom;
And O! ye lightnings, blaſt the ſlave,
That dares deſpoil a virgin's bloom!

Liverpool.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continuation of the Sitting in Meſſidor, Year 9)

ILLUSTRATIONS *relative to a* POINT *of* HISTORY *of the* TRIGONOMETRICAL TABLES.—*The* TRIGONOMETRICAL TABLES *of* BORDA, *publiſhed by* DELAMBRE.

THESE Tables are purely logarithmical. The decimal diviſion of the circle for which they were conſtructed, is, doubtleſs, more commodious than the ſexageſimal-diviſion. Theſe ſigns, compoſed each of thirty degrees, which divide the circumference into twelve parts, while each degree is ſub-divided into ſixty minutes, and the minute into ſixty ſeconds, is too remote from the ſimple and uniform proceſs of the arithmetical ſyſtem, which proceeds invariably by tens, not to occaſion frequently very ſerious inconveniences in practice. They had been acutely obſerved, near two centuries ago, by BRIGGS, who, with a view to remedy them, without too openly ſhocking the received ſyſtem, had propoſed to baniſh, at leaſt, the minutes and the ſeconds, which he replaced by tenths and hundredths of a degree. The tables which he compoſed to accredit his mitigated ſyſtem, and which have appeared, ſince his death, through the cares of Gellibrand, were ſo exact and complete, and the new logarithms which he employed in them, gave to his work ſuch a ſuperiority over all that had appeared till then, that he would infallibly have introduced the happy change which he propoſed, if Vlacq, printing at the ſame time his *Artificial Trigonometry*, in which the logarithms of Briggs were adapted to the ancient diviſion of the circle, and tables 3; ſix-times larger than thoſe of Briggs, had not furniſhed aſtronomers with a ſpecious pretext to adhere to their ancient routine.

The French geometers and aſtronomers, in propoſing a total change in the diviſion of the circle, had, in like manner, to ſtruggle with the tables of Vlacq, become ſtill more commodious in the editions of Gardiner and of Callet. They were obliged to give to their new tables three or four-times leſs extent than thoſe of Vlacq. In both theſe points they have ſucceeded. The firſt part included a conſiderable augmentation of volumes; but this inconvenience could not retard Citizen Prony, appointed to raiſe a monument which was to ſurpaſs all that had been executed or even conceived of the greateſt in this kind. Borda wanted tables more for uſe (*plus uſuelles*); it was requiſite, therefore, that in reſpect of extent they ſhould come near to thoſe of Briggs, and then he found himſelf under the ſize of Vlacq, Gardiner and Callet. He made it his ſtudy, therefore, to bring himſelf to their level, and he ſucceeded very ſkilfully.

Theſe little regiſters of the proportional parts, ſo commodious, which accompany the logarithms of the numbers, could not, as yet, have place in the tables of the ſinuſes and tangents. Borda is the firſt, and the only one hitherto, who introduced them into his. He kept an account of the inequality of the differences; he has, moreover, re-eſtabliſhed the ſecants, long ſuppreſſed by Vlacq and all his editors; and ſuch are the means by which he has been able to compenſate for the ſmaller ſize of his tables, that their uſe is, at leaſt, as expeditious and as exact as that of the ſexageſimal tables, the moſt commodious and the moſt generally known.

Different cauſes have retarded the publication of this work, the manuſcript of which was finiſhed in 1792. The ſcru-

pulous accuracy which the author would bestow on every part, the bad state of his health, the difficult circumstances under which he had begun the impression, the resolution he took to cancel and to begin again a considerable part of the edition, which he had not been able to superintend properly himself, and in which he had found some faults of little importance in respect of truth, but yet pretty numerous; these causes deprived him of the satisfaction of compleating a work he had very much at heart, and for which he had made great sacrifices. The preface found in his papers was incompleat. The part which remained to be done would, doubtless, have been the newest and the most interesting. What he has left of it contains scarcely any thing but a syllabus of the theory of logarithms, after Euler, and the usages of his tables. We find in them, however, a new and very expeditious formula to calculate the logarithms of numbers. He had said nothing of the construction of his tables of sines. The editor has endeavoured to supply what was wanting in this introduction; he has given new formulæ, and both sure and expeditious processes to construct, verify, or extend all the tables which compose this collection. He has compared these tables with all those of the same kind which he could procure, in print or manuscript, and has spared neither labour nor care to insure the correction of this work, the typographical execution of which does honour to the printing-office of the Republic.

Citizen LALANDE has read a Memoir on the longitude of Florence, the position of which was remarkably uncertain. From the new observations he has received from Chevalier CICCOLINI, and which he has recently calculated, he finds the difference of the meridians of Paris and Florence, to be 35′ 40″.

Citizen Lalande has read another Memoir on the secular motion of Venus. He has discovered by the last inferior conjunction of this planet, that the epoch of the longitude is exact, as well as the equation of the orbit, and that there remains nothing to be changed, in this respect, in the last Tables. In these calculations, Cit. Lalande has kept an account of the perturbations that Venus experiences from the action of Jupiter and from that of the earth, according to the formulæ which he himself gave in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

NEW GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS.

Citizens FOURCROY, VAUQUELIN and THENARD, who are occupied in the management of these experiments, have been lately recompensed for their labours by the discovery of one of the most curious and the most important facts which have a relation to this order of phenomena.

It was already known that by multiplying the discs which compose the pile, the force of the commotions and the rapidity of the decomposition of the water was augmented; they wished, however, to see what would be the result if the surface of each disc were augmented; they, consequently, composed a pile with plates of a foot square. The commotions and the decomposition remained the same as with a similar number of small discs; but the combustion of the metallic wires operated on the spot, with much force, and, by plunging them into *oxygene gas*, they were seen to flame with a very lively *éclat*, while small plates, however great the number of them may be, produce no such effect. Thus combustion follows a law relative to the surface of the plates, while the other phenomena have reference only to their number.

GEOLOGY.

On the Eruption of Vesuvius, in the Year 2.

One of the most important points to determine in the history of Volcanoes is, the degree of heat necessary to give fluidity to lavas: "Is it a fire of fusion similar to that which produces glass; or is this fluidity owing to some other cause?" This question has long occupied the attention of Citizen DOLOMIEU, who had already entertained some doubts (on considering many of the substances contained in the lava, and which remained untouched in it, although very fusible in themselves) with respect to the great heat which is commonly attributed to these volcanic mines. The eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 2, furnished him with the means of ascertaining this degree of heat, so to speak, as with a thermometer; he made it his business to trace the effects of the lavas on the substances which it had inveloped, and principally on metals.

He found, after this examination, that volcanic heat does not surpass that which is capable of melting silver, and that it is less than would be requisite for melting copper. The metals susceptible of being oxydated in a heat less than what would be necessary to melt them, have been so, even in the centre of the most voluminous masses; lead has been converted into a tessulary *galena* with large faces, glass into porcelain of Reaumur, &c. Citizen Dolomieu has

has laid before the Class the objects extracted by him from under the lava, and which establish the facts here presented, in an incontestible manner.

METEOROLOGY.

Agreement between the Variations of the Atmosphere in a large extent of Country.

We noticed in the last Quarterly Sitting, the efforts that Citizen LAMARCK has made to determine whether the variations of the atmosphere are marked by any thing periodical. He has since been employed on a no less important object, to know whether they extend to great distances. In fact, he has plainly discerned, that without this condition, all the means resorted to, to predict them, could only serve for a given place; and that a particular labour would be requisite for every district. To proceed in order, he at first attached himself to only one species of variations—that of the gravity of the air marked by the barometer; the following is the method which he employed to render his results more striking. He traced on a paper twenty-six parallel lines representing the space in which the barometrical variations are commonly limited in our climates. Other lines, perpendicular to the former, represent the days, and by marking on each the heights observed, he traces a curved line which represents the progress of the mercury.

Having then traced such a line, agreeably to the observations which he has himself made at Paris; a second, agreeably to those of Citizen PICTET, Associate Member of the Institute at Geneva; and a third, agreeably to those of Citizen THULIS, another Associate of the Institute at Marseilles, he found that these lines ascend and descend generally together, and scarcely differ but in respect to the height of the place of observation, or only as to the extent of the variations, but not as to their direction.

He found in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1708, a note of MARALDI, which indicates the same concordance between the heights of the barometer observed at Paris and at Zurich. This valuable remark had neither been repealed nor confirmed by any one since.

ON BELEMNITES.

We give this name to fossils in form of a lengthened cone, of a weaver's shuttle, or sometimes of a spindle, which appear to be kernels of unknown shells; they are pretty abundant in certain orders of mountains, and especially in marble, and other calcareous stones, which contain cornua, ammonis and other fossils, the living analogies of which have not yet been discovered.

Citizen SAGE, who had described many new species of them, in one of the last numbers of the *Journal de Physique*, has lately communicated some to the Class, which he had not seen before, and which form an interesting addition to this part of the progress of our knowledge.

Programma of the Prizes proposed by the National Institute of Science and Arts, at the Public Sitting, the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 10th Year.

CLASS OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

Subject of the Prize of Chemistry.

The Class of Mathematics and Physics had, in the year 8, proposed for the subject of a prize which the Institute would determine on the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 10th year, the following:

To point out the earthy substances and the proper process for making a kind of pottery, capable of bearing a sudden transition from heat to cold, and which will be within the ability of persons of all classes.

At the end of this notice, the programma adds,

"The art of fabricating the more valuable pottery, known by the name of *porcelain*, has arisen to such perfection in the Republic, as to leave scarcely any thing to be desired; but the case is different with the species of pottery which is in common use: this kind of ware is very far from that state of improvement and perfection so necessary to supply the wants of the great body of citizens. Meantime, some of the neighbouring nations, who cannot manufacture *porcelain* equal to ours, make a pottery much superior to that made in France. The Institute, therefore, require the candidates to examine the composition of these potteries, to discover the earths which have been used in their composition, or point out such artificial mixtures as will supply their places; the manner in which these earths should be treated to give them the necessary qualities; the art of baking; the degree of heat, and the form necessary for the furnace; but, above all, a method of glazing them without the oxydes of any injurious metal."

The Class has received only one Memoir on this subject; accompanied by many samples of pottery and of the earths of which they have been made. The Memoir is written with perspicuity and method, contains the acknowledged principles of philosophy and chemistry, and the details which are employed to explain them shew a long and attentive practice of the art of pottery, joined to much knowledge of the theory; but the patterns which accompany the Memoir do not meet the ideas pointed out by the Class. Consequently, the distribution of the prize is post-

poned to the 15th Vendemiare, in the 11th year; the Claſs ſtrongly recommending to the candidates to apply themſelves with particular attention to the fabrication.

This double prize, of the value of two gold kilograms (about 6800 livres) will be beſtowed in the meeting of the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 11th year. Papers will not be received after the 1ſt of Meſſidor, in the 10th year.

CLASS OF LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

Grammatical Prize.

Eloge of Cæſar Cheneau Dumarſais.

The prize to be a gold medal, weighing five hecto-grammes, and will be determined at the public ſitting, on the 15th Vendemiare, in the 11th year of the Republic. The papers muſt be delivered before the 1ſt of Meſſidor. The Members and Aſſociates of the Inſtitution, alone, are excluded from being candidates.

Prize in Antiquities.

The ſame Claſs propoſed, in the year 8, as a ſubject for a prize:

What are the ſtudies that form, and the knowledge which characterizes, the antiquary? What are the advantages ariſing to ſocial order from their ſtudies.

Conſidering the importance of the ſubject, the Claſs has judged proper to extend the time for delivering the Memoirs, to the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 11th year.

The prize is a gold medal, of the weight of five hecto-grammes, and will be determined in the public ſitting of the 15th Nivoſe following—Members and Aſſociates of the Inſtitute are alone excluded as candidates.

General conditions, with which candidates for prizes muſt comply, on whatever ſubject they treat.

No Memoir ſent in muſt have the name of the author, but only a ſentence or device; the candidate may, if he pleaſes, annex to or accompany in with a note, ſealed, which, beſides the device or ſentence, ſhall contain his name and addreſs. This note ſhall not be opened, unleſs the Memoirs ſhall obtain the prize.

The Memoirs muſt be ſent free to the Inſtitute, or they may be addreſſed to one of the Secretaries of the proper Claſs, at Paris. In the latter caſe the Secretary will give a receipt.

The candidates are informed that the Inſtitute cannot return either the memoirs, drawings, or machines which ſhall be ſent in for the prizes: but the authors ſhall always have the privilege of copying the memoirs or drawing; or they may have the machines, on delivering drawings of them.

The Committee of the Treaſury of the Inſtitute will deliver the golden medals to the perſon who ſhall bring a certificate; and when there ſhall be no certificate, they will be delivered only to the author himſelf, or the bearer of his procuration.

Prize determined at the Public Sitting, the 15th Vendemiare, in the 10th year.

In the Public Sitting of the 15th Vendemiaire, of the 9th year, the Claſs of Literature and Fine Arts propoſed, as the ſubjects of the prize of Poetry,

The Foundation of the Republic; an ode, poem, diſcourſe in verſe, or epiſtle.

Twelve pieces, in verſe, have been ſent in.

The Claſs decreed the prize to the Ode marked No. I. with this motto, '*Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto*,' the author of which is Citizen Maſſon, author of the *Helvetians*, Secretary-general of the Department of the Rhine and Moſelle.

Names of the Artiſts who, in the Judgment of the National Inſtitute of Science and Arts, have gained the grand Prizes for Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, of the Year 9.

PAINTING.

The ſubject was "The arrival of the Ambaſſadors of Agamemnon at the Tent of Achilles, ſent by that Prince to appeaſe the Anger of the Son of Peleus."

This embaſſy was compoſed of Phœnix, the friend of Jupiter, of the great Ajax, and the divine Ulyſſes. They arrive at the quarters of the Theſſalians and tent of Achilles, who is amuſing himſelf by playing on a lyre, of admirable workmanſhip, and which he had taken when he plundered the city of Aetion; he was ſinging the glorious exploits of the heroes. Patroclus, alone, ſat oppoſite to him in profound ſilence, waiting until he had ceaſed ſinging: Ulyſſes entered firſt; the other ambaſſadors reſpectfully wait a few ſteps diſtant from the ſon of the gods. Achilles, ſurprized at the viſit, riſes precipitately, his lyre ſtill in his hands; Patroclus, who ſoon perceived them, riſes alſo. Achilles gives them a very good reception and ſpeaks to them in theſe terms: "Be welcome; you are certainly my friends; and that convinces me that the Greeks muſt be preſſed by extreme neceſſity, ſince they ſend the greateſt perſonages of the army, and thoſe whom I eſteem the moſt."

In concluding theſe words, he cauſes them to advance into the tent.

Firſt prize, to John Auguſtin Ingres, born at Montauban, aged 20 years, a pupil of Citizen David.

Second prize, Jules Antony Vauthier, born at Paris, aged 27 years, a pupil of Citizen Regnault.

SCULPTURE.

The ſubject: "Gracchus quitting his Houſe to repair to the publi. Place: Licinia, his Spouſe, bathed in Tears, throws herſelf on her Knees, holding her Child, and endeavours to ſtop him. Gracchus gently withdraws himſelf from her arms, and walks, in profound ſilence, ſurrounded by his friends. She follows, endeavouring to hold him by his robe, falls down on the pavement, and remains there motionleſs."

I. Firſt

I. First prize, to Joseph Charles Marin, a native of Paris, aged 37 years, a pupil of Citizen Claudion.

II. To Dominic Aimé Milhomme, born at Valenciennes, aged 35 years, pupil of Allegrin.

Second prize, to Joseph Alvarez, a native of Cordova, in Andaluſia, aged 27, a penſioner of the King of Spain, and pupil of Citizen Dejeux.

ARCHITECTURE.

The ſubject of this prize, was "A Forum or Public Place, dedicated to Peace, and decorated with a triumphal arch to the glory of the French armies, and with two palaces;" one for the Miniſter of War, the other for the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

First prize, Auguſte Pierre Sainte Marie Famin, of Paris, aged 24, pupil of Citizen Percier.

Second prize, Jean Baptiſte Dideban, of Paris, aged 20, pupil of Citizens Vaudoyer and Percier.

The pupils who gain the firſt prize, will be ſent to the French Academy of Fine Arts, at Rome, there to continue their ſtudies at the charge of the Republic.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Five Songs from the celebrated Opera of Artaxerxes, with all the Variations and Graces introduced by Mrs. Billington, at the Theatres Royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden. To which is added, a Piano-forte Accompaniment, newly arranged from the original Score, by Dr. Buſby. 4s. *Rolfe.*

THIS collection conſiſts of "Adieu thou lovely Youth"—"If o'er the cruel Tyrant, Love"—"Monſter, away"—"Let not Rage thy Boſom firing"—and, "The Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms."

The novel as well as arduous taſk of committing to memory, and rendering permanent, the fleeting and evaneſcent ſounds of extemporaneous embelliſhment, particularly excited our curioſity and attention, and we were not a little ſurprized to find on *paper*, all thoſe beautiful *appogiatures, ſemi-tones, turns*, and *rapid flights*, which we had heard before, but which we thought, like the tranſient ſcintillations of a *feu d'artifice*, had been loſt in air.

Admirers as we profeſs ourſelves to be of the ſweet and modeſt ſimplicity of Arne's native and original text, yet we cannot but highly commend many of theſe elegant and characteriſtic, though exotic, ornaments; and we are glad to find that we were deceived in ſuppoſing them too intricate and fleeting for ſcientific retention.

Among the moſt ſtriking of theſe extempore beauties are, thoſe in "Let not Rage,"—and in "The Soldier tir'd:"—In the variations in the repetition of the laſt diviſion of the latter air, the voice riſing by ſixths inſtead of thirds, produces a fine relief, and beſpeaks much theoretical knowledge, as well as a glowing and inventive imagination in the performer.

Dr. Buſby, by giving permanency to theſe rare examples of high and finiſhed execution, has furniſhed, to vocal practitioners a kind of *guida melodia*. Indeed, ſo perfectly calculated is it to improve and fix the general taſte, that we hope he will oblige the muſical world with ſimilar publications from the *Duenna*, and other operas in which Mrs. Billington may hereafter appear.

The Review; or, Wags of Windſor: A Comic Opera, performed at the Theatre Royal Haymarket. The Words by George Colman, Eſq. The Muſic compoſed by Dr. Arnold. 8s. *Caulfield.*

We find in the *Review* much of that eaſy pleaſant ſtyle of compoſition by which Dr. Arnold's productions are generally diſtinguiſhed. In the overture, conſiſting of three movements, we meet with a *gavolto*, written for the baſſoon and hautboy alternately, the ſtyle of which is ſimple, natural, and perfectly ſuited to the characters of thoſe inſtruments. Among the airs, the moſt prominently pleaſing are, "The poor little Gypſey," the plaintive melody of which is ſo engaging and perſuaſive, as to oblige us to attend to "The leſſon ſhe gives in her ſtrain."—And, "Will my Love contented be," a cheerful pleaſing little compoſition. The duo and chorus "When the Lark in Æther ſinging;" the glee "Bacchus and Apollo," the marches, and the finale alſo, contribute to the general good character of the piece, and merit our honourable notice.

Three Union Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin and Violoncello Obligato, in which are introduced ſeveral National Airs peculiar to each Country, compoſed by Sig. Rampini. 8s. *Lavenu.*

Theſe ſonatas, in which are introduced Dr. Arne's charming little air of "Sweeteſt of

of pretty Maids," Harry Carey's "Sally of our Alley,"—"O the Roaſt Beef of Old England,"—"Come haſte to the Wedding," and other old favourites, Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch, are written in a ſtyle much above that of the common productions of the day. All the introductory movements are conceived with taſte and ſpirit, and by their gay and florid character frequently remind us of thoſe of Bach, Abel, and Giordani. The national melodies are judiciouſly introduced, and the variations are conſtructed with ingenuity.

"Conſtancy," written by Peter Pindar, Eſq. Compoſed by William Birch. 1s. *Preſton.*

The melody of this canzonet, to which Mr. Birch has given a piano-forte accompaniment, is compoſed in an expreſſive ſtyle, and perfectly accords with the caſt and ſentiment of the words. The modulation, from the original key to its fifth, at the words "When thy beauty begins to depart," is particularly pleaſing; and the cloſing the air by an aſcent to the E in the fourth ſpace, has a good effect. The introductory and intermediate ſymphonies we muſt not omit to notice; they are both taſteful and appropriate.

Notturno Quintetto, for the Harp, Two Violins, a Tenor, a Violoncello, compoſed and dedicated to the Counteſs of Shaftesbury, by Viſcount De Marin. 7s. 6d. *Clementi and Co.*

This Notturno, which conſiſts of an introduction and three ſucceeding movements, poſſeſſes conſiderable claims to our commendations. The paſſages are, for the moſt part, conceived with taſte and ſpirit, and the accompaniments are ſo adjuſted as to evince no ſlight knowledge in orcheſtral compoſition. The laſt movement, or *coſaque*, arranged as a rondo, is both elegant and animated in its *motivo*, and forms a moſt agreeable cloſe to the piece.

Number I. of The Bee, being a Selection of the moſt eſteemed Vocal Productions, conſiſting of Songs, Duetts, and Glees, including the Compoſitions of Haydn, Mozart, Dr. Arne, Mr. Michael Arne, Jackſon, Shield, Hook, &c. &c. adapted for the Piano-forte, Violin, or German-flute. 1s. 6d. *Longman.*

This little work is printed in the ſame ſize, and on a ſimilar plan, with the *Caledonian Muſeum*, and is intended to be comprized in twelve Numbers. The engraving is neat and correct; and of the contents the public will be enabled to judge, by being informed that they conſiſt of "The Inconſtant," (the melody from Mozart) "The Manſion of Peace," by Webbe, "The Morn in Saffron dreſt," by Paxton, "The Kiſs," (the melody from Scultz) and "The Fair Thief," (the melody from Mozart.)

The celebrated Canon "Non Nobis Domine," adapted as a Fugue for four Voices (Treble, Counter-tenor, Tenor, and Baſs) with two Violins, a Tenor, and a Baſs, for the Accompaniments, and an Introduction, compoſed and calculated for a Grand Orcheſtra, by Joſeph Diettenhofer. 3s. *Preſton.*

Mr. Diettenhofer has diſplayed great depth of ſcience in this publication. His introduction is elaborate and maſterly, and evinces a familiar knowledge of the firſt ſecrets of *part* compoſition. We do not commit ourſelves in ſaying, that Mr. Diettenhofer's additional matter is by no means unworthy of its intermixture with that of the great Bird, and that, performed by a full and able band, it would produce a ſtriking and noble effect.

A Duetto, for two Performers on one Piano-forte, compoſed and dedicated to the Margravine of Anſpach, by John Jay. 5s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Of this duetto we cannot ſpeak in very high terms. The paſſages are not conceived with much ſpirit or taſte, nor are the parts adjuſted with that ſkill requiſite to the producing the beſt effects in compoſitions of this kind. Here and there, however, we diſcover traits of talent, and have no doubt but that, by the aid of application and experience, Mr. Jay will become a very reſpectable compoſer.

Two Trios, ſelected from the Works of Mozart, arranged for the Harp, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, by Viſcount de Marin. 8s. *Clementi and Co.*

It is ſufficient to ſay of theſe trios, that they contain a proper variety of movements; that ſome of the paſſages are graceful, and others brilliant, and that, in a word, they are every way worthy of their great author. Viſcount de Marin, by his judicious arrangement, has rendered them excellent exerciſes for the inſtrument for which they are here intended, and the accompaniments are calculated to greatly heighten the general effect.

Number II, of the Caledonian Muſeum; or, the Beauties of Scottiſh Harmony, intended to form a ſelect Collection of the moſt eſteemed Songs for the Piano-forte, Violin, and German-flute. 1s. 6d. *Longman.*

In the preſent Number of this amuſing, uſeful little publication, we find "Peggy I muſt

I muſt love thee"—"Lochaber"—"I'll never leave"—"Gilderoy"—"Tweed-ſide"—"Auld lang ſyne"—and "Johnny Fa." The neatneſs, clearneſs, and accuracy of the printing keep pace with our commendation of the firſt Number, and augur well of the future parts of the work.

"*When I beheld thy blue Eyes ſhine*," *a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment, for two Performers on one Piano-forte, adapted for three hands; compoſed by Joſeph Kemp, Exeter, and inſcribed to Miſs Mary and Miſs Emily Veale.* 1s. *Clementi and Co.*

The melody of this little ſong is by no means deſtitute of merit; nor is the accompaniment adjuſted without meaning and effect; but the accent is not always juſt, nor is the baſs the beſt that might have been choſen.

"*Human Life in a Mirror*," *a Glee, for four Voices, compoſed by J. Marſh.* 1s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Marſh has acquitted himſelf with much ſucceſs in this glee. The ſenſe of the words is forcibly conveyed, ſome *points* are well ſuſtained by the reſponſive parts, and the harmony in general is ſound and correct.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ZACHARIAH BARRAT'S PATENT *for a* MILL *that is portable, and may be wrought by* WIND, WATER, *or* HORSES.

THE peculiarities of this mill are, that it is ſmaller or greater in ſize at the pleaſure of the mechaniſt; runs upon caſtors; employs a crown-wheel, which, by three notched orbits, one ſtill at ſome diſtance within another, gives motion to the mill-ſhaft, and is fitted by a ſlight alteration in the machinery, ſuch as any workman may eaſily conceive, to be moved either by ſails, horſes, or water. It may be fitted up with ſufficient convenience at the gable-end of a barn. In other reſpects, its machinery is not eſſentially different from that of a common mill.

MR. SPENCER'S (*of Duffield in Derbyſhire*) PATENT *for a new* METHOD *of making* HORSE-SHOE NAILS.

In this method of making horſe-ſhoe nails, Mr. Spencer provides *two rolls*; one which has longitudinal impreſſions to correſpond to thoſe parts of the iron-plate to be applied to it, which are to be thickened for the heads of the intended nails; the other, perfectly plain.

He then applies a plate of iron between theſe rolls, under a preſſure, and in a heat, by which the parts for the heads of the nails may be thickened in the hollows of the roll which was ſo prepared.

The plate, after ſuffering this preſſure, is cut, at the middle, between every two of the thickened parts, into pieces of a breadth equal to the length of two nails.

Theſe pieces are then ſucceſſively applied upon a bed with a punch, and ſubjected to the operation of a ſcrew-preſs or any other adequate power. A piece conſiſting of two nails joined by the heads at its middle, is thus cut off.

This piece, conſiſting of two nails, is then applied upon another bed fitted with a ſeparater. They are by the action of the ſeparater, under a ſcrew-preſs or other power, divided into ſingle nails.

It is in the uſe of the rolls to make the impreſſions, and of the punches to preſs out the nails, that the peculiarity of this invention conſiſts.

Being employed upon a matter of ſuch extenſive common utility; and affording a very great ſaving in time; it may be conſidered as an invention of very great value to the public.

MR. BENJAMIN HAWKINS'S (*of Red Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, Middleſex, London*) PATENT *for a new* FLOATING MILL, *to be worked by Tides or Currents of Water, for grinding all ſorts of grain, &c.*

Mr. HAWKINS'S contrivance *moors* the hulks of ſuitable veſſels, or floats like thoſe floating-baths which we ſee on the Thames, in ſituations in which any thing attached to them, ſhall be expoſed to the force of a tide or current. It then erects the outer wheels and other exterior machinery of the propoſed mill, on the out-ſide of the veſſel or hulk, juſt as theſe are erected on the out-ſide of the walls of mills on land. The interior machinery of the mill, is, of courſe, within the veſſel. The work of grinding is performed, with the greateſt convenience and eaſe, under the action of the tide or current.

It is obvious, that there are, on the coaſts

coasts, and in the rivers of Great Britain, many situations, in which, in a variety of easily supposable circumstances, the use of such mills might be, with great advantages, adopted.

In long voyages, grain more preservable than biscuit might be rather taken among the sea-stores, and with it, the machinery of such a mill as Mr. Hawkins's; which the carpenter could easily set up, occasionally, in a suitable boat, to furnish fresh flour, bread, &c. for the ship's crew.

MR. EDWARD WALKER'S (*of Rathbone-place, Mary-le-bonne; Middlesex*) PATENT *for a* PORTABLE STOVE, *or* KITCHEN, *for dressing Victuals.*

Mr. WALKER'S portable kitchen is a construction of cast or wrought iron, in a square or oblong-square form. It has, at the middle of its front, a fire-place, with an ash-pit beneath, and for the conveyance of the smoke, a funnel above. A door shuts up the fire, while the kitchen is in use. In a closet on one side of the fire, is a convenience for roasting meat, consisting of two spits, with racks, &c. On the opposite side of the fire is another closet, for baking. The cover or top of this apparatus may be used as a broiling plate, or may sustain a pot or kettle for boiling. The whole apparatus is close on all sides. At each end is a door for the admission and removal of the bread and meat to be baked or roasted. The spits are turned by a smoke-jack which is fixed in the funnel.

For camps, barracks, hunting excursions, and every occasion in which meat is not to be had otherwise than cold or dressed in the open air, or in huts dirty to loathsomeness, the use of such a kitchen as this must be highly eligible. Pity but it could be made of lighter materials, so as to be more easily portable in travelling. It would be exceedingly serviceable to persons journeying through Spain or Portugal, or in the wilds of America.

MR. THOMAS GERMAN'S PATENT *for a new Method of* EFFECTING *the* ROTATORY MOVEMENT *of* WHEELED CARRIAGES.

Mr. GERMAN'S contrivance consists simply in the *adaptation of castors moving round sledges* to perform for all wheeled carriages, those movements which are effected by their present wheels. He took the hint of the invention from considering the motions of vessels on the particles of water over which they float. He is yet to give corrections and elucidations of the specification of his patent, after examining which, we shall be enabled further to gratify public curiosity respecting a contrivance so ingenious.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DR. YOUNG.

THE following are extracts from letters to Dr. Birch, by the curate and executor of Dr. Young. Although not very important, they give some notices of his domestic life, which merit preservation, and shew that a poet is not always the most prudent master. Some particulars throw a favourable light on the character of his son, who probably was not that gay and dissipated Lothario whom his father addressed; and indeed nothing is more common and unjust than applying in *toto* to individuals, characters employed by a poet or novelist. The narrative of some of the last moments of Young is authentic and interesting.

To Doctor Birch.

"SIR, *Wellwyn, Sept.* 4, 1762.

My ancient gentleman here is still full of trouble, which moves my concern, though it moves only the secret laughter of many; and some untoward surmises in disfavour of him and his household. The loss of a very large sum of money is talked of, whereof this village and neighbourhood is full. Some disbelieve; others say it is no wonder, where about eighteen or more servants are sometimes taken and dismissed in the course of a year. The gentleman himself is allowed by all to be far more harmless and easy in his family, than some one else who hath too much the lead in it. This, among many others, was one reason for my late motion to quit.

"JOHN JONES, his Curate."

"*Wellwyn, April* 2, 1765.

As soon as I got home, I enquired after Dr. Young, and found that he had gone through very great pains since the time when I had left him, and he pains return pretty frequently. Dr. Cotton, of St. Albans, and Dr. Yates, of Hertford, meet at

4 his

his houſe every day on conſultation. Opiates are frequently adminiſtered to him, I ſuppoſe to render him the leſs ſenſible of his pain. His intellects, I am told, are ſtill clear; though what effect the frequent uſe of opiates may by degrees have upon him, I know not. I am pretty much of his ſon's ſentiments as to this, viz. that thoſe ingredients, if for ſome time longer continued, may have an ill-effect upon the brain. Having mentioned this young gentleman, I would acquaint you next, that he came hither this morning, having been ſent for, as I am told, by the direction of Mrs. Hallows. Indeed ſhe intimated to me as much herſelf. And, if this be ſo, I muſt ſay, that it is one of the moſt prudent acts ſhe ever did, or could have done, in ſuch a caſe as this, as it may prove a means of preventing much confuſion after the death of the Doctor. I have had ſome little diſcourſe with the ſon: he ſeems much affected, and I believe really is ſo. He earneſtly wiſhes his father might be pleaſed to aſk after him; for, you muſt know, he has not yet done this, nor is, in my opinion, like to do it; and it has been ſaid farther, that, upon a late application made to him on the behalf of his ſon, he deſired that no more might be ſaid to him about it. Mrs. H. has fitted up a ſuitable apartment in the houſe for Mr. Young, where I ſuppoſe he will continue till ſome farther event. I heartily wiſh the ancient man's heart may grow tender towards his ſon; though, knowing him ſo well, I can ſcarce hope to hear ſuch deſirable news."

"*Wellwyn, April* 13, 1765.

I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the late Dr. Young, though he had for many years kept his ſon at a diſtance from him, yet has now at laſt left him all his poſſeſſions, after the payment of certain legacies; ſo that the young gentleman, who bears a fair character, and behaves well, as far as I can hear or ſee, will, I hope, ſoon enjoy, and make a prudent uſe of, a very handſome fortune. The father on his death-bed, and ſince my return from London, was applied to in the tendereſt manner by one of his phyſicians, and by another perſon, to admit the ſon into his preſence to make ſubmiſſion, intreat forgiveneſs, and obtain his bleſſing. As to an interview with his ſon, he intimated that he choſe to decline it, as his ſpirits were then low and his nerves weak. With regard to the next particular, he ſaid, *I heartily forgive him*; and, upon mention of the laſt, he gently lifted up his hand, and, letting it gently fall, pronounced theſe words—*God bleſs him!* After about a fortnight's illneſs, and enduring exceſſive pains, he expired, a little before 11 of the clock at night of Good Friday laſt, the 5th inſtant, and was decently buried yeſterday, about 6 in the afternoon, in the chancel of this church, cloſe by the remains of his lady, under the communion-table; the clergy, who are the truſtees of his charity-ſchool, and one or two more, attending the funeral; the laſt office of interment being performed by me.

I know it will give you pleaſure to be farther informed, that he was pleaſed to make reſpectful mention of me in his will, expreſſing his ſatisfaction in my care of his pariſh, bequeathing to me a handſome legacy, and appointing me to be one of his executors, next after his ſiſter's ſon (a clergyman of Hampſhire), who this morning ſet out for London, to prove the will at Doctors' Commons, ſo that, much according to my wiſhes, I ſhall have little or nothing to do in reſpect of executorſhip. J. JONES.

JOHN LAW.

This once celebrated perſonage, ſince the happy arrival of General Lauriſton in this country, has once more become an object of curioſity. His hiſtory is inſtructive, yet little is to be found relating to him in our Biographical Dictionaries.

He was the author of the moſt conſiderable revolution that ever the finances of a nation experienced: France in one week appeared to enjoy incalculable millions, while in the following ſhe was buried in bankruptcy.

Law was the ſon of an advocate at Edinburgh, and born in 1688. In London, he became enamoured of the ſiſter of a lord (whoſe name I cannot diſcover). This lord, not approving of her marriage with an adventurer, challenged Law, and fell in the duel. Law immediately eſcaped into Holland, and was tried, convicted, and outlawed in England. Perhaps it was in Holland he acquired that turn of mind which pleaſes itſelf with immenſe calculations; he became an adept in the myſteries of exchanges and re-exchanges. From thence he proceeded to Venice and other cities, ſtudying the nature of their banks. In 1709, he was at Paris the ſame ſpeculative genius he had hitherto been.

At the cloſe of the reign of Louis XIV. the French finances were in great diſorder; and, having obtained an audience of that monarch, the bankrupt-king was much delighted by his projects. Law offered to pay the national debt by eſtabliſhing a company whoſe paper was to be received with all poſſible confidence, and who were to make immenſe profits by their commer-

cial transactions. The minister Desmaresť, to get rid of Law, threatened him, by one of his emissaries, with the Bastile. Law quitted Paris, and was a wanderer through Italy. He addressed himself to the King of Sardinia, who refused our adventurer's assistance, declaring, that he was not powerful enough to ruin himself!

At the death of Louis XIV. the Duke of Orleans was regent. Law ventured again to Paris, and found the regent more docile. The Duke indeed was placed in a most trying situation; the finances were all confusion, and no hope was offered by any one to settle them. The Duke lent his ear at first reluctantly to Law, convinced what consequences must follow such ideal wealth as that in which our adventurer dealt. In despair, the numerical-quack was called in to relieve, by his powerful remedy, the disorder which no one would attempt to cure.

Law commenced with a most brilliant perspective. He established his bank, was chosen director of the East India Company, and soon gave his scheme that vital credit which produced real specie; for, in that distracted time, every one buried or otherwise concealed his valuables; but, when the illusion of Law began to operate, every coffer was opened, while the proprietors of estates preferred his *paper* to the possession of their *lands*. All Europe seemed delighted, Law acquired millions in a morning, and even the Regent himself was duped, and felicitated himself on his possession of so great an alchymist.

Law was honoured with nobility, and created Count of Tankerville; as for marquisates, he purchased them at his will. Edinburgh, his native city, humbly presented him with her freedom, in which appear these remarkable expressions: "The corporation of Edinburgh presents its freedom to John Law, Count of Tankerville, &c. &c. &c. a most accomplished gentleman; the first of all bankers in Europe; the fortunate inventor of sources of commerce in all parts of the remote world; and who has so well deserved of his nation." From a Scotchman (says Voltaire) he became, by naturalization, a Frenchman; from a Protestant, a Catholic; from an adventurer, a prince; and from a banker, a minister of state.

While Law was undergoing these metamorphoses himself, he was performing the same droll exhibition in all kinds of individuals. Fortunes were made in a month, and stock-jobbing was seen even in the narrowest alleys at Paris. Singular anecdotes are recorded of those days.—A coachman gave warning to his master, who begged, at least that he would provide him with another as good as himself. Whip replied:—"I have hired two this morning; take your choice, and I will have the other."—A footman also set up his chariot, but going to it, he got up behind, till he was reminded by his own servant of his mistake.—An old beggar, who had a remarkable hunch on his back, haunted the *Rue Quincampoix*, which was the crowded resort of all stock-jobbers: he acquired a good fortune by lending it out for five minutes as a desk!

Law himself was adored; the proudest courtiers were humble reptiles before this mighty man; dukes and duchesses patiently waited in his anti-chamber; and Mrs. Law, a haughty beauty, when a duchess was announced, exclaimed, "Still more duchesses! there is no animal so tiresome as a duchess!" In the curious Memoirs of the Duchess of Orleans, a singular fact is recorded:—One morning, when Law was surrounded by a body of princesses, he was going to retire. They enquired the occasion. He gave one, in which they ought to have been silent; but, on the contrary, they said, "Oh! if it is nothing but that, let them bring here a *chaise percée* for Mr. Law!" When the young king was at play, and the stakes were too high even for his Majesty, he refused to cover them all; young Law (the son of our adventurer) cried out, "If his Majesty will not cover, I will." The King's governor frowned on the boy of millions, who, perceiving his error, threw himself at the King's feet.

The infatuation ran through all classes, and even the French Academy solicited for the honour of Law becoming their associate, the only *calculator* they ever admitted into their body.

But at length the evil hour looked dark and darker; the immense machine became so complicated, that even the head of Law began to turn with its rapid revolutions. In 1719, he created credit, but in May, 1720, uncounted millions disappeared in air. Nothing was seen but paper and bankruptcy every where. Law was considered as the sole origin of the public misfortune: no one taxed his own credulity. They broke his carriages, destroyed his houses, and sought the arithmetician to tear him to pieces. He escaped from Paris in disguise, and long wandered in Europe incognito. After some years, he found a hiding-place in Venice, where he lived poor, obscure, yet still calculating. Montesquieu, who saw him there, says, "He is

is ſtill the ſame man; his mind ever buſied in financial ſchemes; his head is full of figures, of agios, and of banks. His fortune is very ſmall, yet he loves to game high." Indeed of all his more than princely revenues, he only ſaved, as a wreck, a large white diamond, which, when he had no money, he uſed to pawn.

Voltaire ſaw his widow at Bruſſels. She was then as humiliated, as miſerable, and as obſcure, as ſhe was triumphant and haughty at Paris. Such revolutions are not the leaſt uſeful objects in hiſtory.

MACHIAVEL.

THE PRINCE of this profound obſerver of human nature is a work, which being diabolical in its principles, it has ingeniouſly been imagined, that the author meant it as an ironical work, like Swift's Advice to Servants, where you are very minutely informed how to do thoſe things which ought not to be done, but which the writer was aware were conſtantly practiſed.

Some of his maxims are theſe: "When a man reſolves to injure another, he ſhould do it in ſuch a manner as to cut off all poſſibility of revenge; if the injury is ſlight, he is able to return it; but, if it is done to the purpoſe, it is not in his power.

The Prince who would keep poſſeſſion of a new acquiſition, muſt, in the firſt place, take care to extinguiſh the whole family of the laſt reigning Prince.

The Prince who contributes to the advancement of another cauſes his own diminution of power.

When Cæſar Borgia inveigled, by reconcilement, ſeveral dukes, and ſtrangled them as ſoon as they entered his palace, Machiavel ſays, that this evinced a great politician, and is worthy of imitation.

He ſays, that in the fable of Achilles educated by the Centaur Chiron we are to underſtand that a great Prince ought to be half man and half beaſt, and make the lion and the fox his pattern."

GIANTS.

Sir Walter Rawleigh's Hiſtory of the World abounds with very eloquent paſſages. Writing on the GIANTS of antiquity, he gives the whole a very pleaſing turn.

"It is certain that the AGE of TIME hath brought forth ſtranger and more incredible things than the INFANCY. For we have now GREATER GIANTS for vice and injuſtice, than the world had in thoſe days for bodily ſtrength; for cottages and houſes of clay and timber, we have raiſed palaces of ſtone: we carve them, we paint them, and adorn them with gold, inſomuch as men are *rather known by their houſes*, than their houſes by them. We are fallen from two diſhes to two hundred; from water to wine and drunkenneſs; from the covering of our bodies with the ſkins of beaſts, not only to ſilk and gold, but to the very *ſkins of men*. TIME will take REVENGE of the exceſs we bring forth!"

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

LITERATURE may be ſaid already to feel the return of Peace. Orders for books from the country and for foreign markets are given with leſs reſerve, and various projects have been revived which had previouſly been ſuſpended. In ſhort, we have reaſon to ſuppoſe, that, in ſpite of oppreſſive duties, the preſent will be a buſy winter, as well among the publiſhers as the retailers, and the readers and purchaſers of books.

The complete edition of the Britiſh Poets, which had been abandoned on account of the high price of paper, has been reſumed in conſequence of the peace, and will be publiſhed with all convenient ſpeed.

A Hiſtory of the War, from the commencement of Hoſtilities between France and Auſtria, till the Peace with Great Britain, has been undertaken by Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, and will make its appearance early in the enſuing ſpring, in two volumes, quarto, accompanied by maps and other ſuitable embelliſhments.

Dr. MAVOR has undertaken to edit a Popular View of Univerſal Hiſtory, from the Creation of the World, till the Peace of London in 1801, to be completed in about twenty-five ſmall volumes. The ignorance of the bulk of the Engliſh nation upon ſubjects of General Hiſtory, may, in a great meaſure, be aſcribed to the deficiency of our literature in popular

histories. This intended work, by Dr. Mavor, will therefore be highly acceptable to the numerous persons to whom the great Universal History, in 66 volumes, 8vo. is either too expensive or too voluminous.

Mr. BERESFORD intends to publish a Translation of the interesting work of Kotzebue's, which he calls *an Account of the most remarkable Year of his Life*. He has been favoured by the author with the use of the original manuscript.

A novel will make its appearance, in a few days, from the pen of Miss PLUMPTRE, which, on account of the *ugliness* of her heroine, she entitles *Something New*.

The Memoirs of Mrs. INCHBALD may be expected to make their appearance in the course of the winter.

Some of the manuscripts of the late Rev. NEWCOME CAPPE are now in the press, and will be published early in the winter, together with the Memoirs of his Life, by Mrs. CAPPE. Among other Dissertations are the following: an Introduction to the Proem of St. John's Gospel, with a Paraphrase, Notes and Reflections. A Dissertation on the Scripture-meaning of the Terms, Kingdom of Heaven, of God, and of Christ. An Introduction to, and Paraphrase on the Discourse of Christ with Nicodemus.—A Dissertation, in two Parts, of the 11th of Philippians, 5—13, Christ in the Form of God; and a Paraphrase of the 5th and 6th Chapters of John's Gospel.

Dr. GARNETT having fitted up an elegant and commodious lecture-room, in Great Marlborough-street, intends, we understand, to begin his Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry immediately. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on the 2d of November, at eight o'clock in the evening. The Lectures on Experimental Philosophy will be delivered every Monday and Friday, at the same hour; and those on Chemistry every Tuesday and Thursday, at one o'clock, P. M. The Medical Lectures will not commence till January, 1802.

A Course of Clinical Lectures on the Diseases and Operations of Surgery, will be delivered this winter, by Mr. BLAIR, of Great Russel-street. This Course will possess the obvious advantage, that the surgical practice of two considerable dispensaries will be open to the inspection of all the gentlemen who attend the Lectures.

Dr. BARRETT's splendid publication of the Ancient Manuscript of St. Matthew's Gospel, in the library of Trinity-college, Dublin, is expected in London in a few days. The learned and indefatigable editor described this valuable manuscript, near fifteen years since, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy; this notice of it attracted much attention from the learned in Great Britain, and on the Continent; particularly, as, of the 64 leaves of which the manuscript consists, 59 supply parts wanting in the Codex Alexandrinus. The Provost and Fellows of Trinity-College caused the *fac simile*, which Dr. Barrett had made, to be engraved at their own expence, and munificently presented him with the plates for publication. The work is beautifully printed, at the University-press, in royal 4to. and is the most splendid book ever printed in Ireland. In the first Part of the Prolegomena, the Doctor describes the Manuscripts, and enters largely into the subject of their antiquity. The second Part is a Dissertation on the Discrepancies in the Genealogies of St. Matthew and St. Luke, which are elaborately discussed.—After the Prolegomena, follow the 64 plates, in *fac-simile*, opposite to each of which is printed its contents in modern Greek characters, and at the foot of the page the *Variæ Lectiones*, some of which are curious and important.

Mrs. MACKIE, of Southampton, has in the press *A New Translation of Madame de Sevigné's Letters to her Daughter*, compressed into two small octavo volumes, and preserving every beauty, anecdote, and incident of the original, with the addition of several interesting Letters never before translated. The work will be embellished with engravings from genuine originals of Madame de Sevigné and her daughter.

The Rev. EDWARD DAVIES, Curate of Olveston, Gloucestershire, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in order to *enable him* to publish *An Essay on the first Introduction of the Art of Writing into the West of Europe, more especially into the British Islands; and another on the Nature and Origin of the Celtic Dialects.*

The Translation of CUVIER's Comparative Anatomy, which we have already noticed, will be published in the course of the ensuing month. It is translated by Mr. ROSS, and revised by Mr. MACARTNEY, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr. TYTLER of the Cape of Good Hope, advertises the loss of some valuable manuscripts of the *Punics of Caius Silius Italicus*,

Italicus, in ſeventeen Books; tranſlated into Ryme-verſe by himſelf, and written by his own hand upon two hundred ſheets of quarto. At the ſame time were ſtolen a packet of *Miſcellanies*, ſome part proſe; written on the ſame ſort of paper and by the ſame hand: among which was one piece in the French language, in the handwriting of the Earl of BUCHAN.

In January a Firſt Number will make its appearance of the Coſtume of Turkey, Aſiatic, as well as European; alſo including that of the Greek Iſlands of the Archipelago: in a ſeries of coloured Engravings, illuſtrative of the ſingular and diverſified Manners, Cuſtoms, and Dreſſes of thoſe intereſting Nations. Faithfully copied from drawings, taken on the ſpot, by OCTAVIAN DALVIMART, with Deſcriptions in Engliſh and French. It will be publiſhed by MILLER, who has acquired ſo much credit by his elegant work on the Coſtume and Puniſhments of China.

The Rev. COOPER WILLYAMS will ſpeedily publiſh in quarto, A Voyage up the Mediterranean, in his Majeſty's Ship the Swiftſure, one of the ſquadron under the command of Admiral NELSON. Several Views on the ſhores of Egypt and Syria, from drawings made by the author, on the ſpot, will be given to elucidate the deſcription. The events attending the recapture of Naples, and ſome Memoirs of the Court of Sicily, at Palermo, will be related: alſo ſome new light will probably be thrown on the cauſe of the horrible butcheries and diſgraceful proſcriptions which followed the re-capture.

It has been the misfortune of the proprietors of the new edition of Calmet's Dictionary, to find that the materials of paper bleached with the muriatic acid produce an article wholly uſeleſs. Signatures Z, A a, and B b of the fine paper copies in the third part of the Supplement have been printed on this over-bleached paper; and the conſequence is, that the leaves fall to pieces by their own weight, and if ſqueezed in the hand crumble to powder. This kind of paper may be diſcovered by its acid taſte when applied to the tongue; it is otherwiſe not to be detected till it is wet down for printing. The proprietors of Calmet will gladly exchange the three ſheets printed on this kind of paper.

Sir W. OUSELY, after having publiſhed his learned Obſervations on the *Pehlavi* Medals of Dr. HUNTER's Muſeum, is now preparing moveable types to expreſs the true and ancient *Pehlavi* character for his Treatiſe on the *Numiſmatick and Miſcellaneous Antiquities of Perſia*, to be publiſhed in the beginning of next year.

Mr. TILLOCH, the editor of the *Philoſophical Magazine*, has publiſhed an Account of the Origin and Progreſs of *Stereotype Printing* in England, in which he bears ſo great a part. By this account it appears, that the *Engliſh Stereotype* is much anterior to DIDOT's invention in France, and has been practiſed by *Mr. Tilloch* himſelf for twenty years and upwards.

Citizen CHAPTAL, the French Miniſter of the Interior, has given orders to have the Babylonian inſcriptions at Paris copied for Dr. HAGER, of this metropolis. As ſoon as *Dr. Hager* has received them, he intends to join them as an appendix to his Diſſertation *on the newly-diſcovered Babylonian Inſcriptions*, now printing.

The Abbé DELILLE, advantageouſly known for his Poem on the *Gardens*, has been engaged by the bookſellers of *London* to tranſlate *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt* into French verſe, for which he is to receive the ſum of 1000l.

The Duke of *Brunſwic-Oels* has ordered a monument to be erected to the late *M. Käſtner*, the celebrated German mathematician, in the library of the univerſity of *Gottingen*, with an inſcription compoſed by the Duke himſelf. The buſt of Käſtner, with which this monument is decorated, is of *Carrara-marble*.

The Academy of Sciences at Berlin has lately granted prizes for two memoirs concerning the queſtion of the *Origin of Human Knowledge*: the firſt has been given to *M. Ben-david*, of Berlin; the ſecond to *M. Degerando*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Paris.

The King of Pruſſia has bought for 80,000 rix dollars the library of the late *M. Forſter*, Profeſſor at *Halle*, with which the royal library at Berlin is to be enriched.

The new univerſity for the provinces of *Finland*, *Eſthland*, *Livonia*, and *Courland*, in Ruſſia, will be eſtabliſhed at *Dorpat*.

The royal cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at *Madrid*, has been lately enriched by the return of the botaniſts, Don HIPPOLYTO RUIZ, and Don JOSEPH PAVON, from South America, with above fifty boxes filled with minerals, quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, inſects, ſhells, American monuments, ſeeds of different plants, barks, roots, gums, and balſams celebrated for their uſefulneſs and medical virtue.

M. HAMMER, one of the gentlemen educated

educated in the Oriental Academy at *Vienna*, and at present employed in the Emperor's service at the Legation of Constantinople, has undertaken a literary excursion into *Asia-minor*, and chiefly in the province of *Troas*.

The celebrated FONTANA (formerly director of the Grand-duke's collection of natural history at *Florence*) who had retired to *Milan*, is returned to his former residence at *Florence*, where he is making very curious experiments on the *sensitive faculty* of *vegetables*, which experiments will soon be published.

By a decree of the Consuls of the French Republic, of the 3d of *Fructidor*, the *National Library* is to be removed from its present place (*Rue Vivierre*) into the *Louvre*, or the great palace joining the *Thuilleries*. In consequence of this decree, the private lodgers of that quarter are obliged to leave their apartments before the first of the next month (*Frimaire*). From that day, no fire of any kind will be permitted to be lighted in the whole circumference of the *Louvre*. The library will be completely established there during the course of the 11th year.

The Minister of the Interior has just published a *Programma*, in order to excite the artists to render their machines for working wool more perfect. To this end, after having ordered the machines hitherto known to be described and engraved, he has propose a first prize of 40,000 livres to the artist, who, before the 1st of *Messidor*, shall have constructed his machines of a degree of excellence the most advantageous to commerce; and a second prize of 20,000 livres, for the artist who shall have deserved the second best. The sentence of the jury will be proclaimed on the 1st of *Fructidor*, of the year 10; and in the same year the machines, which have received the premium, will be publicly exposed among other productions of French industry.

The Society of Sciences and Arts in the department of the *Gironde* is about to encourage plantations of trees in the cemeteries round the towns, and on the highways.

The King of Spain has lately given orders, that, through his whole kingdom, only one kind of weights and measures shall be used.

The Botanical Garden of *Madrid*, whose director at present is the Abbé CAVANILLES, has lately obtained a new organization. Its space is to be enlarged, so as to receive the *quinquina*, the *balm-tree*, the *sagou*, the *coco*, and other palm-trees. These precious plants were first transplanted from their native soil to the *Canary Islands*, and thence to *Andalusia*, the most southern province of Spain. By this successive transplantation, they are accustomed to the climate of the capital, *Madrid*. It is to M. CEVALLOS, Minister of State, that Spain is indebted for its progress in natural history, and particularly in botany. His taste for plants has been communicated to a number of Spanish pupils. They sedulously frequent the lessons of *M. Cavanilles*, the only professor of that science at *Madrid*.

M. KANT, the German philosopher of *Königsberg*, has been elected an honorary member of the *Academia Italiana*, established at *Sienna* in the year 1799. The Count VARGAS, in his letter directed to him, says, among other things, that the Italian Academy has proposed particularly to make known his sublime philosophy in Italy.

Captain BAUDIN, on his voyage of discovery, left the *Isle de France* the 24th of April last, and was to that time safely prosecuting the objects of his voyage.

The celebrated German composer, HAYDN, is about to publish a new musical performance, under the title of "*The Last Judgment.*"

The same gentleman has lately received the gold medal, coined on purpose, from the Musical Society of the *Théatre des Arts* at *Paris*, as a token of their high esteem for his talents displayed in the oratorio of "*The Creation.*"

At *Vienna* there has been established a *Panorama* after the English fashion, in which *London*, from the point of the *Albion-mills*, is represented. At *Copenhagen* another Panorama will be erected, to exhibit the last naval battle in the *Sound*. M. LORENZEN, the aulic-painter, has just finished his great picture, in which the battle of the 2d of April is to be exhibited.

The King of Spain has ordered, that, in the capital of each province a Professorship of *Chemistry* and *Botany* shall be established.

A new Translation of Ossian's Poems, in poetical-prose, by SCHRÖDER has lately been published in Germany.

The celebrated artist, *M. Abramson*, at Berlin, has struck a medal on the accession of the present Emperor of Russia. One side represents the image of the Emperor in uniform, with an inscription in German: *Alexander I. Sovereign of all the Russias*; on the reverse is impressed a young Hercules, who, instead of the club, holds a rudder in his hand, embracing the Goddess

Goddess of Wisdom, whose shield is inscribed with the name of the late Empress Catherine II. in allusion to the first ukase of the Emperor, in which he declares to follow the principles of government adopted by that sovereign. The inscription is in German, *Strength* and *Wisdom*; underneath is engraved *d.* 12 *März*, 1801, the day when the Emperor came to the throne.

The French Minister of the Interior has lately issued a decree respecting the restoration of the famous groupe of *Laocoon*, which was formerly attempted by MICH. ANGELO, who however found his work not satisfactory. All statuaries are now invited to communicate models of arms for the three figures of the groupe to be examined by a committee, who will adjudge the prize to that model which is found worthy of the whole, and the artist whose work it is will be engaged by government to undertake the restoration, for which he is to receive the sum of 10,000 franks. For the first accessit 2000, and for the second 1200 franks are appointed.

It is reported that the bookseller FAUCHE, at Paris, has obtained the exclusive privilege of importing French books into the Russian empire, after he had presented his Majesty with a plan drawn up for that purpose.

There has been lately established at Paris a *Bureau de Legislation Etrangère*; or, an Office for Foreign Legislation; in which every law, civil, criminal, military, marine, or those respecting police and trade, of all European nations, are to be translated into the French language. The persons employed in this institution are the following: for the Flemish, P. H. MARRON, known by the share he has in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*; for the Italian, BOLDONI and PODOLERI: for the German, LAMEY and WINKLER, the last of whom has translated several German papers for the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. The directors of the institution are LA MIERRE, sworn translator of the northern and southern languages, and author of many translations from the English; and BROSSELARD, known by his translation of *Cicero de Officiis*, the second edition of which was printed last year.

Citizen DUVIVIER, at Paris, has struck a medal of eighteen lines in diameter, in memory of the well-known Abbé DE L'EPEE, late instructor of the deaf and dumb. As the image bears a striking likeness to the deceased, the minister of the interior has thought proper to distribute this medal in future as a prize in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The inscription is *Charles de l'Epée, né à Versailles An* 1712, *mort à Paris en* 1789; on the reverse is read, *Au genié Inventeur de l'Art d'instruire les Sourds Muets dans les Sciences et les Arts.*

Another medal has been lately struck at Paris on the Peace of Luneville, which is thought to be one of the best that has appeared during the Revolution. On one side is impressed the head of the Chief-consul, with the inscription, *Bonaparte Premier Consul de la Republique Française*; on the reverse, an upright standing figure, holding in one hand an olive branch, in the other a cornucopia, with the inscription, *La Paix de Luneville.*

The celebrated Dr. HUFELAND has published an address to the physicians of Germany respecting the Cow-pox; in which he earnestly solicits their attention to the following important queries:—"Is the Vaccine-inoculation a sure Preventive against the Small-pox; and, if it does not always secure against the small-pox, under what circumstances is it not found to be a Preventive?"—"Does the Poison imparted by the Vaccine-inoculation produce any mischievous change or degradation in the organization, from which evil effects might be apprehended, after having recovered from the disease itself?"—In order to bring into one point of view all the experience relative to these points, so that satisfactory results may thence be drawn, Dr. Hufeland invites all those who have practised the vaccine-inoculation in Germany, to inform him as concisely and distinctly as possible how many subjects they had inoculated—On how many they had afterwards tried the effects of inoculation with the small-pox?—Whether any of these latter had been infected with the small-pox; and, in such cases, what was the state of the matter with which the patient was inoculated, and what the symptoms of the disease that was the consequence of the inoculation?—Whether dangerous or fatal accidents had occurred in the cow-pox?—Whether any diseases, or even sickliness, have afterwards followed, which seemed to have a connexion with the cow-pox?—Whether the disease be found on the cows in various places, and the accidental infection of men, and thereby effected security from the small-pox, had been there observed?—All the reports sent to him Dr. Hufeland means to publish in his Journal, which, as it is read by almost every physi-

cian in Germany, he thinks a very proper receptacle for the documents neceſſary towards a final deciſion of this important controverſy. Mr. Hufeland concludes his addreſs, by requeſting his colleagues to be on their guard againſt prejudice or partiality in their inveſtigations and reports; for, ſays he, "it is not the intereſts of the vaccine inoculation, but the good of mankind and truth, that is our object; and therefore unſucceſsful experiments are as important and intereſting to us as thoſe which have been attended with ſucceſs."

An analyſis has lately been made by VAUQUELIN of the *four water of the ſtarch-makers*, a liquor produced in great quantity during the maceration of the wheat in this manufactory, and which has hitherto been thrown away as uſeleſs. It is of a turbid milky-white colour, of a ſlightly acid and ſpirituous odour, and a ſour and ſomewhat putreſcent taſte. By being paſſed through a filtering paper, it becomes clear and colourleſs. Twelve thouſand parts of unfiltered *four water* were diſtilled in a copper alembic; the firſt five hundred that came over contained nearly all the ſpirit, which, being rectified, yielded 30 parts of a pure inflammable alcohol, but of an unpleaſant flavour: the remaining 11,500 parts being diſtilled off clear, were found to have a ſtrong acid taſte, and diſſolved readily 288 parts of litharge; this ſolution being evaporated, and ſet to cryſtallize, afforded 384 parts of acetite of lead (ſugar of lead). By further analyſis, the other component parts of the *four-water* were obtained, from which it appears to conſiſt of acetous acid, ammonia, phoſphat of lime, animal matter, and alcohol. In an economical point of view, all the ingredients, except the firſt and laſt, may be neglected, and the method of making the moſt profit out of it will be to diſtil the liquor, reſerving the firſt runnings for rectification, and making ſugar of lead of the remainder. From theſe data, 120 gallons of the *four-water* ſhould yield about three pints of alcohol (rectified ſpirit), and thirty-two pounds and a half of acetite of lead (ſugar of lead).

The uſe of fumigations as an antidote to putrid air has been examined into with much care by MORVEAU: he incloſed a quantity of infected air in a jar, and kept it in contact with perfumes of various kinds; this being afterwards waſhed, the putrid ſmell remained as ſtrong as at firſt: no better ſucceſs attended the alcoholic ſolutions of myrrh, benzoin, &c. the weak acids, ſuch as vinegar, &c. the pyraligneous acid had no effect; neither had concentrated ſulphuric acid any: ſulphureous acid in part took away the bad ſmell; but the nitric, muriatic, and eſpecially he oxymuriatic acid, inſtantaneouſly deſtroyed every trace of the fœtor. Air highly charged with the effluvia of putrid fleſh exhibited neither acid nor alkaline properties, and the cauſe of this loathſome ſmell is, at preſent at leaſt, beyond the power of chemical analyſis.

The flexible ſand-ſtone of Brazil is well known to all mineralogiſts, and M. FLEURIAU DE BELLEVUE, of Rochelle, has ſucceeded in giving this quality of flexibility to Carara marble; thin ſlips of which being expoſed in a ſand-bath to a certain temperature become ſo far weakened in their power of coheſion as to be very ſenſibly flexible.

A ſingular diſcovery has lately been made in Spain. In digging the foundation for a bridge, the workmen met with ſix ſmall eggs, which, upon examination, bore a near reſemblance to thoſe of patridges: their colour is a yellowiſh white: they effervèſce with nitric-acid. One of them being divided with the ſaw, the yolk was found flattened, and reduced to a line in thickneſs, and the whole of the reſt of the cavity was filled with beautiful cryſtals of priſmatic calcareous ſpar.

Much doubt has of late exiſted among chemiſts about the ſebacic acid; ſome maintaining it to be nothing but acetous acid, while others conſider it as poſſeſſed of peculiar properties. A paper of Citizen THENARD, preſented to the *Société Philomathique*, contains ſeveral important reſearches into the nature of this ſubſtance. Sebacic-acid may be obtained by diſtilling animal-fat with a naked fire, and waſhing the product in warm water, which, when evaporated, depoſits the acid which it had diſſolved in needle-ſhaped cryſtals; or, the water holding the acid in ſolution, may be ſaturated with potaſh; if to this acetite of lead is added, a copious precipitate falls down, which is ſebat of lead, and this being decompoſed by ſulphuric acid affords pure ſebacic acid. This ſalt has a ſlightly acid taſte, is without ſmell, is much more ſoluble in hot than in cold water, from which, by gentle evaporation, it may be obtained in the form of large brilliant plates: it precipitates and decompoſes acetite and nitrat of lead, nitrat of ſilver, and acetite and nitrat of mercury; with potaſh it forms a permanent, ſoluble, inſipid, ſalt; it does not render turbid

turbid the water of lime, barytes, or strontian. If the produce of the distillation of fat is washed in water, and this water saturated with potash, there is produced a saline mass, which, when heated in a retort with sulphuric acid, yields vapours of acetous acid; hence originates the error of those who imagined the sebacic and acetous acids to be the same.

Since the abolition of the game-laws in France, not only every species of game, but even the commoner birds, have almost been exterminated in several parts of that country. To prevent the entire depopulation of the woods and fields, some regulations have lately been adopted in some of the departments, of which the following proclamation of C. BOUQUEAU, Prefect of the Rhine and Moselle, is an example. It runs thus—"Whereas there has been for several years so great a destruction of game and birds of every kind, that the forests are quite deserted; and it becomes necessary to take as many precautions to prevent the entire extermination of useful and innocent animals, as it was in the feudal-times to destroy the noxious beasts:—the Prefect, conformably with several laws and decrees which exist, but have not been put in force, forbids hunting in those seasons and places in which it would be prejudicial to the public and private territories, to the fruits of the earth, and the re-production of useful animals." The destruction of wild animals has perhaps been too much recommended in France. Those, at least, which form a part of the food of man, such as the hare, should not be wantonly destroyed, as they are now, by every youngster who can fire a gun, and who does not scruple to kill the female big with young. Still less should those animals be molested which render essential services to man by removing various nuisances and noxious insects, such as the swallow, the crow, and a number of other birds; and the lover of nature will plead for those which are entirely innoxious, and enliven the country with their songs, as the linnet, the goldfinch, and the nightingale. The following fact may serve to shew that very essential service is done to man by some animals which he has proscribed as noxious. Some years ago, a Prussian nobleman revived on his territories an ancient law, which imposed on the peasants an annual tribute of a certain number of sparrows' heads and crows' feet. As his design was well-intended, he required this tribute to be paid in kind. Soon the crows no longer dared to follow the ploughshare, and the whole race of sparrows appeared to be exterminated in several villages. It was not long before the inhabitants felt the inconvenience of this practice. Caterpillars of every kind devoured the leaves of the trees, and all the garden vegetables, for several years successively. The clergyman of the place attributed this to the destruction of the birds; and the nobleman, who was soon convinced of the same, abolished the tribute, and even brought back sparrows into some of the villages from which they had been entirely exterminated. Another fact of the same kind will serve to confirm the above observations concerning the vast utility of many species of birds. In the year 1798, the forests of Saxony and Brandenburgh were attacked with a general mortality. The greater part of the trees, especially the firs and different kinds of pine, whose bitter and aromatic branches are rarely the prey of insects, died as if struck at their roots with some secret malady. It was not here, as too often happens, that the foliage alone was devoured by caterpillars, but these trees perished without shewing any external sign of disease. This calamity became so general that the regency of Saxony sent naturalists and skilful foresters to find out the cause. They soon found it in the unusual multiplication of one of the *lepidopteræ* insects, which, whilst a worm, insinuated itself within the tree, and fed upon the wood. Whenever any bough of fir or pine was broken, this detestable insect was found within it, which had often hollowed it out to the very bark. From the report of the naturalists and most experienced foresters, it seemed highly probable that the extraordinary increase of this insect was owing to the entire disappearance of some species of woodpeckers and titmice, which had not for some years been seen in the forests. The above insect, in its larva-state, was a large, white, soft-bodied, caterpillar, with twelve rings, and a hard and corneous head, furnished with very strong jaws, extremely proper for gnawing wood. On the breast it had two tubercles, and beneath its body short and fleshy legs. It turned into a moth of remarkable size and beauty.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

ANTIQUITIES.

Grecian Antiquities; or, An Account of the Public and Private Life of the Greeks, relating to their Government, Laws, Naval and Military Officers, Religion, Games, Marriages, Funerals, Food, Dreſs, Muſic, Painting, Public Buildings, &c. chiefly deſigned to explain Words in the Greek Claſſics, according to the Rites and Cuſtoms to which they refer. To which is added, A Chronology of Remarkable Events in the Grecian Hiſtory. By the Rev. Thomas Harwood, 8vo. 9s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

BIOGRAPHY.

Public Characters of 1801-2; being a new Volume of Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Living Perſons, faithfully and impartially drawn from authentic Sources, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Notarial Precedents, conſiſting of all the moſt approved Forms which are required in Tranſactions of Buſineſs; including the whole Practice of Notary and Conveyancer, as far as regards Trade and Commerce; and intended for the Uſe of Merchants, their Clerks and Agents, at Home and Abroad; to which is added, An Abſtract of Commercial Law, exhibiting the Subſtance of all the Acts of Parliament relating to Trade and Commerce, and which are neceſſary to be known or conſulted by a Man of Buſineſs: By Joſhua Montiſiore, Attorney and Notary Public in the City of London, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Phillips.

The United Monthly Shipping Liſt, containing correct Deſcriptions and the preſent Situation of the Merchant Veſſels of Great Britain and Ireland, embracing, among other Intelligence, the Tonnage, Captain or Commander, Owner or Broker, and Age and Condition of every Veſſel. Corrected to the 1ſt of November, 1801, 2s. Steele and Phillips.

DRAMA.

Euripidis Medea, ad Fidem Manuſcriptorum emendata, et brevibus Notis, Emendationum potiſſimum Rationes reddentibus, inſtructa. In Uſum ſtudioſæ Juventutis. Edidit Ricardus Parſon, A. M. 3s. 6d. Wilkie.

Remarks on the Character of Richard the Third, as performed by Cooke and Kemble, 1s. 6d. Parſons and Son.

Holiday Time; or, The School Boy's Frolic, a Farce, as performed at the Theatre Royal Norwich: By Francis Latham, 1s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

EDUCATION.

Poetry for Children, conſiſting of ſuch Pieces as may be committed to Memory at an early age: By Miſs Aikin, 2s. 6d. Phillips.

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(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

The Assault and Taking of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, 1799. Dedicated by permission to his Majesty, by Anthony Cardon and L. Schiavonetti. Painted by H. Singleton, and engraved by A. Cardon.

TAKEN altogether, this is a singularly lively and bright print, but in such a subject we expected to have seen a greater number of figures. The action seems desultory, and impresses the spectator with the idea of a flying skirmish, rather than the regular and formidable attack of a powerful army on a strongly fortified city. It is admirably engraved in the chalk manner. The contrast between the Eastern and European soldiers is well understood, and accurately described.

The Body of Tippoo Sultaun recognised by his Family. Dedicated to the Hon. the India Company. Painted by R. K. Porter. Engraved by L. Schiavonetti. Published by L. Schiavonetti, No. 12, Michael's Place, Brompton; and Anthony Cardon, No. 31, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square. Price of this, and the preceding print, to which it is intended to be a companion, 4l. 4s.

This is a very good design; the figure of Tippoo is simple and interesting, and the group which surrounds him, is disposed in an easy and natural style. Considering how much our East India transactions have lately engaged the attention of the public, there is every reason to think that these two prints, from their subjects, as well as from their intrinsic merit, will excite a general interest.

The Woodman. Painted by S. Drummond. Engraved and published by W. Barnard, Fitzroy-square.

The Shepherd—companion print. Printed by G. Morland. Engraved and published by W. Barnard. Price of the pair, 3l. 3s. in colours.

The first of these designs does great credit to the taste and talents of Mr. Drummond; it is a simple, and well-chosen copy of nature. The head is well imagined, and the minutiæ of dress marked with a judicious accuracy, which we have seldom seen attended to, except in Barker's Woodman, from which it has the additional merit of being totally different. He has taken nature, and nature only, for his model; and whoever does so, will assuredly produce originality; while the vapid copier of a copy will give a feeble *shadow of a shade*, which, like a translation from a translation, will retain little of the spirit of the original. It adds another leaf to the laurel of Drummond, that the companion-print, by so exact an imitator of nature as Morland, representing a *Shepherd-boy*, is a very inferior design. It is a common-place attitude, and has not, in any part of it, that sweet simplicity, and rustic ease, which we generally find in the delineations of this artist. The truth is, we have here what is, perhaps, the best design Drummond ever made, contrasted with one of the worst of Morland's. These, also, are sold in colours, a gaudy fashion, which we are sorry to see prevail so much; but our modern artists, in making their prints so *fine*, act on somewhat the same principle as the painter, who, because he could not design *a hand*, gave his figure a pair of *point lace ruffles*.

Landing of William III. at Torbay, on the 4th of November, 1668, in Company with the Dukes of Schomberg, Leeds, &c. Painted by James Northcote, Esq. Engraved by James Parker, R. A. Published by John Harris.

The hero, William, in complete armour, with five other figures, are here exhibited on a platform. On the ground beneath them are a number of heads and bodies of gentlemen, mariners, trumpeters and horses. On the same platform with the monarch, and placed in the right-hand corner,

corner, is a bishop, holding a book inscribed *The Holy Bible*; and near him a flag, on which is written, *For the Protestant religion, and the liberty of England.* In the back ground is part of a ship, boats landing troops, &c. &c. and on a hill in the distance are an immense crowd of spectators, shouting welcome to their great deliverer. There are parts of this print that are good, but it does not form a *whole*, and the platform is confused, so as to appear like a great table. It would have had a better effect if the plate had been broader, for the heads of the figures come too near the top of the print. It is well engraved in line.

You Can't Spell! You Can't Write!—companion prints. Painted by W. Millar. Engraved by R. Cooper. Published by Testolini, 73, Cornhill. Price 1l. 11s. 6d.

These are very pretty designs of the School of Bartolozzi, and most admirably engraved.

Miscellaneous British Scenery.

No. I. Plate 1st, View of Oakhampton Castle, Devon. No. II. Ivy Bridge, Devon. No. III. View of Berry Pomeroy Castle, Devon. No. IV. View near Oakhampton, Devon. From designs by Mr. Walmesley. Price 4l. 4s. the set.

Of Mr. Walmesley's designs we have spoken in a former Retrospect. The four preceding prints are in a similar style, distinguished by a good taste, and, we dare say, accurate representations of the places delineated: They are very well engraved in *aqua tint*, two of them by Hassell, and two by Cartwright.

Bonaparte. Painted by Northcote. Engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Published by W. Jeffries, Clapham-road, October 15th, 1801. Price, in colours, 3l. 3s. plain, 1l. 11s. 6d.

It is designed in a grand style, but the horse has a more than accidental resemblance to some of those painted by Rubens; and we have previously seen one of the same prancing family, in the picture of the Triumphal Entry of Henry IV. in the Shakespeare Gallery. The head of Bonaparte borders upon the caricature; the design, though spirited, is not conceived with much originality, yet it is, altogether, a splendid and rich-looking plate, and admirably engraved. The plain impressions have a very superior effect to those that are coloured.

The Holy Family. Painted by R. Westall, R.A. Engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Dedicated to the Countess of Rosslyn, and published by Jeffries. Price, in colours, 3l. 3s.

This design is conceived with the usual delicacy of Westall's delineations: the figure of the Virgin is simple, elegant, and singularly beautiful; and the surrounding scenery enchanting. They are sold only in colours.

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The two first prints of this series were published some time ago, and noticed in a former Retrospect. Both of these, especially the first, are designed and engraved in a very good style. The horses, dogs and figures are spirited and natural; and in that of *the Check*, particularly, the sky is light and airy, the fore-ground rich, and the foliage of the old tree, &c. superior to any thing we have often seen in a mezzotinto.

A few copies of *Shakespeare's Seven Ages*, designed by Stothard, and engraved by Bromley, and published by Symonds, in Paternoster-row, are now taken off in colours, which have an effect nearly equal to the original drawings, price, 3l.

The very capital plate, engraved by Bromley, from Loutherbourg's *Valenciennes*, is printing with all the expedition of which so large and capital a print will admit, and will be ready for delivery to the subscribers, &c. in the early part of the winter. From the very superior style in which it is designed and engraved, this print will hold a very high class in the arts; and from there being twenty-eight portraits, will be a valuable addition to the cabinets of those who wish to possess portraits of the great characters of their own day. A list of their names will be given in a future Retrospect.

Considering the splendour with which the apartments of the nobility and gentry of this country are furnished, it has often been thought singular, that we should never have had any good book of designs of furniture, and the interior decorations of houses. Such a work enables the gentleman and the artisan to understand each other, and will be extremely useful to each, and such a work Ackerman, of the Strand, has just published. It is printed by *Dulau*, both in French and English, and contains about thirty engravings of the most superb and elegant decorations, with which the various apartments of a capital mansion can be furnished. The title is, *Designs for Architects, Upholsterers, Cabinet-makers, &c. such as Breakfast, Dining and Drawing-*

ing-rooms, Bed-chambers, Bath, Library, Boudoir, Hall, Stair-caſe, &c. &c. The price is 1l. 11s. 6d. and it is printed on ſuperfine wove paper, elephant quarto.

Independent of portraits on canvas and portraits on copper, there has lately ariſen another ſpecies of portraits, on which *a Retroſpect of the Arts* ſhould not be wholly ſilent. They are ſhewn in a room totally dark, but illuminate themſelves, are ſeen floating in the air, varying their appearance, diminiſhing in their ſize as they recede from the eye, and at length *vaniſhing into air—into thin air.* We allude to the Exhibition which M. De Phillipſtal every evening diſplays at the Lyceum, in the Strand, and which he denominates *the Phantaſmogoria.* This very ſingular *ſpectrology* has been already exhibited in Dreſden, Paris, and other principal cities of Europe; and the proprietor profeſſes it to be one of his objects to unmaſk artful impoſtors, and open the eyes of ſuch perſons as ſtill retain a belief in ghoſts, enchantments, conjurations, &c. The different figures are, in part, made up of portraits of diſtinguiſhed characters; among them are Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Cromwell, Voltaire, Louis XVI. Admiral Nelſon, and a variety of other diſtinguiſhed perſonages. Theſe freely originate in the air, and unfold themſelves under various forms and ſizes. Some from a ſtar-like point of fire; others from an aſcending cloud or vapour; and, what is extremely ſingular, change their figures and aſſume other forms while floating before the eye.

The friends of the late Mr. Wakefield will be happy to learn that a very ſtriking and characteriſtic portrait of him was painted by Mr. Artaud, of Great Marlborough-ſtreet, a very ſhort time previous to his death. The portrait is now in the hands of Mrs. Macklin, at the Poets' Gallery, Fleet-ſtreet, who has engaged an artiſt of great reſpectability to make an engraving from it, which will be finiſhed ſoon after Chriſtmas. Thoſe who may wiſh to have early impreſſions, will do well to ſend their names to Mrs. Macklin, who promiſes to deliver the impreſſions in the order in which they may be ſubſcribed for.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1801.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
TYPHUS	22
Peripneumonia	2
Dyſenteria	15
Rheumatiſmus Acutus	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Peripneumonia Notha	4
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	2
Tuſſis	10
Tuſſis et Dyſpnœa	7
Pleurodyne	3
Hepatitis Chronica	1
Hydrothorax	2
Anaſarca	3
Aſcites	1
Diarrhœa	10
Hæmorrhois	4
Teneſmus	6
Amenorrhœa	3
Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	4
Hypochondriaſis	1
Vertigo	3
Paralyſis	1
Vomitus	4
Prolapſus Vaginæ	1
Herpes	5
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	15

PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Low Puerperal Fever	3
Menorrhagia lochialis	1
Maſtodynia	3
Dyſuria	1
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Febris Meſenterica	1
Herpes	4
Tinea Capitis	2
Diarrhœa	12

The fever, which has long prevailed, and the influence of which has been ſo extenſively diffuſed, ſtill continues. The ſymptoms attending it are very ſimilar to thoſe which have lately been deſcribed. Thoſe violent affections of the brain, which have formed ſo important a characteriſtic of the diſeaſe for a conſiderable time, are leſs frequent; and, at preſent, diſeaſes of the ſtomach and bowels ſeem to be more common attendants upon this fever. This occurs under various forms and in different degrees. A moderate diarrhœa, occurring at an early ſtage of the diſeaſe, has generally proved ſalutary, and has frequently afforded a pretty juſt prognoſis

prognosis of a favourable termination of the disease: but when at a more advanced period evacuations from the bowels have increased, have assumed a dark appearance, and have exhaled a fœtid odour, they must be viewed as symptomatic of disease and danger, rather than as affording the hope of any critical relief. It by no means, however, follows from hence, that such evacuations are to be checked, whilst the presence of this offensive matter is an indication of disease; the removal of it may prove the means of relief, and therefore to correct and discharge what is so offensive to the intestines and to the constitution, is surely a more rational practice than to detain it.

Besides these affections of the bowels, which may be considered as symptomatic, there have been others which have constituted the original disease. A large number of Dysenteries have lately occurred, and some of them have proved very obstinate.

This disease, as it is well-known, usually occurs at this season of the year, and as a diarrhœa frequently prevails at the same time, owing, probably, in some instances, to a larger quantity of fruit being eaten, these diseases are too often confounded. The patient complains of pain in his bowels accompanied with a large number of stools; and before any medical assistance is requested, every domestic medicine, calculated to stop a purging, is administered: but when the quantity and kind of discharge from the intestines are examined, it proves, that, though the inclination to have a stool has been very frequent, the discharge has been very small, and this consisting rather of mucus, or mucous-blood, than of fæces. A considerable degree of fever usually accompanies this disease; and the frequent inclination to go to stool, and the tenesmus which succeeds it, are a source of constant uneasiness. This disease is to be traced to a spasmodic stricture in the course of the large intestines, by which fæces are detained; and, consequently, the cure must be attempted by relaxing the spasm, and evacuating the fœces. Opium may be administered as an antispasmodic, but its exhibition should be immediately succeeded by that of a brisk cathartic. In the treatment of most of the cases referred to in the list, *pulv. opii comp.* from ten to fifteen grains, was preferred to any other opiate; and *cryst. tart.* from two to four drams, with six or eight grains of scammony, generally answered the purpose of discharging a considerable quantity of fæces, which was followed by an abatement of the most urgent symptoms.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace has, it appears, diffused an equal joy throughout both nations. In consequence of this event, the Consuls of the French Republic have decreed, that on Nov. 9, a festival shall be celebrated in all the extent of the republic. On the 4th of October, the members of the Conservative Senate proceeded to the palace of the government, to congratulate the Consuls on the signing of the preliminaries. Kellermann, the President, expressed these sentiments of the senate; and the First Consul answered, that the news of an event which had so much influence on the happiness of the French people, had with reason excited the joy of the Conservative Senate, which had constantly shewn itself the protector of liberal and pacific ideas.

The peace between France and Great Britain has been followed by a peace with all other nations. France has ratified her treaty with Russia, and this has also been celebrated at Paris. She has moreover concluded a peace with Portugal, against whom indeed she could no longer have any cause of complaint; and another with the Turkish Empire.

We learn from Corfu, August the 8th, that, instead of a well-regulated republic, they had the most complete anarchy. The inhabitants of the country had revolted against those of the city, and both the one and the other were upon their guard against the vengeance of the Turks since the sanguinary quarrel of the 27th of May. As to the other isles, the following is the intelligence we received from them. Cerigo has declared itself independent. Zante has hoisted the English colours. Santa Maria is threatened with an invasion by Ali Pacha of Janina. Cephalia is at the mercy of the two factions, who destroy it.

By a letter from General Watrin to Citizen Belleville, commercial commissary of the

the French in Etruria, intelligence was received that Admiral Warren's ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, three frigates, and two brigs, landed, in the beginning of September, about 3000 men to the right of the French camp at Porto Ferrajo. After an obſtinate engagement of ſix hours, the French compelled them to re-imbark, with the loſs of 1200 men killed, drowned, and wounded: the French made two hundred priſoners, and ſeveral officers, whom the General ſays he purpoſed ſending ſhortly to Leghorn. The French batteries diſmaſted a frigate, which eſcaped from the circumſtance of being towed by twenty boats. Seven gunboats were ſunk, and three taken by the French ſoldiers, who boarded them by ſwimming. The action covered with glory the troops of the republic, who being ſick, and deſtitute of every thing, required all their courage to fight an enemy at leaſt double their number, and ſupported by the tremendous fire of their veſſels. The Engliſh diſembarked at ſeveral points. A thouſand men, covered with three ſhips of the line, alſo attacked Marciana; but the brave garriſon, joined by a few of the inhabitants and ſome Poles, compelled them to retreat with loſs.

Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent of the kingdom of Portugal and of Algarva, equally animated with a deſire of re-eſtabliſhing the connections of Commerce and Amity which ſubſiſted between the two States before the preſent war, have reſolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace by the mediation of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, and for this purpoſe have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.—The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Lucien Bonaparte; and his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent of the kingdom of Portugal and of Algarva, his Excellency Cyprian Bibeiro Freire, Commander of the Order of Chriſt, Member of his Royal Highneſs's Council, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Moſt Catholic Majeſty; which Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their reciprocal powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There ſhall in future and for ever be a peace, amity, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Portugal, all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe by land as well as by ſea, dating from the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, viz. in 15 days for Europe, and the ſeas which waſh its coaſts, and thoſe of Africa on this ſide of the equator; 40 days after the ſaid exchange for the countries and ſeas of Africa and America, beyond the equator; and three months after, for the countries and ſeas ſituated to the Weſt of Cape Horn, and to the Eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope. All prizes made after each of theſe periods in the ſeas to which they apply, ſhall be reſpectively reſtored. The priſoners of war ſhall be given up on both ſides, and the political relations between the two Powers ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed on the ſame footing as before the war.

II. All the ports and harbours of Portugal, in Europe, ſhall be immediately ſhut, and ſhall remain ſo till Peace between France and England, to all Engliſh ſhips of war and merchantmen; and the ſame ports and harbours ſhall be open to all ſhips of war or merchantmen belonging to France or its Allies.

In regard to the ports and harbours of Portugal, in the other parts of the world, the preſent article ſhall be obligatory, according to the terms above fixed for the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furniſh, during the courſe of the preſent war, to the enemies of the French Republic and its Allies, any aid in troops, ſhips, arms, warlike ammunition, proviſions, or money, under whatever name or denomination. Every anterior act, engagement, or convention, which may be contrary to the preſent article, ſhall be revoked, and ſhall be conſidered as null and void.

IV. The limits between the two Guianas, the French and Portugueſe, ſhall be determined in future by the river Carapanatuba, which empties itſelf into the Amazon, at about one-third of a degree of the equator above Fort Macapa. Theſe limits ſhall follow the courſe of the river to its ſource, whence they ſhall proceed towards the great chain of mountains which divides the waters; they ſhall follow the inflections of that chain to the point where it approaches neareſt the Rio-Blanco, towards about two degrees one-third north of the equator.

The Indians of the two Guianas, who, in the courſe of the war, may have been taken from their habitations, ſhall be reſpectively reſtored.

The citizens or ſubjects of the two powers, who may find themſelves comprehended in the new determined limits, may reciprocally retire into the poſſeſſions of their reſpective States: they ſhall have power alſo to diſpoſe of their property, moveable and immoveable, during the ſpace of two years, dating from the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty.

V. There ſhall be negotiated between the two Powers a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which ſhall definitively fix the commercial relations between France and Portugal. In the mean time it is agreed—

1ſt. That the communications ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed immediately after the exchange of the

the Ratifications; and that the agencies and commiſſariats of commerce ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war.

2d. That the citizens and ſubjects of the two Powers ſhall equally and reſpectively enjoy, in the States of both, all the rights which are enjoyed by the ſubjects of the moſt favoured nations.

3d. That the articles of trade and commerce, the produce of the ſoil or manufactories of each of the two States ſhall be reciprocally admitted without reſtriction, and without their being ſubjected to any duty which ſhall not bear equally upon analogous articles imported by other nations.

4th. That French cloths may be immediately introduced into Portugal, on the footing of the moſt favoured merchandizes.

5th. All ſtipulations in regard to commerce, inſerted in preceding treaties, and not contrary to the preſent treaty, ſhall be proviſionally until the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty.

VI. The Ratifications of the preſent Treaty of Peace ſhall be exchanged at Madrid, within the term of twenty days at moſt.

Done, in Duplicate, at Madrid, the 7th Vendemiaire, year 10 of the French Republic—(29th Sept. 1801.)

(Signed) LUCIEN BONAPARTE.
CYPRIANI RIBEIRO FREIRE.

Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and His Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majeſty, the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, animated with a deſire of re-eſtabliſhing the relations and good underſtanding which exiſted between the two governments before the war, and of putting an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have named as Plenipotentiaries for this purpoſe, viz.—the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Miniſter of Foreign Relations: and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, the Sieur Arcadi, Count de Marcoff, a Member of his Privy Council, and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newſki, and Grand Croſs of that of St. Wladimir of the firſt claſs, who, after a verification and exchange of their credentials, agreed on the following articles:—

I. There ſhall in future be peace and good underſtanding between the French Republic, and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

II. In conſequence, no hoſtility ſhall be committed between the two States, dating from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent Treaty; and neither of the Contracting Parties ſhall furniſh to the enemies of the other, either external or internal, any aſſiſtance or contingent, in men or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two Contracting Parties being deſirous, as much as in them lies, to contribute to the tranquillity of the reſpective governments, mutually promiſe not to ſuffer any of their ſubjects to maintain any correſpondence whatever, either directly or indirectly, with the internal enemies of the preſent governments of the two ſtates, to propagate in them principles contrary to their reſpective conſtitutions, or foment troubles; and in conſequence of this agreement, every ſubject of either of the two powers, who, while reſiding in the ſtates of the other, ſhall attempt any thing againſt their ſafety, ſhall be immediately removed from the ſaid country, and tranſported beyond the frontiers, without power of claiming in any caſe the protection of his government.

IV. In regard to the re-eſtabliſhment of the reſpective legations, and the ceremonial to be followed between the two governments, it is agreed, that the uſage which exiſted before the preſent war ſhall be adhered to.

V. The two Contracting Parties, until the formation of a new Treaty of Commerce, agree to re-eſtabliſh the commercial relations between the two Countries on the footing on which they were before the war, ſo far as can be done, and conſiſtent with the modifications which time and circumſtances may have introduced, and which have given riſe to new regulations.

VI. The preſent Treaty is declared common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within fifty days, or ſooner, if poſſible.

In faith of which we, the underſigned, by virtue of our full powers, have ſigned the ſaid treaty, and have affixed to it our ſeals.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendemiaire, 10th year of the French Republic, (October 8, 1801.) (Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.
COUNT DE MARCOFF.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte.

The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, being deſirous to put an end to the war which divides the two countries, and to re-eſtabliſh the ancient relations which united them, have nominated, with this intention, for Miniſters Plenipotentiary, to wit: The Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs; and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, its *ci-devant* Baſch-Muhaſſebe and Ambaſſador Eſſeyd Ali Effendi, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following Preliminary Articles:

ART.

ART. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte; in consequence of which, hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles. Immediately after the said exchange, the entire province of Egypt shall be evacuated by the French army, and restored to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the territories and possessions of which shall be maintained in their integrity, such as they were before the present war.

It is understood, that, after the evacuation, the concessions which may be made in Egypt to other powers, on the part of the Sublime Porte, shall be common to the French.

II The French Republic acknowledges the Constitution of the Republic of the Seven Islands and Ex-Venetian Territories, situated upon the Continent. It guarantees the maintenance of that Constitution. The Sublime Porte acknowledges, and accepts for that purpose, the guarantee of the French Republic, as well as that of Russia.

III. Definitive arrangements shall be made between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, relative to the goods and effects of their respective citizens and subjects confiscated or sequestered during the war. The political and commercial agents and prisoners of war, of every rank, shall be set at liberty immediately after the ratification of the present Preliminary Articles.

IV. The Treaties which existed before the present war between France and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall be renewed in the entire. In consequence of this renewal, the French Republic shall enjoy, in the whole extent of the state of His Highness, the rights of commerce and navigation which it formerly enjoyed, and which may hereafter be enjoyed, by the most favoured nations.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of twenty-four days.

Done at Paris the 9th of October, in the 10th year of the French Republic, or the 1st of the month Gemasy-ul-ahir, 1216 of the Hegira.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.
ESSEYD ALI EFFENDI.

GERMANY.

Citizen Bacher, the French minister at Ratisbon, delivered, we find, on the 4th instant, the following extract from his last dispatches: "As it is fit that at Ratisbon there should be no uncertainty with respect to the particular views of the French government, the Chief Consul gives me now the commission to declare to the members of the Diet, in the most determined manner, that the French government is astonished at the delay of the execution of the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville; and that it considers it as a duty to demand of the Diet to declare itself definitively, in what manner the indemnities of the Princes who have suffered are to be adjusted."

The directorial-body returned for answer, that the affair had hitherto been carried forward with as much dispatch as the forms of the Diet, and the constitution of the Empire, permitted.

The Diet of Ratisbon has, at length, it is said, drawn up, and dispatched to Vienna, its conclusum. Bohemia, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Cassel, are to treat in concert with the French government, and submit the result of their operations to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, to be ratified. The deputation are to have full powers, but are to observe the restrictive clause by which the deputation of the Empire at the congress of Rastadt gave, in their note of the 4th of April, 1798, their adherence to the principle of indemnities. In this note, the deputation "consented to the indemnities then demanded, by the mode of secularizations for the losses sustained on the left bank of the Rhine, and that new negociations should be entered into upon the subject, in such a manner, however, as to proceed in it with all the precaution and restriction which are essentially necessary for the maintenance of the Germanic Empire in all its relations, as well as for the establishment and security of the well-being of the states, members, and subjects of the Empire."

Circumstances however have materially changed since the breaking up of the congress of Rastadt, and the measure of indemnities and secularizations will probably be a more sweeping one than it would have been at that time; for Tuscany had not then been wrested from the Grand-duke.

It will be seen, that, though the affair is nominally entrusted to a deputation of eight members, yet, that in reality it will be settled between Austria, Prussia, and France; and, as those three powers have already, it is believed, agreed upon a plan, the deliberations of the deputation will be soon at an end.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The plan of the new constitution is already printed, and consists of 108 articles. The Executive-directory is to be abolished, and in its stead a State-directory instituted, to consist of twelve persons, one to go out yearly. There is to be a legislative-body, consisting of thirty-five members. The territory of the republic is to be divided

into eight departments, whose boundaries are to be the same with those of the old provinces.

The allowance of the members of the legislative-body is to be 4000 florins. They are to meet twice during the year, and are to sit from the 15th of April to the 1st of June, and from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. On any emergency it will be competent for them to assemble as often as necessary, and the government is to have the power of convoking them.

Military force, in these concerns, has not been employed, nor has General Augereau, nor the Minister of the French Republic, had the smallest concern in them.

TURKEY.

The Brunn Gazette says, the insurrection in Belgrade is only a part of a very extensive plan, as the flames of sedition broke out at the same time at Constantinople, at Adrianople, Philipoli, Nissa, and other places, where the inhabitants rose upon the magistrates, and, dividing into parties, fought furiously with each other. Civil war appears likely to become general throughout European Turkey. The commandant of Nissa was obliged to fly. The Pacha of Belgrade, before the late commotions there, was much esteemed at Constantinople, and appointed Seraskier by the Porte.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Amidst the universal apprehension of all parties, that the desirable and glorious event of Peace was as improbable as at any period during the war, and that the negociation for the attainment of it was abruptly broken off, the Preliminaries for a Peace between Great Britain and France were suddenly and unexpectedly signed on Thursday evening, the first day of October, between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto; and confirmed by the arrival of the agreeable ratification of the Preliminary Articles from the Chief Consul of France on Saturday the 10th day of October.

The following is a copy of the Preliminary Articles; the Definitive Treaty is to be settled at Amiens, in France, whither Plenipotentiaries are at this time repairing.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, signed at London, October 1, 1801.

The Chief Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, animated by an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-establish union and good understanding between the two nations, have nominated for this purpose, that is to say—The Chief Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Louis William Otto, Commissary for the exchange of French prisoners in England, and his Britannic Majesty the Sieur Robert Banks Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, Member of the Privy Council of his Britannic Majesty, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, after having formally communicated to each other their full powers, have agreed upon the following Preliminary Articles:

ART. I. As soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere amity shall be re-established between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty by sea and by land, in all parts of the world. On this account, and that all hostilities may immediately cease between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, orders shall be transmitted to the forces by sea and land with the greatest celerity, each of the Contracting Parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the said orders, and to insure the execution of them. It is farther agreed, that every conquest which shall be made by either of the Contracting Parties upon the other, or any of its Allies, after the ratification of the present Preliminaries, shall be considered as null, and faithfully comprised in the restitutions to be made after the ratification of the definitive Treaty.

II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and its Allies, that is to say, to his Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces during the course of the present war, with the exception of the Island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the Island of Ceylon, of which Islands and possessions his Britannic Majesty retains the full and entire sovereignty,

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two Contracting Parties, who shall enjoy the same advantages.

IV. The Island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops, and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

To insure the absolute independence of this Island of both the Contracting Parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third Power, to be named by the definitive Treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, the territories and possessions of which shall be maintained in their integrity such as they were before the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty shall likewise be maintained in their integrity.

VII. The French troops shall evacuate the Kingdom of Naples, and the Roman States. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the Ports and Islands which they shall be found to occupy in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic.

VIII. The Republic of the Seven Isles shall be recognized by the French Republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present Preliminary Articles, shall be executed for Europe in one month, for the Continent and Seas of America and Africa in three months, for the Continent and Seas of Asia in six months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

X. The prisoners of war, on both sides, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the Definitive Treaty, shall be returned in a body, and without ransom, on paying on the one side and the other the private debts which they shall have contracted.

Discussions having arisen with regard to the expence of the maintenance of the prisoners of war, the Contracting Parties reserve the decision of this question till the Definitive Treaty, when it shall be settled agreeably to the Law of Nations and principles consecrated by usage.

XI. To prevent all the subjects of complaint and contest which might arise with regard to the prizes made at sea after the signature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed that the ships and goods which may be taken in the Channel or in the North Seas, after twelve days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles, shall, on both sides, be restored; that the period shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas to the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands to the Equator; and, finally, five months in all other parts of the globe, without any exception or any more particular distinction with regard either to time or place.

XII. All sequestrations laid on either side upon the funds, revenues, or debts of what kind soever, belonging to one of the Contracting Powers, or to its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

The decision of all suits between individuals of the two nations for debts, property, effects, or dues, which, agreeably to received usages, and to the law of nations, may be brought at the conclusion of Peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in this case justice shall be administered speedily and substantially in the countries where the suits shall be commenced respectively. It is agreed that immediately after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, the present articles shall be applied by the Contracting Parties to the respective Allies, and to the individuals of their nations, under the condition of a just reciprocity.

XIII. With regard to the Fisheries on the Coast of Newfoundland, and the adjacent Islands, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the two Powers have agreed to place them on the same footing on which they stood before the present war, reserving to themselves power, by the Definitive Treaty, to form regulations which shall appear just, and reciprocally useful to place the fishery of the two nations on the footing best calculated to maintain peace.

XIV. In all the instances of restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they are at the signature of the present Treaty; and all the works which may have been erected since the occupation of the different places, shall remain untouched.

It is agreed, moreover, that in all the instances of cession stipulated in the present Treaty, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of what condition or nation soever they may be, a term of three years, to be reckoned from the notification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, to dispose of their property, acquired and possessed, whether before or since the present war; during which term of three years they shall be at liberty freely to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property.

The same power is granted in the countries restored to all those who have made any settlements there during the period when these countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

As to the other inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that no one of them shall be prosecuted, molested, or disturbed, in his person or his property, under any pretext, on account of his conduct or political opinions, or on account of his attachment to either of the two powers, or for any other reason, unless for debts contracted to individuals, or acts posterior to the Definitive Treaty.

XV. The present Preliminary Articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at London, within the term of fourteen days at the latest; and immediately after their ratification, Plenipotentiaries shall be named on both sides, who shall repair to Amiens, to proceed with the formation of a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Chief Consul of the French Republic, and of his Britannic Majesty, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Preliminary Articles, and thereunto set our seals.

Done at London the Ninth Vendemiaire, Year Ten of the French Republic, the First Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and One.

(Signed) OTTO. HAWKESBURY.

We shall now make a few observations both upon the basis itself, and the mode in which the treaty was finally acceded to.

It

It is said that a new *concluſum*, from which miniſters were determined not to deviate in an iota, was diſpatched to the Chief Conſul about ten days before the ſigning of the Preliminaries, and that very few of the Cabinet had any expectation of his aſſenting to the new arrangement propoſed, while ſeveral were even againſt any additional attempt whatever; but that, contrary to the general expectation of the Cabinet, Bonaparte returned the ſcheme on Wedneſday, the 30th of September, fully empowering M. Otto to carry it, on his part, into execution. The only change propoſed in the project above referred to, was the equal abandonment of Egypt on both ſides, inſtead of its being retained by either; and it is ſaid, the Cabinet were determined to accede to Bonaparte's anſwer, be it what it might, even prior to its arrival. The dreadful deficiency of the treaſury—the extreme difficulty of coercing the people into new taxes—the immediate want of an immenſe ſum of money—and the proſpect of a very formidable oppoſition on the enſuing meeting of Parliament, all concurred in determining the cabinet upon the procuration of a Peace, even upon their antagoniſt's own terms, prior to the commencement of the Parliamentary Seſſion. So much then for the manner in which this moſt deſirable treaty has been concluded.

Reſpecting the terms propoſed as its preliminary baſis; it has been confidently affirmed, that it is the very project of Bonaparte himſelf, ſcarcely ſoftened in any reſpect by all the remonſtrances that for ſix weeks had been almoſt daily urged upon the ſubject. It is certainly calculated to gratify him in the utmoſt ſcope of his ambition; and though not humiliating to the Engliſh character, it humiliates and diſgraces the character of thoſe Miniſters who wantonly and needleſſly plunged the nation into the war.

We ſhall advert but to two cauſes for which the war was commenced, and has been perſevered in. It was opened declaratively for the preſervation of the eſtabliſhed order of Europe, generally, and of our own Conſtitution individually. The eſtabliſhed order of Europe has nevertheleſs been totally ſubverted, and the Britiſh Conſtitution more injured by thoſe Miniſters, both by corruption and open force, than it will probably be ever able to recover under the guidance of the moſt virtuous and patriotic adminiſtration. Theſe Quixotic and romantic views, however, were in a few years relinquiſhed, and the more groſs and tangible ſource of conteſt—that of territory—was then acknowledged. The Britiſh Miniſtry, whoſe nerves were ſo finely attempered, as to tremble at the remoteſt view of political injuſtice and turpitude, joined in the general ſcramble after additional acres, and conceived, on a new principle of arithmetic, that they ſhould hereby acquire immortal glory to themſelves, and amply remunerate the people for having doubled the national debt! Three hundred millions have been expended—half a million of Britiſh lives have been ſacrificed—and what now is the extent of territory that is to conſole us for this prodigious loſs? A Spice Iſland in the Eaſt, and a Sugar Iſland in the Weſt Indies! neither of which, by the way, will diminiſh the price of theſe articles at home one farthing in the pound. Futile is it to boaſt of our having obtained and ſecured the integrity of Portugal. The French indeed may make a boaſt of this; but the declaration is abſurd on our part; for, by the preſent treaty, we have compelled ourſelves to re-ſurrender Madeira, the only portion of the Portugueſe territories which had been wreſted from the hands of its Government; and as to the integrity of Naples, it was ſettled long ago by the humane interference of the emperor of Ruſſia, and required no kind of aſſiſtance from the projects of a Britiſh Miniſter. The treaty, in fact, abandons every thing for which the late Miniſtry pretended they were contending.—It abandons the Stadtholder, Sardinia, and the whole houſe of Bourbon to an inexorable fate; and ſanctions the dethronement of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany: for the *people* of this country, nevertheleſs, the preſent Treaty is an event of the utmoſt exultation, and it ought to be received with tranſport and gratitude, although againſt the talents and conduct of the late Miniſtry it is the ſevereſt ſarcaſm that can poſſibly be directed!

If the peace be *neceſſary*, the war *was not*, for it has gained not an individual object for which it contended, while it is impoſſible to calculate the innumerable evils it has occaſioned. Theſe reflections do not certainly make againſt the preſent Miniſters, but againſt their predeceſſors in office, WHO OWE A STRICT ACCOUNT TO THEIR COUNTRY FOR THEIR GROSS MISCONDUCT. The preſent Miniſters found the country in a moſt perilous ſituation. It was their buſineſs to make peace upon the beſt terms they could; and every thing conſidered, better could not be expected;

been expected; indeed, we have given up nothing, which on found principles of policy we ought to have retained. We remember the filly exclamation of one of thofe *pfeuao*-ftatefmen to whom we allude, "that the Minifter who fhould give up the Cape of Good Hope deferved to lofe his head." The Cape is given up, and we do not hefitate to affirm that it is better for this country that it fhould be a free port, than remain exclufively in our hands: In fhort, the prefent men had to make up for all the blunders of their predeceffors—but that was a task above the powers of man!—They have great merit in making fuch terms as they have, and the PEACE, as a PEACE, is a GOOD ONE.

On no occafion has the joy of the nation been more univerfally or more fervently and unequivocally expreffed. It would fill our Magazine, were we to attempt to detail the particular inftances of celebration. Every city, village, and cottage was illuminated during feveral fucceffive evenings, and the people were every where almoft delirious in their extacy on being relieved from the moft mifchievous, unmeaning, and ufelefs war into which a nation was ever plunged.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

AUBER, Peter, Eaft place, Lambeth. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternofter row)
Afhdowne, Robert, late of the Cliffe, near Lewes, mercer. (Hilditch, 55, High Holborn)
Afhade, Samuel, late of Eloffom's ftreet, Spitalfields, cooper. (Speck, Back ftreet, St. John's, Southwark)
Andrews, John, King ftreet, Bloomsbury, bridle-cutter. (Newman, Aldermanbury)
Bairnow, Mathew, Thornmill, and Thornton, Yorkfhire, corn-miller. (Lambert, Hatton garden)
Britten, Jofeph, Birmingham, jeweller. (Savage and Spike, Temple)
Bate, Edw. Weftbromwich, Staffordfhire, timber-merchant. (Lee and Corrie, Birmingham)
Bride, Edw. Duke ftreet, Artillery ground, dyer. (Noy and Templer, Mincing lane)
Berley, George, Liverpool, vinegar-maker. (Clements, Liverpool)
Beal, George, Great Surry ftreet, Chrift Church, cheefemonger. (Spearing, 19, Walbrook)
Bodin, James, Hockly, Warwick, fhopkeeper. (John Lilly Parker, Stafford)
Bonfly, Charles, and John Dale, Norwich, warehoufemen. (John Stewart, Norwich)
Bird, Sarah, Manchefter, linen-draper. (Holland, King ftreet, Manchefter)
Browne, Robert, Adam's court, Broad ftreet, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinfon, Warnford court)
Bakker, George, and James Chapman, Manchefter, corn-dealers. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet)
Cartwright, Abel, late of Darlafton, Staffordfhire, baker. (Chrees, Wightwick, and Chrees, Wolverhampton)
Crofsley, John, Manchefter, cotton-manufacturer. (Wright and Reynolds, Temple)
Carrer, Daniel, jun. Great Bromley, Eflex, fhopkeeper. (Naylors, Great Newport ftreet)
Dennis, Jofeph, formerly of Leadenhall market, late of Wild ftreet, Lincoln's inn fields, broker. (Harvey, Curfitor ftreet)
Dean, Jofeph, Strand, laceman. (Lloyd, Clifford's inn)
Davidfon, John, fenior, Wm. Davidfon, and John Davidfon, jun. Halifax, dyers. (Wigleforth, Gray's inn)
Dobfon, Thomas, Kendal, merchant, partner with George Dobfon, of Philadelphia. (Johnfon, Ely place, and Duckworth and Chippindale, Manchefter)
Dimmock, Mofs. Winchefter, bookfeller. (Davies, Elyplace)
Dakeyne, Daniel, fenior and junior, and Thomas and Jofeph Dakeyne, all now or late of Darleydale, Derbyfhire, bankers and cotton-fpinners)
Davis, Humphry, Bear inn, Welchpool, Montgomery, innkeeper. (R. Griffiths, Lincoln's inn)
Eccles, Thomas and Barnard, Thomas Holbrook, Watling ftreet, warehoufemen. (Walton, Girdlers' hall)
George, John, Piccadilly, draper. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court)
Greenaway, Mary and Francis, Calne, Wilts, collar-makers. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court)
Gulley, James, Frome Selwood, Somerfet, innholder. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Hart, Jacob, Old Compton ftreet, Soho, jeweller. (Jacobs, [illegible] ftreet)
Harmer, John, Stroud, Glouceftershire, clothier and fhopkeeper. (Wathen, Stroud)
Horne, Mofes, Wiewfley, Middlefex, coal-merchant. (Walter, 185, Shadwell)
Hillyer, Thomas, Funtington, Suffex, timber-merchant. (Daily, Chichefter)
Hopwood, David, late of Union ftreet, St. Mary-le-bone, grocer. (Johnfon, Southampton court, Queen fquare)
Higginbotham, Jonathan, Blackburn, cotton-fpinner. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet)
Harrop, William, Salford, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet)
Hendy, Chriftopher, Falmouth, mariner. (Carpenter and Guy, King's Arms yard)
Haigh, Samuel, Manchefter, merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet)
Jones, John, late of Birmingham, draper. (Field, Friday ftreet)
Irwin, John, late of Aldgate High ftreet, innkeeper. (Walter, 185, Shadwell)
Laft, John, Brighton, builder. (Robinfon and Crawford, Craven buildings, Old ftreet)
Lawfon, William, formerly of New inn, and afterwards of Great St. Helens, and late of Park place, Iflington, money-fcrivener. (Lloyd, 21, Cullum ftreet)
Lewis, Samuel, Southampton, victualler. (Nicholls, Southampton)
Milner, Jof. Haymarker, baker. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternofter row)
Mottram, Thomas, late of Atherftone, Warwickfhire, woolcomber and grocer. (Tebbut, Staple's inn)
Middleton, William, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
M'Minn, George and Alexander, Liverpool, merchants. (G. and J. Crump, Liverpool)
Macklin, John, Cheapfide, ftationer. (Mangnall, Warwick fquare)
Matfon, George, Farleton, parifh of Melling, Lancafhire, horfe-dealer. (Baldwin and Dowbeggin, Lancafter)
Owen, Robert, and William Mardle, Houndfditch, coppersmiths. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch ftreet)
Onion, Francis, junior, Croydon, miller. (Carter, Staple's inn)
Porter, Richard, junior, Derby, grocer. (Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn)
Paget, William, junior, Wombourn, Staffordfhire, miller. (Conflable, Symond's inn)
Pollard, James, Eflex ftreet, Strand, taylor. (Pinero, Charles ftreet, Cavendifh fquare)
Robert, Richard, William Tolford, and B. Hanbury, Great Ruffell ftreet, Bloomsbury, fhoemakers. (Warrant, Arundel ftreet)
Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine and brandy merchant. (Scott and Landon, St. Mildred's court)
Smith, Edward Shepherd, and John Stanley, Liverpool, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Simonds, William, Market ftreet, St. James's, grocer. (Lewis, Chancery lane)
Smith, Parmenter, Budge row, wholefale draper. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court)
Thomas, Richard King, Evefham, mercer. (Bousfield, Bouverie ftreet)
Tandey, Jofeph, Great Mary-le-bone ftreet, glafs-feller. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternofter row)
Thacker, Anthony, Upwell, Ifle of Ely. (Miller, Carey ftreet)
Vaughan, Charles, Liverpool, wholefale grocer. (Lace and Haffall, Liverpool)
Webb, John, Spond ftreet, Coventry, dyer; under the firm of John Webb and Son. (Patnel, Spitalfields)
Williams, William and Edward Evans, Portfea, linen-drapers. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch ftreet)
Weft, William, and Thomas Hughes, Paternofter row, booksellers. (Abbott, Rolls yard, Chancery lane)
Whitehead, John, Mardfen, Yorkfhire, contractor. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet)

DIVI-

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams, Thomas, Upton-upon-Severn, grocer, Dec. 3
Arkleſs, John, Newcaſtle, linen-draper, Nov. 24
Butler, Wm. Holborn, tavern-keeper, Oct. 24
Burford, R. Finsbury ſquare, Blackwell-hall-factor, Nov. 14
Biſſix, R. and J. Briſtol, ſugar-bakers, Nov. 2
Britlow, F. Haymarket, boot and ſhoemaker, Nov. 27
Borgnis, J. Great Portland ſtreet, printſeller, Oct. 24
Bell, William, Bath, coach-maker, Oct. 26
Blunt, William, Swanſea, dealer, Oct. 24
Bebart, G. Hogkinſon, Woodſtock, mercer, Oct. 31
Birchell, John, late of Woore, dealer in ſalt, Nov. 2
Bartram, George, Clifton, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 9
Bayly, John, Aſhford, bookſeller, Nov. 20, final
Boult, Goodal James, Pimlico, malt and cornfactor, Nov. 14
Barker, William, Samuel Field, and Abraham ——, Leeds, woollendrapers, Nov. 2
Crafer, H. Holt, innkeeper, Oct. 16, final
Cavenaugh, John, Portſea, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 27
Croſs, James, Zachary Bayly, ſenior and junior, Nathaniel Bayly, Robert Gutch, and Thomas Croſs, late of Bath, bankers, Oct. 31
Cortis, Thomas and John, Grimsby, grocers, Oct. 30
Carſon, Robert, Clifton, Dykes, drover, Nov. 4
Clark, John, Pancras lane, taylor, Nov. 26
Chatterton, Thomas, and Edward Wells, Brenchley, hat-manufacturers, Nov. 12
Comper, James, St. Pancras, near Chicheſter, linen-draper, Nov. 16
Denton, R. Liverpool, linen-draper, Oct. 16
Ditchfield, James, Newgate ſtreet, victualler, Nov. 14
Darwin, William, late of the Hay market, hackneyman, Nov. 10
Elliot, John, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 22
Edwards, John Pully, and William Purl, both lately of Red Lion ſtreet, Southwark, cornfactors, Nov. 14
Fiſher, Joſeph, Pollington, Yorkſhire, feedſman, Oct. 23, final
Goodrich, Lemuel, Leiceſter, hoſier, Nov. 2
Gillman, John, Great Yarmouth, linen-draper, Nov. 10
Gazeley, J. S. Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's inn fields, merchant, Nov. 14
Holley, T. Kingſton, Hull, dealer, Oct. 21
Hewit, J. Colſton, Surrey, carpenter, Oct. 20
Harriſon, Thomas and Arthur, and John Kidder, late of Croydon, jointly and ſeparately, calico-printers, Nov. 5
Hobſon, Joſeph, Thurſtonland, tanner, Nov. 6
Hawkins, Robert, Kingſton, Hull, cabinet-maker, Oct. 27
Harries, J. O. Cardigan, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 27
Holroyd, Henry, Greenwich, hoop-bender, Nov. 7
Hyland, William, Robertsbridge, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 28
Harding, William, and Francis Mellers, Derby, mercers, Nov. 7
Hartſinck, John, C. Julius Hutchinſon, and William Playdell, Cornhill, bankers, Dec. 22
Ichet, J. Crown ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, ſhoemaker, Oct. 17
Jones, Rice, Lower ſtreet, Iſlington, victualler, Nov. 14
Jones, John, Wigmore ſtreet, coach-maker, Nov. 5
Irlam, John, Shap, Weſtmorland, Oct. 28
Kempſter, John, junior, South Marſton, corn-dealer, Nov. 2
Lowe, H. Liverpool, hardwareman, Oct. 19
Longſtaff, Simon, Sunderland, ſhip-owner, Nov. 7, final
Lee, Richard, Sherſton, Magna, baker, Nov. 9
Mathewman, Joſeph, Sheffield, merchant, Oct. 31, final
Micklam, William, Erifworth, grocer, Oct. 28
Maſon, Richard, Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 4
Mammatt, Moſes, Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 5
Manſon, Thomas, Tokenhouſe yard, merchant and inſurer, Nov. 14
Neale, Edward, Grantham, mercer, Nov. 2
Owen, Evan, Alnwick, Anglefey, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 4
Poole, John, E. and Thomas Shrigley, Burſlem, potters, Oct. 14
Purvis, R. Cheſter-le-ſtreet, miller, Oct. 17
Paul, Thomas, North Shields, butcher, Oct. 28, final
Paul, John, Wincheſter, hardwareman, Nov. 4
Parker, Benjamin, Birmingham, ſcrivener, Nov. 3
Pugh, E. and James Davis, Old Fiſh ſtreet, chemiſts, Nov. 12
Pollard, William, Wakefield, grocer, Nov. 9
Panton, Thomas, Weſt Smithfield, woollen-draper, Nov. 14
Richardſon, Norburn, Hecklington, farmer, Oct. 30, final
Reimer, Henry, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, Nov. 26
Sherwood, J. Birmingham, ſaddler, Nov. 4, final
Skone, William, Briſtol, grocer, Nov. 2
Smith, Edward, Birmingham, hat-manufacturer, Nov. 3
Smith, F. Groſvenor ſtreet, taylor, Oct. 27
Stone, J. S. James ſtreet, Weſtminſter, oilman, Nov. 7
Smethurſt, James, Oldham, innkeeper, Nov. 3
Scudamore, Richard, Red Lion ſtreet, Holborn, taylor, Nov. 21
Segary, John, Northampton, gun-maker, Oct. 30
Savage, William, Holborn, grocer, Nov. 10
Sainty, Philip, Brightlingſea, ſhip-builder, Nov. 9, final
Tanner, William, Paddington, ſmith and farrier, Oct. 17
Terry, J. and William Richards, Birmingham, button and buckle-makers, Oct. 26
Tite, John, Loughton, farmer, Oct. 21
Thornborrow, Henry, Little Bolton, cotton-manufacturer, Oct. 30
Tweddell, J. Liverpool, Nov. 6
Tipping, Ebenez. Liverpool, ſhap-boiler, Nov. 23
Veſſille, Thos. Leadenhall market, Nov. 12
Willats, Fred. Brewer ſtreet, cheeſemonger, Nov. 5
Wilkinſon, Wm. and Thos. Chapman (jointly and ſeparately) late of Jewry ſtreet, and of the Coal Exchange, coal-factors, Nov. 7, final
Walford, J. Pall Mall, haberdaſher, Nov. 3
Walker, Wm. Monkgate, York, ink-maker, Nov. 2, final
Wright, Geo. and Job, late of Leeds, flax-ſpinners, Nov. 4
Whittington, Wm. Bradford, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 9
Walford, John, Red Lion ſquare, apothecary, Nov. 28

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The corporation of the Trinity-houſe, London, have lately ordered a ſurvey to be taken of a ſhoal (either newly diſcovered or not generally known) lying S. W. from the Floating Light upon the Well, on the coaſt of Norfolk; the ſurvey, though a curſory one, is ſufficiently accurate to aſcertain nearly its ſituation.—The marks and bearings are as follow: the Dudgeon Light veſſel, N. E. about ſix miles; Blackney church, S. half W.; Cromer Light S. by E. half E.; and Holkham church S. W. half W. The north end is neareſt the light; the ſouth end has about three fathoms at low neap tide, but at low ſpring tide, not more than 14 feet; it is very narrow, and ranges nearly N. and S. in length about three miles. This ſhoal lies far within the common track, but as colliers, &c. keep near the land, for fear of the enemy, they frequently fall in amongſt theſe ſhoals.

The two celebrated grape-vines of Hampton-court and Valentines, in Eſſex, have been aſtoniſhingly productive this year, the former having yielded one ton ſix hundred and fifty pounds, and the latter one ton two hundred and twenty ſeven pounds. For one year's crop of the laſt mentioned vine, the late Mr. Weltje, about 15 years ago, gave the ſum of 400 guineas!

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for an act for enlarging the market-place of Smithfield, in the city of London; for purchaſing ſuch houſes and land, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, as may be wanted for that purpoſe, and for the better regulation of the market.

We are ſorry to mention the loſs of his Majeſty's frigate Loweſtoffe, of 32 guns, Captain Plampin: alſo, according to report, ſix ſail of the homeward-bound Weſt Indiamen, part of her convoy. They were loſt ſoon after they left Jamaica, on one of the Heneagas, a ſmall iſland of the Bahamas. The crews were, however, happily ſaved by the Acaſto frigate, Captain Fellows.

La Determinée frigate of 24 guns, Capt. Searle captured

captured at the latter end of July, off Alexandria, a French corvette with a valuable cargo, and 10,000l. in ſpecie, deſtined for the payment of General Menou's troops. This event is communicated in letters from La Determinée, dated the 26th of July.

On Tueſday, (being Michaelmas-day,) the election of the Lord Mayor for the enſuing year took place at Guildhall. The ſeveral aldermen, in rotation, being put up, alderman Newman had an univerſal ſhow of hands of the livery in his favour, and Sir John Eamer, had ſuch a number that he and alderman Newman was returned to the Court of Aldermen for their ſelection, and that Court thought proper to declare the election to be in favour of Sir John Eamer, who thereupon made a ſpeech, in which he ſaid, he would make no promiſes, but called the gentlemen of the livery to witneſs his affection to the beſt of ſovereigns and attachment to the conſtitution, and reminded them of his merits as a man of buſineſs, a magiſtrate, and a *ſoldier*.

At the Shakeſpeare Tavern, on the 10th of October, a numerous meeting was held, of the friends of Mr. Fox, to celebrate the anniverſary of his election for Weſtminſter. The wonderful coincidence in the anniverſary of the firſt election of this patriotic friend of Peace and Liberty, and the Ratification of that peace he had ſo ardently, but unſucceſsfully, endeavoured firſt to preſerve, and afterwards to reſtore to his country, attracted an unuſual aſſemblage to this joyous meeting. After dinner, Mr. Fox drank—"Succeſs to the Preliminaries of Peace." The health of Mr. Fox, being drank with unbounded and enthuſiaſtic applauſe, he aroſe and expreſſed himſelf to the following purport:—"Gentlemen, it is now twenty-one years ſince you firſt did me the honour to elect me as your Repreſentative in Parliament. We were then engaged in a war againſt the freedom of the human race, and having, as I flattered myſelf you had done, given me credit for oppoſing with all the powers I was able, that diabolical war, and the deteſtable views that produced it, you elected me as an abettor of your general principles, rather than on account of any intrinſic merit of my own. At that time, however, I was comparatively but little known to you; we have ſince been better acquainted; a war of a ſimilar deſcription has ſince been excited; and the political ſentiments which induced me to oppoſe the former, have compelled me, with all the powers of which I am poſſeſſed, year after year, to reſiſt this ſecond aggreſſion againſt the general liberties of mankind. A frequent appeal to your principles has rendered me well acquainted with them; I know that in general you, as well as myſelf, objected to this war, and I exerted all the efforts of which I was poſſeſſed to put an end to it. I ſaw that it involved the very baſis of our own free conſtitution, as well as that which the Republic of France had voluntarily determined to accept: its very commencement declared, that mankind ſhould have a monarchy, whether they wiſhed for a monarchy or not; and *that* a monarchy, with reſpect to the nation then reſiſting ſo deteſtable a doctrine, the worſt and moſt tyrannical under heaven; for, let us not deceive ourſelves, the increaſed gentleneſs in the manners of mankind at large, and particularly in thoſe of the people to whom I now advert—the augmented diffuſion of knowledge, and the ſuperior cunning of diplomatic ſcience, had certainly, even long before this period, rendered the tyranny of this conſtitution leſs prominent, and conſequently more tolerable, than that of perhaps ſeveral other conſtitutions within the precincts of Europe—but I ſcruple not to aſſert, that in itſelf it was the moſt deſpotic and deteſtable conſtitution under the ſun. The war, however, was commenced for the expreſs purpoſe of compelling this immenſe body of people to ſubmit, againſt their conſents, to this iniquitous Government. The Miniſtry of this country were determined that they ſhould have a king, whether they would or not; and, ſanctioned by what I knew to be the opinion of the inhabitants of this city, I felt myſelf bound, as I ever ſhall do, to reſiſt ſo tyrannical an effort, and to hope and pray that the general rights of mankind would be triumphant over every part of the globe, whenever called in queſtion. With this view I oppoſed the conduct of the Miniſters, as long as I thought my own individual oppoſition could be of any avail; and I then withdrew, from a conſciouſneſs of my own inability, but not without its having been ſince ſupported by far greater talents and abilities than thoſe to which I have any pretenſion."

After congratulating the country upon obtaining Peace, as to the terms he ſhould, not he ſaid, critically enquire into them; and he hoped they would not very ſcrupulouſly be enquired into by any man. The mere poſſeſſion of an iſland or two in the Weſt Indies, or a province in the Mediterranean ought not to be put in competition with the duration of the evils of war for a ſingle month. He acknowledged that he oppoſed the late Miniſtry till he thought oppoſition was uſeleſs. He concluded with ſaying, that the conditions were glorious for the French Republic; it muſt be confeſſed that they are, and there is not a Briton who ought not honeſtly to rejoice that ſuch is the fact. The people of France reſiſted as they ought to do, and as our own anceſtors heretofore had done, the whole combination of powers who would have impoſed upon them a conſtitution contrary to their own will—their's was the cauſe of liberty—the cauſe of mankind at large.

Married.] At Tottenham, N. Harden, eſq. to Miſs H. Meeke.

Mr. Sparrow, to Miſs Higginbotham, both of King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At St. George's church, Hendon, Mr. C. Townley, engraver to the King of Prussia, to Miss M. Durham, of Doctor's-commons.

Mr. Langhorn of Clapham, to Miss Box, of Doctor's-commons.

Mr. T. Follett, of the Salopian coffee-house, Charing Cross, to Miss A. Stevenson, of the same place.

P. Benezech, esq. of Bedford-buildings, to Mrs. M'Lachire, widow, of Oxford-street, Marybone.

At Aldersgate church, Mr. J. Smith, grocer, to Miss M. Eyre.

At Marybone church, E. Hillard, esq. of Cowley-house, Middlesex, to Mrs. Colborne, of Shriding-green, Bucks.

Captain R. Lowe, of the Fifeshire Fencibles, to Miss Manners, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Manners, of Lambeth.

Mr. Clement, of Worton, to Miss Hardisty, of Bedford Court, Covent-garden.

Mr. W. Blackhall, to Miss E. Hewson, both of Basinghall-street.

By special licence, at Earl Fauconberg's, T. Wynn, esq. nephew to Lord Newborough, to the Right Honorable Lady C. Bellayse, eldest daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg.

At Ampthill, Bedfordshire, the Hon. G. Brown, lieutenant in the 13th light dragoons, to Miss M. Colston, youngest daughter of the late Reverend A Colston, of Filkins-hall, Oxfordshire.

Mr. W. Wood, soap-manufacturer, of Bishopsgate-street, to Mrs. Taylor, of Maryland-point, Stratford, Essex.

At St. George's Wapping, Richard Ellis, esq. of Church-alley, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, to Miss Mary Spence, of Wapping. An agreeable young lady, with every accomplishment to make the married state happy.

Mr. Clarke, junior, of Upper Belgrave-place, Chelsea, to Miss Nalder, of Cheapside.

Mr. J. C. Lowe, of Pentonville, to Miss S. Howell, of Monmouth.

Captain Byron, of the navy, to Miss Sykes, of Arundel-street.

Mr. B. Barfoot, of the Curtain-road, Moorfields, to Miss R. Harris, of Harwich.

Mr. T. Jefferies, of Spitalfields, to Miss Anderson, of King-street, Westminster.

The Rev. R. Durnford, of Sandleford, Berks, to Miss Mount, of Merton, Surrey.

At Christ Church, Surrey, Mr. St. Jones, of Friday-street, to Miss M. Ligley, of Great Surrey-street.

At Marybone Church, ——— Brisac, esq. to Miss Farquharson, of Harley-street.

Mr. Bolton, of Great Queen-street, Westminster, to the only daughter of the late J. Carlton, esq. of the navy.

The Rev. Sir J. Head, bart. of Marybone, to Miss Walker, of Russel-place.

Died.] In his 88th year, the Rev. O. Manning, B. D. Vicar of Godalming in Surrey. This gentleman, when a student at the University of Oxford, fell sick of the small-pox and was supposed to die of it; in consequence of which he was laid out. His affectionate father, having left the room, returned to take a last view of the youth, and looking steadfastly on the countenance, thought he perceived something uncommon, and fancied he saw signs of life. The more he looked, the more he was convinced. He accordingly ordered proper means to be used with the body, and the young man was restored to life, and in a short time to perfect health. He has since had several children, and about sixty years have been added to his life.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Morris, of Knightsbridge, widow of the gallant Captain Morris, who was killed at the attack of Charlestown, in the beginning of the American war.

In her 25th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. R. P. Smith, of Whitechapel-road.

T. Hammond, esq. clerk in the Tellers-office, Exchequer, and for many years deputy agent to the Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

At Clapham Common, Mr. W. Leatham, merchant, of Basinghall-street.

At Dulwich, aged 72, Mrs. Flint, of London-bridge.

At Chelsea, Mrs. S. Holder, widow of Mr. R. Holder, late of Innholders-hall, London.

Mrs. E. Charlesworth, of Cornhill, who for many years kept a childbed-linen-warehouse there.

Mr. Davenport, one of the assistant pages to the Queen.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. Calvert, of the Stamp-office.

At Brompton Villa, Sir J. Gresham, bart. the last male-heir of that ancient family.

At Greenwich, Mr. T. Shipman, grocer, a very old inhabitant of that place.

At his son's house, in New Bond-street, aged 69, Mr. T. Stewart.

At Edmonton, Mrs. H. Wilson; this lady was taken suddenly ill with a pain in her head, went to lay down, and continued, to all appearance, in a comfortable sleep, till two days following, when she expired without a sigh.

At Sir Vere Hunt's, bart. Whitehall, J. Hamilton Lane, esq. of Lane's-park, county of Tipperary.

In Berwick-street, S. James's, aged 64, Mr. W. Brown.

Mrs. Wimperis, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 63th year, R. Darell, esq. of Sackville-street, Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company.

In Hertford-street, Park-lane, aged 80, of a cancer in her mouth, the Right Hon. the Countess of Holderness.

In Bridge-street, Mrs. Letsom, widow of the late Dr. J. M. Letsom, and daughter of W. Nanson, esq.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Infirmary in Newcaſtle is, at length, about to receive thoſe conſiderable additions and repairs it has ſo long wanted:—a more complete ſeparation of the ſick-wards, a thorough ventilation, and the introduction of water by pipes to every apartment, are among the leading projected improvements. An additional wing is alſo intended to be built, the foundation ſtone of which, including a plate with an appropriate inſcription, was laid on the 23d of September, by Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. one of the Vice Preſidents of the charity, who delivered a neat, occaſional ſpeech, expreſſed in the moſt feeling manner, in the preſence of a great number of ſubſcribers, well-wiſhers, ſpectators, &c.

The Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their meetings lately held at Darlington and Durham, adjudged and paid the following rewards:—to Mr. R. Chipchaſe, of Cheſter-le-ſtreet, five guineas for the beſt tup; to G. Baker, eſq. of Elemore, five guineas for the beſt ſhearing tup, both kept in Cheſter-ward; to Mr. M. Hutton, of Eaſt Shaws, five guineas for the beſt cow; to Mr. C. Colling, of Ketton, five guineas for the beſt ſhearing tup; to Mr. W. Gaſcoigne, of Middleton-one-row, two guineas, ſo bringing his tup to Darlington; all kept in Darlington and Stockton-wards. Alſo to W. Bruce, a cottager of Redworth, for having maintained, educated and placed in ſervice, nine legitimate children without aſſiſtance from his pariſh, four guineas; to J. Sanderſon, cottager, of Wolviſton, for having maintained ſix legitimate children, &c. &c. two guineas; to George Wilkin, of Kibbleſworth, for continuing 37 years in one place of ſervice (huſbandry) four guineas; and to Jane Brancepeth for continuing 22 years in one place of ſervice (management of a dairy) four guſineas.

A Lobſter was lately caught near the town of North Berwick, which weighed between ſix and ſeven lbs. avoirdupoize. The extreme joint of the claw meaſured nine inches in length, and, at the thickeſt part, 10 inches in circumference!

Married.] Mr. T. Sheffield, of the Land-tax-office, Durham, to Miſs Sparrow, of Sunderland.—Mr. G. Henderſon, traveller to Meſſrs. Starforth and Son, to Miſs Robinſon, all of Durham.—The Rev. C. Iſham, rector of Polbrook, Northamptonſhire, to Mrs. Bradford, ſecond daughter of the late Reverend G. Johnſon, vicar of Norton.

Mr. J. Fenwick, ſhip owner, to Miſs E. Frank, both of North Shields.

At Sunderland, Captain C. Sharp, to Miſs Braſs.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. A. Sillick, currier, to Miſs Kell.

At Long Benton, Mr. J. Sanderſon, to Miſs Lumſden.—Mr. J. Jopling, to Miſs Aliſon, both of Gateſhead.

Died.] At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. Wake, ſenior.—Mr. Gowland, ſmith.

At Stockton, at an advanced age, Mr. S. Wheelwright.

At Barnſley, in Yorkſhire, Mr. Hepper, hoſier, father of Mr. J. Hepper, hoſier, in Newcaſtle.

At Sunderland, Mr. M. Stephenſon, ſadler.—Mrs. Caſſop, wife of Mr. Caſſop, ſhipowner.—Mr. J. Punſhon, anchorſmith.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Hardcaſtle, attorney.—Aged upwards of 90, Mr. J. Galley, fitter.—Miſs Richardſon, youngeſt daughter of W. Richardſon, eſq. of Hauxley.—Aged 19, Miſs Fenwick, daughter of N. Fenwick, eſq. of Lemington.

At Port Royal, Iſland of Jamaica, Mr. W. Smith, formerly of Newcaſtle.

At Wolſington, Miſs D. Bell, ſecond daughter of M. Bell, eſq.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mrs. Colling.

In the Manor Chare, aged 74, Mr. R. Bell.—Aged 50, Mr. S. Smith, of Buſhblades, near Durham.

Mr. J. Emmerſon, a young man of Birtley; he had been advertiſed ſeveral weeks, as miſſing, and was lately found dead in Leeburnhold Gill.

At Apple-croſs, in Scotland, T. Mackenzie, eſq. father of Mr. Mackenzie of Durham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the next ſeſſion, to obtain an act for making a new road, to extend from Beatock, in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Juxta, Dumfrieſſhire, North Britain, to the city of Carliſle, in Cumberland; and alſo for making and erecting a bridge acroſs the river Sark, betwixt the preſent bridge and a place called Aliſon's Bank; and, likewiſe, another bridge acroſs the river Eſk, near to a place called Gariſtown; which ſaid road and bridges are propoſed to extend and paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Kirkpatrick Juxta, Johnſton, Applegarth, Lochmaben, Dalton, Cummertrees, Annan and Gretna, all in the county of Dumfries, in North Britain; and alſo through the ſeveral pariſhes of Kirk Andrews-upon-Eſk, Rockliff,

liff, and Stanwix, and the extra parochial hamlet of Kingmoor, all in the county of Cumberland.

A muſhroom was lately taken upon Underbarrow Common, near Kendal, which meaſured twenty-ſeven inches in circumference, and eight inches in diameter, and weighed fourteen ounces avoirdupois-weight. Both nuts and muſhrooms have been, indeed, very abundant through the whole county of Weſtmorland.

The depth of rain which fell in Carliſle laſt month, was 4,804 parts of an inch. Greateſt height of the barometer, 30.32: leaſt ditto, 29.48. Greateſt height of the thermometer, 71°: leaſt ditto, 35°.

A newſpaper has, within theſe few weeks paſt, been eſtabliſhed in the Iſle of Man, from one of the later numbers of which, we copy the following paragraph: "We are happy to ſtate that the harveſt through this iſland promiſes greater plenty than has been known in any former year!"

It is well worthy of remark, that the manure ariſing from the ſtreets of the city of Carliſle, which, about twenty years ago, was conſidered of ſo little value that a perſon uſed to receive the annual reward of a new cart, for the trouble of taking it away, has been lately let for upwards of 100l. for the enſuing year.

A field belonging to Mr. John Wright, of Longtown, in Cumberland, has produced, this ſeaſon, two very productive crops of barley. The firſt crop was reaped on the 25th of July, and the ſecond, (which grew from the old root) on the 15th of September.

As a further inſtance of the extraordinary mildneſs of the ſeaſon, and the vegetating tendency of the weather, the Cumberland papers mention a ſecond crop of ſtrawberries as growing, at this time, in the garden of John Sanderſon, eſq. of Plumpton. They are in different ſtages of growth; ſome in full bloſſom, ſome juſt forming, and others perfectly formed and verging to maturity.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. R Greggs, to Miſs S. Trimble.—Mr. Poſtlethwayte, to Mrs Rochford.—Mr. J. Irvine, widower, to Mrs. M. Wilkinſon, widow.—Mr. W. Chambers, widower, of Aglionby, to Mrs. E. Potts, widow.

At Harrington, Mr. J. Kay, maſter of the ſhip Eagle, to Miſs Plaſkett, of Diſſington.—Mr. J. Lawſon, to Miſs D. Simpſon.

At Workington, Mr. J. Donald, to Mrs. Rickerby.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Elleray, tanner, to Miſs A. Wilſon, of the Black Swan inn.—Mr. J. Baynes, plumber, &c. to Miſs A. Tate, innkeeper.—Mr. T. Brinnan, linen-manufacturer, to Miſs Smith, mantua-maker.

At the Quaker's meeting-houſe, Mr. Ebenezer Bowman, farmer, of One Oak, near Buxton, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Ann Stewardſon, daughter of G. Stewardſon, linen-draper, of Kendal.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Graham, of Stoney Flatts, to Miſs Warwick, of Burnſide, in Kirklinton.

Died.] At Carliſle, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Weightman, wife of Mr. W. Weightman, taylor.—Aged 62, Mrs. M. Batey, a maiden-lady.—Mr. T. Pulletts, a private in the 3d regiment of dragoons.—Aged 48, Mr. C. Kallan, weaver.—In his 22d year, Mr. J. Borriſkill, attorney.—Mrs. M. Armſtrong.—Aged 95, Mrs. Prieſtman, ſchool-miſtreſs.

At Whitehaven, in his 56th year, Mr. N. Thompſon, merchant.

In his 51ſt year, Mr. W. Perry, iron-facturer; eſteemed through life, for his induſtry, ſpirit and probity, in an extenſive line of buſineſs, and regretted in his death, as a truly valuable member of ſociety.

Aged 63, Mr. J. Martin.—Aged 63, Mr. J. M'Farlin, ſhoe-maker.

At Kendal, in an advanced age, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. T. Wilſon, formerly an alderman of the burgh.—Mr. B. Sinkinſon, fiſh-hook-maker.

At Workington, aged 65, Mrs. Thompſon, relict of the late Capt. Adam Thompſon, of the ſhip Love.

At Cockermouth, aged 33, Mr. W. White, in the ſervice of Mr. A. Robinſon, carrier between Whitehaven and Carliſle.—Aged 96, Mr. Plaſket.

At Beck-mills, near Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Holme, miller.

At Cleator, Miſs Forſter.

Lately, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. C. Skelton, lieutenant on board the ſloop of war Calypſo, and ſon of the late A. J. Skelton, eſq. of Whitehaven.

At Cumrenton, near Brampton, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Bowſtead, father of Mr. T. Bowſtead, tanner, of Carliſle.

At Frederickſburg, in Virginia, Mr. D. Blair, merchant, formerly of Whitehaven.

At Bowſcale, in the pariſh of Greyſtoke, in his 83d year, Mr. J Wilſon, a Quaker.

At Morland, in Weſtmorland, in his 62d year, Mr. J. Thompſon, a Quaker; much reſpected by a numerous acquaintance, for his innocent life and conduct.

At the Rev. Mr. T. Williamſon's, New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, London, aged 69, Mrs. I. Huddleſtone, one of the daughters of the late W. Huddleſtone, eſq. of Millom Caſtle, in Cumberland.

At Catcoats, near Carliſle, aged 87, Mrs. I. Topping.

YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act for making a New Wet Dock at the port of Hull, to extend from the town to the Long Jetty, weſtward,

weſtward, within the lordſhip of Myton, in Trinity-pariſh.

By the plan propoſed laſt year, for making a Wet Dock, to extend round the town of Hull to the Humber, the Dock-Company were to give 30 ſhares, which, at 1000l each ſhare, makes 30,000l.; the waſte-ground not leſs than 10,000l. more; the annual expence attending the undertaking, would have been about 2000l. per annum, which, at 20 years purchaſe, is 40,000l.; ſo that, according to that ſcheme, the Dock Company would be ſinking 80,000l.; whereas, according to a plan at preſent in agitation, the New Dock may be made for about half the money, in much leſs time. A general wiſh has been, indeed, expreſſed, that a coalition for this purpoſe ſhould take place between the Corporation of the town and the Dock Company, which would put a friendly period to all that contention that ſeems to agitate the public mind; under this union the works might be immediately begun, and that without the intervention of parliamentary authority.

Propoſals are in general circulation for publiſhing, by ſubſcription, a Plan of the Town of Kingſton-upon-Hull, including the garriſon or adjoining forts, the pariſhes of Sculcoates and Drypool, and the principal part of the lordſhip of Myton. To be executed on the ſame large ſcale as the plans of London and Liverpool, i. e. three chains, or 66 yards, to an inch. It is intended to diſtinguiſh, accurately, the different pariſhes and wards, and likewiſe every yard, garden, paſſage, entry, ſtaith, and even the number and form of every houſe. To be finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers in the year 1803.—Price to ſubſcribers two guineas.

Married.] Mr. Wilkinſon, ſurveyor of taxes, late of Ackworth, to Miſs Humphrey, of Fulford, late of York.—Mr. Lindley, of Bubworth Houſe, near Ferrybridge, to Miſs A. Warren, of Empingham.

At Barnſley, Mr. J. Hindle, linen-merchant, to Miſs Whitworth, daughter of Mr. Whitworth, ſaddler.—The Rev. W. Lax, F. R. S. Lowndes Prof. of Aſtronomy in the univerſity of Cambridge, to Miſs Cradock, of Hartforth, in this county.

At Hull, Mr. H. Lee, grocer, to Miſs M. Ryder.—Mr. G. Glen, tallow-chandler, of Sculcoates, to Miſs M. Stephenſon, niece to the late Mr. Stephenſon, cornfactor.—Mr. T. M. Rickhard, merchant, to Miſs Leigh, daughter of R. Lee, eſq. collector of exciſe.—Mr. E. Chimley, miller, of Sculcoates, to Miſs C. Shephard.—Mr. W. Roberts, hardwareman, to Miſs Nuttell, daughter of Mr. J. Nuttell, hatmaker.—Mr. T. Staniland, ſpirit-merchant, of Thorne (late of Hull) to Miſs A. Fleming, daughter of the Rev. J. Fleming, rector of Thornton, near Skeptow, in Craven.

At Acklam, Mr. J. Weſt, Methodiſt local preacher, aged 70, to Mrs. J. Harriſon, aged 44.—Mr. J. Steer, farmer, of Hanſworth, to Miſs S. Lomas, of Attercliffe Forge.—Mr. J. Cooper, draper, of Sheffield, to Miſs E. Martin, daughter of Mr. T. Martin, merchant, of London.—Mr. Allott, of Wakefield, to Miſs Hodſon, of Middleton-hall.

T. Midgley, eſq. of Cookridge-hall, near Leeds, to Miſs Bulmer, of Middleham.

Mr. J. Littlewood, of Gainſboro', to Miſs S. Gilderdale, of Thorne.

Captain Schonſwar, of the Eaſt York regiment of Militia, to Miſs L. Smith, of Willerby, ſecond daughter of the late J. Smith, eſq. of Hull.—Mr. W. Calvert, maſter of the ſhip Barneveldt, in the London-trade, to Mrs. Wallis, widow of the late Mr. W. Wallis, of Hull.

At St. Anne's, Alderſgate, in London, Mr. J. Croſsley, formerly of Hull, to Miſs Slate, of Noble-ſtreet, London.

Mr. W. Ware, merchant, of London, to Miſs Wetherill, of Hutton, near Thirſk.

Died.] At York, in her 73d year, Lady Anderſon, relict of Sir Edmund Anderſon, bart. formerly of Kilnwick Piercy.—In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Calvert, widow.—Aged 53, Mr. Francis Maſon, a Baptiſt-preacher, and founder of the Baptiſt Society in this city.—Aged 58, C. Benſon, eſq.—At his lodgings in this city, where he had come for medical aſſiſtance, aged 58, Mr. J. Nicholſon, clothmanufacturer, of Waſs, near Ealingwould.—Aged 74, Mrs. Dunnington, ſiſter to Mr. Dunnington, of Thorganby, near this city.—In her 82d year, Mrs. M. M. Wynn, ſiſter of the late T. Wynn, eſq. of Action-hall, in this county.—Mrs. Garencieres, wife of Mr. Alderman Garencieres.

At Hull, aged 44, Mrs. E. Gibſon, wife of Mr. Gibſon, ſhip-builder.—Aged 53, Mr. W. Drew, maſter ſhoemaker.—Aged 49, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. H. Rogers, tobacconiſt.—Miſs A. E. Read, daughter of Col. Read, of the Northumberland Militia.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Scott, corn dealer.

At Sheffield, Mr. Knutton, merchant.—Mr. Harriſon, of Holliſcroft.—Mrs. Hodgkinſon, of the Queen's Head-inn.

At Beverley, aged 31, of the gout in his ſtomach, J. Sutton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir R. Sutton, bart. of Norwood Park, in Nottinghamſhire.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Brown, butcher.

At Settle, while drinking tea at the houſe of a friend, the Rev. R. Williams, A. M. formerly of Chriſt College, Cambridge, and incumbent of two benefices in Kent.

At Calverley, Mr. R. Clayton, merchant, late of Leeds.

At Scarboro', Mr. W. Kirkby, late maſter of the ſhip Advice, belonging to Hull.

At Doncaſter, aged 63, J. Cowley, eſq.—Aged 47, Mr. Campbell, muſician, who, about ſix weeks ago, buried three of his children within the ſpace of ſeven days.

Aged 42, Mr. Daniel, ſteward to the corporation.

At Howden, aged 77, Mr. J. Whitaker.

In his 77th year, Mr. C. Wilſon, of Rawmarſh, near Rotherham.

In London, Mrs. Rhodes, wife of A. Rhodes, eſq. of Acacia Cott, near Leeds.

At Hambleton, near Selby, Miſs Richardſon, a young lady univerſally lamented.

At Bilham, at an advanced age, Mr. Porter, late of Pigburn, near Doncaſter.

At Wiſton, aged 64, Mrs. Acklom, relict of J. Acklom, eſq.

At Settrington, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the Rev. R. Gilbert.

Aged 21, Mr. T. Stickney, of Summergangs, near Hull.

At Briſtol, after a ſhort indiſpoſition, for which the waters of that place had been tried without effect, aged 60, Sir Chriſtopher Sykes, of Sledmire, near Malton, bart, L.L.D. and juſtice of peace for the EaſtRiding. His death is generally and juſtly lamented, as he was an indulgent huſband, a tender father, a ſincere friend, an impartial magiſtrate, a good man, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and, on the whole, a bright ornament to ſociety. Few men have, perhaps, exiſted, whoſe taſte has more ſtrongly improved his country's beauties, or whoſe memory will live longer in the works they have left behind them. What, in ſome parts of England, have been called "ornaments and decorations," ſink to nothing, when the large ſcale of his improvements are conſidered, which extended themſelves, in various directions, over a ſurface of near 100 miles. The exact order, too, in which they were preſerved, is not leſs remarkable than their formation. Of his own labours he was unſparing. He generally roſe at an earlier hour than the labourers of the country, and had frequently rode 20 miles before thoſe, who think themſelves active, have riſen from their beds. Every plan of amending the ſtate of the country, whether by drainage or incloſure, by building or navigation, found in him an active friend and zealous ſupporter. In fine, he was, in every ſenſe of the word—*an enlightened country gentleman.*—By ſome, perhaps, it may have been thought that he was too attentive to the accumulation of riches. But to no paltry purpoſe were they applied, nor confined within his own coffers. The large demands for money, which his eſtabliſhments, his numerous buildings, his various plantations, and a never-ceaſing ſeries of new works, continued to make, required, indeed, no ſmall foreſight to provide that, which ſo much beneficence freely paid away. He who converts a *barren land* into a ſtate of *decorated agriculture*; and who changes the whole face and figure of a country, cannot do it at little coſt. In ſhort, Sir C. Sykes has left behind him, in his works, a memorial that will grow with time itſelf. Whoever paſſes over the Wolds of Yorkſhire, where this gentleman had property, and recalling to his mind what they formerly were, now ſees what they are, will have cauſe to remember the name of Sykes, who has truly realized the antient inſcription—"*Si quæras monumentum, circumſpice*"—"If you aſk for his monument, look around you." May the example operate upon others, and while the numbers of thoſe who *live to do miſchief*, and of thoſe who *live to do nothing*, are conſidered, HE who lived to do a GREAT PUBLIC GOOD, may well be ſelected for grateful remembrance. Sir Chriſtopher is ſucceeded in the title by his eldeſt ſon, Mark Sykes, eſq. of Setterington, high-ſheriff for this county, in 1795.

Mrs. Biſhop, of Salter-lane, near Sheffield.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Knowles, merchant, of Gomerſall, near Leeds. He had been at Leeds-market on the preceding day, apparently, in perfect health.

LANCASHIRE.

The eſtabliſhment of union corn-mills, at Manchester, will be ready for work about the beginning of the enſuing month. The avowed purpoſe of this undertaking is to ſerve the ſubſcribers, and the public at large, by reſtoring the corn-market, and enabling individuals of all deſcriptions as well as bakers and retailers of flour, to have their corn ground as may be moſt ſuitable for their own uſe, and likewiſe to preſerve it pure and unadulterated. The ſituation of theſe mills on the bank of the Rochdale Canal, will greatly facilitate the conveyance of grain from Liverpool and from the Duke of Bridgewater's, Staffordſhire, Yorkſhire, Derbyſhire, Peak Foreſt, Huddersfield, &c. canals; there is little doubt but the farmers will have a quick and regular ſale for their corn, at fair and more ſettled prices than by depending on the corn-dealers for the diſpoſal of their ſtocks. Private families may ſend ſingle loads, exempted from the charge of carriage, and half-loads will be received from the middle and lower claſſes of people. The price of grinding, is fixed at 1s. 6d. per load, excluſive of carriage.

Of the various extraordinary productions which have marked the preſent year, as wonderfully abounding in inſtances of prolific vegetation, the following, which is aſſuredly a fact, and, as ſuch, is vouched for by the Editor of the Manchester Chronicle, muſt certainly be eſteemed as one of the moſt ſingular. In the ground of Mr. J. Royle, publican, at Withington, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, there is, (or lately was) a ſingle potatoe, which meaſures, in the circumference of ſpace it takes up, twenty feet!

There is at preſent living in the townſhip of Over Darwin, near Blackburn, a winder of twiſt, named Mr. James Morice, who, on the 9th of July laſt had attained the age of 102 years; the twiſt which he winds he uſually carries home, from whence he can walk to Preſton, (a diſtance of 14 miles) and back again any day.

A new theatre is to be erected by ſubſcription, at Preſton, in a ſtile of capacious elegance, correſponding with the other improve-

ments

ments daily making in that flouriſhing town. It is expected that it will be completed for the reception of company, by Auguſt next, when the famous mart or guild merchant, held there every 20th year, will be celebrated with the uſual feſtivity. This mart will be the 19th ſince the firſt inſtitution, in the 2d year of the reign of King Edward the Third, in the year 1329. Upwards of 1500l. have been already ſubſcribed towards the expence of building the fabric, the execution of the internal part of which is to be under the direction of Mr. Stanton, whoſe architectural abilities have been long known and admired. The intended new theatre is to be erected on the South ſide of Fiſhergate, near the Toll Bars.

In conſequence of defects in the original plan of the Lunatic Hoſpital, at Manchester, and other imperfections in the inſtitution, it is propoſed to convert the preſent hoſpital into a Fever-ward, and to erect a NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL, upon an *improved plan*, thoroughly adequate for correcting the exiſting evils, near the town, yet at a convenient diſtance from it. The original plan is acknowledged to be ill adapted to the preſent modes of treating inſane perſons, and the faculty have, moreover, declared their opinion, that it cannot be altered, ſo as to accompliſh their views, for the benefit of their patients. It appears, likewiſe, that numbers of incurable patients have been admitted into the preſent Lunatic Hoſpital, from other places of confinement, while patients, whoſe caſes were proper objects of practice, have been excluded. To the above ſuggeſtion it may not be unſeaſonable to add the following: the experience of five years has proved that febrile contagion is not communicated from a Fever-ward to neighbouring buildings. No perſon in the preſent Lunatic Hoſpital has been ſeized with a fever ſince the Houſe of Recovery was opened. Should the intended plan be effected, a diſtinct part of the rooms in front of the Lunatic Hoſpital will be appropriated to the nurſes, as there would be ſufficient remaining room for the patients. The neceſſity for eſtabliſhing a large Fever-ward on the Infirmary-grounds is generally admitted; by the propoſed plan, an excellent Fever-ward and an improved Lunatic Hoſpital will be obtained, for the expence which a ſufficient Fever-ward alone would coſt. A new Lunatic Hoſpital, with the propoſed improvements, may be erected for about 6 or 7000l, while the alterations neceſſary to convert the Lunatic Hoſpital into a Fever-ward, would be very ſpeedily executed, and at a comparatively trifling expence.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for making a turnpike-road, from or near Worſley, in the pariſh of Eccles, through Worſley, Barton upon Irwell, and the hamlets of Dumplington, Croft, and Loſtock, all in the pariſh of Eccles, to the townſhip of Stretford, in the pariſh of Mancheſter, all in this county, there to join and communicate with the turnpike-road, leading from Mancheſter to the town of Altringham, in the county of Cheſter. A ſimilar application is intended, to obtain an act for incloſing, &c. the ſeveral moors, commons, &c. within the manor and pariſh of Rochdale.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Mr. J. Woodburn, druggiſt, to Miſs Gerrard.

At the Quakers' Meeting-houſe, Mr. W. Teſſimond, to Miſs M. Jepſon.—Mr. R. Gibſon, ironmonger, to Miſs Atkinſon.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jones, attorney, to Miſs Thomas.—Captain G. Louthian, of the ſhip Barratt, to Miſs S. Allcock.—T. Fenwick, eſq. of Burrow-hall, in this county, to Miſs Samms, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.—P. Ormerod, eſq. of Roſsgrove, to Miſs Morris, of Burnley.—Mr. T. Smith, tanner, of Maudſley, to Miſs B. Hatton, of Parbold.—Mr. J. Okill, jun. of Liverpool, to Mrs. M. Orme, of Ormſkirk.

At Mancheſter, Mr. W. Thompſon, of Newark upon Trent, to Miſs A. M. Worſley.—Mr. C. Bedford, of Wigan, to Miſs Greendy, grand daughter of R. Kenyon, eſq. of Highfield, near Wigan.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miſs M. Powell, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. J. Powell, merchant.—Aged 70, Mrs. Bayley, widow of the late Mr. Bayley, manufacturer, of Macclesfield.—Aged 61, Capt. J. Joy.

At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Heywood, manufacturer of ſmall wares.—Mrs Dockwrag.—Miſs Seddons, daughter of Mr. Seddons, attorney.

At Lancaſter, Mr. H. Bell, ſilverſmith.—Mr. Stirrup, liquor-merchant.—Mr. W. Maſhiver.—T. Harris, M. D. alderman, much reſpected as a gentleman of great abilities.

In the prime of life, Mr. E. Burnett, linen-merchant.

At Ulverſtone, Mr. T. Brockbanck, ſenior, grocer.—Captain William Shaw, of Urſwick.

At Blackburn, Mrs. W. Wood, of the Dun Horſe Inn.—Mr. Thomas Sharpleſs, attorney.

At Old Harbour, Jamaica, aged 37, Capt. R. Croaſdell, of Liverpool.

At Preſcott, aged 65, Mrs. Hatton, and in July laſt, at St. Vincents', Weſt Indies, Mr. T. Hatton, her ſon. It is remarkable that five of the family have died within 13 months.

At Preſton, Mr. W. Wilkinſon. He had complained ſome days before of a pain in his left ſide, and in paſſing along the ſtreet, dropped down and inſtantly expired.

Mr. R. Holden, nailer.

Aged 71, Mr. J. Foſter, of Elliot-hill.—Miſs E. Andrew, of Green Mount, near Mancheſter.

At the Iſle of Man, Mr. J. Lees, merchant, late of Halifax.

Mr. J. Hoſkinſon, of Holland-houſe, near

Preston. His death was occasioned by a fall from a cart, by which he was so much hurt that he expired in a few minutes.

At Sephton, the Rev. R. Rothwell, rector.

At Marsden Chapel, near Colne, aged 78, Mr. J. Burrows, and on the same day, aged 78, his wife, Mrs. M. Burrows, and on the preceding evening, their grand-daughter, Jane Burrows.

Mr. J. Eccles, butcher, of Skerton, near Lancaster.

At St. Kitts, aged 35, Mr. J. Tyson, merchant.

Lately, in London, Mr. J. Brown, surgeon, of Liverpool.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. J. Ogden, spindle-maker.

At Grenada, West Indies, Mr. J. Bond, formerly of Lancaster. Mr. T. Bingley, one of the agents of the Warrington Cotton-Twist-Company.

At Demarara, Mr. J. C. Dawson, late of Manchester, and a captain in Colonel Silvester's battalion of Manchester and Salford Volunteers. This gentleman possessed an excellent understanding, an amiable disposition, an elegant deportment, and uncommon suavity of manners. Having visited a great part of Europe, he had successfully engrafted the brilliancy of foreign manners on the sterling worth of English character.

At North Meols, Mr. L. Hall, near 50 years schoolmaster and parish-clerk of that place.

At Poulton, in the Filde, Mr. Brown, formerly of Liverpool.

At Runcorn, Mr. J. Cooke, tin-plate-worker, of Manchester.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Graham, of Ardwick.

At Haton-hall, near Lancaster, R. Bradshaw, esq.

At his house, at Edge-hill, near Liverpool, aged 49, Mr. Richard Lowndes, of the Custom-house, where he had executed for upwards of 30 years an office of more labour than profit, and of more trust than honour, without having had the good fortune to arrive at any of those stations which are the fair rewards of industry, integrity, and superior understanding. The moderation of his desires, and the prudent economy of his private life, prevented him from feeling the want of promotion as a disappointment, and he rather chose to preserve with firmness his own liberal, though unobtrusive opinions, than to join as an advocate for a war which has impoverished and disgraced his country, and of which he only just lived to see the termination. His leisure hours have been devoted to literary studies and particularly to that of the best authors in our own language, in which he was a critic of uncommon accuracy, and an assertor of the purity of the true old English stile in opposition to the elisions and intrusions of some modern writers. In the year 1788, he married Susanna, the only surviving daughter of the late eminent Dr. Matthew Dobson, formerly of Liverpool, afterwards of Bath, and of the late Mrs. Dobson, well known in the literary world as translator of the Life of Petrarch. He survived her about two years, and has left several children by her.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] J. Boydell, esq. of the Rossett, in Denbighshire, to Miss Barker, of Chester.

At Kilken, Mr. R. Owen, grocer, of Mould, to Miss James, of Maes-y-Groes, Flintshire.

Mr. R. Sutton, attorney, of Macclesfield, to Miss H. Faulkner, of Stafford.

J. Harrison, esq. jun. of Cheadle, in this county, to Miss Jesson, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. C. Bagnall, eldest son of C. Bagnall, esq. of Shelton, Staffordshire, to Miss F. Tolver, of Chester.

Mr. W. Caldwell, attorney, to Miss Billington, milliner, both of Frodsham.—The Rev. Mr. Warner, of Bath, to Miss A. Pearson, of Tettenhall.

Died.] At Chester, — Townshend, esq.

On the 13th of Sept. last, on his passage from the Baltic, Lieutenant J. Wilbraham, of the armed ship Sally, son of Mr. J. Wilbraham, of Chester.

At Nantwich, Mr. Martin, sen. much respected as a man of unblemished character.

At Frodsham, Mr. J. Urmson.

At Norley, Mrs. E. Hall, aunt to G. Whitley, esq. of Chester.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Townshend, wife of T. Townshend, of Chester.—Mrs. Roberts, of Tyn-y-Caia, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

At his lodgings in London, aged 23, Mr. D. Hughes, surgeon, son of the late D. Hughes, esq. of Abergely; a young man of promising abilities.

DERBYSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for a turnpike-road to pass from Afreton through Ripley, and to join the Mansfield turnpike-road at Little Chester.

Married.] At Croxall, Mr. M. Webb, of Donkhill Pitts, to Miss Top.—Mr. H. Webb, of Swinford, in Worcestershire, to Miss E. Simpkins, of Eardingale.

At Derby, Mr. Wallis, to Miss Yates.—Mr. R. Jackson, to Miss Ward, both of Belper.

At Chelmorton, near Buxton, Mr. S. Britain, butcher, of Sheffield, to Miss A. Swan, daughter of Mr. T. Swan, cheese-factor, of Kingsterndale.—The Rev. J. Sidney, vicar of Ilkeston, to Miss Knighton, of Cotmanhay.

Died.] At a very advanced age, Mr. S. Mellor, of Itheridgehay.

At Wingfield Manor, Miss F. L. Halton, second daughter of W. Halton, esq.

At Streatham, near London, in her 48th year, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, of Pall Mall, London, and sister to Mr. Ashby, of Egginton, in this county.—Also, at the same

ſame place, aged 22, Miſs Lowe, niece of Mrs. Harding, and daughter of Mr. Lowe, of Egginton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Green, hoſier, to Miſs Howard, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Howard, maltſter.—Mr. Fothergill, of York, to Miſs R. Bott, dentiſt.—Mr. Brommitt, gun-ſmith, to Miſs Beardſall.

At Southwell, Mr. Stead, of London, to Miſs Falkner.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miſs Swan, eldeſt daughter of Mr. E. Swan, grocer; a young lady greatly eſteemed for her abilities, and equally admired for the excellency of her diſpoſition.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A new turnpike-road is intended to be made from the pariſh of Scartho, through the ſeveral intermediate pariſhes, to the town of Louth, all in this county.

The late collection at Lincoln Cathedral, for the benefit of the County Hoſpital, amounted to 85l. 16s. 6d.—exceeding the laſt year's collection more than 30l!

It is a very remarkable fact, that a ſingle barley-corn, of the preſent year's growth, ſown at Welbourn, near Grantham, has produced 208 ſtraws, bearing 5,545 grains of corn!

There was lately growing (on Thurſday, October 1,) in the garden of Captain Elmhirſt, at Bag-Enderley, near Spilſby, an apple tree with full-blown bloſſoms upon it, and, at the ſame time, the tree bears a very large quantity of of exceeding fine fruit.

Lately was ſlaughtered a fat heifer belonging to Mr. R. Onyan, of Billinghay, near Sleaford, and upon her being opened, an entire calf was taken from her, with two complete heads, two livers, and ſix legs (three before and three behind); in other reſpects ſhe was formed naturally.

Married.] Mr. J. Brown, of Butterwick, to Miſs B. Ellis, of Flixborough.

At Goxhill, near Barrow, Mr. R. Woodale, farmer, to Miſs S. Fulſtow.—Mr. Whaley, of Wyvel, to Miſs Emenſon, of Barrowby, near Grantham.—Mr. Meadows, carpenter, of Stamford, to Miſs Thorp, of Hykeham, near Lincoln.

At Louth, Mr. J. Healey, tanner, to Miſs Taylor.—Mr. Pooley, of Upwood, in Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Bromhead, of Duddington, near Stamford.

Died. At Lincoln, at the Saracen's Head-inn, aged 45, Mr. W. Motteram, factor, late of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Hare, perukemaker, and one of the vergers belonging to the cathedral.

At Boſton, Mrs. Kyme.

At Stamford, Mr. G. Parnham, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Parnham, ſaddler.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Crowſon, ſhop-keeper.—Aged 92, Mrs Barker, widow.—Aged 85, Mrs. Edwards, mother of S. Edwards, eſq.

At Louth, aged 91, Mrs. Goſtolow.—Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late Mr. R. Chambers, baker.

Aged 35, Miſs Godley, of Bicker, near Boſton.—Mrs. Sneath, of Caſtle Bytham.

At Stamford Baron, aged 71, Mr. Cummins, grocer.—Advanced in years, Mrs. E. Hurton, publican, of Waſhingborough, near Lincoln.—Aged 75, Mr. C. Partridge, ſchoolmaſter, of Carlton, near Lincoln.

At Benniworth, near Wragby, aged 98, Mr. J. Babington.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Bartholomew, of Bardney, near Lincoln, in conſequence of a mortification, to ſtop which his leg was amputated about three weeks before.

In London, advanced in years, P. Renouard, eſq. late of Stamford, and formerly juſtice of peace for the Soke of Peterborough.

At Sleaford, aged 53, Mrs. A. Goodyear.

At Surinam, of the yellow-fever, aged 25, Mr. W. Bennett, of the ſhip Louiſa Henrietta, of London, youngeſt brother to Mr. C. Bennett, of Lincoln.

In the Weſt Indies, Captain J. Hunt, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, rector of St. George's pariſh, Stamford.

Aged 56, Mrs. A. Carwell, of Ryal, near Stamford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Leiceſter, lately, the collection for the benefit of the Leiceſterſhire Infirmary and Lunatic Aſylum, amounted to 69l. to which may be added, a donation of 10l. from Mr. Macready, manager of the theatre, and ſeveral other ſmaller benefactions.

Married.] Mr. J. Nutt, wine and brandy-merchant, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Lloyd, of Coventry.

At Leiceſter, Mr. R. Kinton, ironmonger, &c. to Miſs Harriſon.

Died.] At Leiceſter, of a decline, Mrs. Peet, wife of Mr. Peet, taylor.—Mr. Bruce, ſurveyor, of the Aſhby-road.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Buzzard, wife of Mr. Buzzard, ſurgeon.—Of a decline, Mr. J. Reynolds, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Great Bowden, a young gentleman of engaging manners and amiable diſpoſition.

At Claybrooke Hall, aged 20, deeply regretted, Miſs Dicey, eldeſt daughter of T. Dicey, eſq. an amiable young lady, poſſeſſed of fervent piety, with very ſuperior intellectual accompliſhments.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Harriſon, jun. eſq. of Rolleſtone, to Miſs Jeſſon, of Wolverhampton.

At Stafford, Mr. R. Sutton, attorney, of Macclesfield, to Miſs H. Faulkner.

At Burſlem, Mr. Bell, of Gaſton, near Liverpool, to Miſs Robinſon.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Aſh, to Miſs J. Greaham.

Died.] At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 18th

18th year, Mr. J. Davenport, ſeventh ſon of the late Rev. S. Davenport, of Horſley, Derbyſhire.

At Uttoxeter, aged 74, Mr. S. Shaw.

At Walcot, Mr. J. Dyer, a blind man, who had reſided 45 years in the pariſh, and ſupported himſelf by his own labour, having never received any parochial aid.

At Wolverhampton, aged 93, Mrs. E. Tildeſley, late of the Bull's Head public-houſe, Willenhall.

Lately, in London, T. Fowler, eſq. M. D. formerly of Stafford, and many years phyſician to the General Infirmary —In her 13th year, Miſs Child, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Child, of Newcaſtle under-Line.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. E. Dugmore, japanner, to Mrs. Batler.—Mr. J. W. Crompton, to Miſs Webſter.

At Shiffnall, Mr. F. Hailey, builder, to Miſs S. Cherrington.

At Aſton, Mr. J. Wynn, of Iſlington-wharf, to Miſs M Palmer, of Deritend.

At Dudley, Mr. J. Baker, of Old Hill, to Miſs A. Wilkes.

Mr. J. Cox, junior, plane-maker, to Miſs Wallins, both of Deritend.

At Rugeley, Mr. R. Waddams, hat-maker, to Miſs M. Nixon.—Mr. J. Flynd, gimblet-maker, of Deritend, to Miſs S. Satterthwaite, of Kenilworth.—The Rev. Mr. Walford, Diſſenting miniſter, of Yarmouth, to Miſs H. Vernon, of Pailton, in this county.

At Dunchurch, Enſign Moore, of the Warwickſhire Militia, to Miſs A. Worth.—Mr. W. Wood, of Southam, in this county, to Miſs Partridge, of the Pump-houſe, near Bromſgrove.—Mr. Pattiſhall, publican, to Mrs. M. Sharp, both of Coventry.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Adcock.—Mr. C. Conſtantine, bellows-maker.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, plater.—Aged 21, Mr. W. Humphreys, eldeſt ſon of Mrs. Humphreys, button-maker.—Mr. W. Vickers, of the Chain-inn.—Mrs. Williams.—Suddenly, Mr. C. Spozzi, dancing-maſter.—Mr. Simmons.—Mr. Pegg, formerly an eminent ſilkman, of Coventry.

Mr. R. Farmer, of Stoneleigh.

At Priors Marſton, Mrs. Packwood, widow.

At Solehull, aged 20, Mr. C. Green.

At Tamworth, Mr. H. Woodcock, of the Poſt-office.

At Deritend, Mr. J. Cottrell, file-maker.

Mr. M. Fitter; he went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead the next morning.—Mrs. Hopper, of the Five Ways-houſe, Birmingham.

Miſs Campion, of Leamington, near Warwick.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act for erecting a bridge acroſs the river Severn, at a place called Hempton's Load, in the pariſh of Chelmarſh, to the oppoſite ſhore, in the pariſh of Quatt, and for making a turnpike-road from or near Billingſley, to communicate with the Dudley and Wolverhampton turnpike-roads; which ſaid road is intended to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Billingſley, Chelmarſh, Quatt and Alveley, all in this county, and through the pariſhes of Bobbington and Enville, in the county of Stafford.

The following may be ſtated, among many others, as a ſtriking inſtance of the aſtoniſhing produce of wheat, this harveſt: a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bridgenorth, having obſerved a root of wheat to have vegetated and nurtured twenty ſtrong ſtems, with a large ear to each; curioſity led him to gather and preſerve the ſame, and on rubbing the grains thereout, they amounted to no leſs a number than nine hundred and ſixty-eight! A truly grand production from one ſingle ſeed.

The collection at Shrewſbury, September 18, for the benefit of that valuable eſtabliſhment, the Salop Infirmary, amounted to the handſome ſum of 147l. 8s. 2d.

Married.] Mr. T. Higginſon, of Rorrington, to Miſs Bowdler, of Meadow Town—G. Scale, eſq. of Coton Hall, in this county, to Miſs H. Griffiths, of Birmingham Heath, near Birmingham.

At Broſeley, Mr. A. Pugh, of Coalport, to Miſs H. Lloyd.—Mr. Vernon, of Bellahill, to Miſs Murhall, of Hadleigh.

Mr. Pyle, coal-merchant, of Bath, to Miſs S. Perry, of Shrewſbury.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, R. Jeffreys, eſq.—Mr. Bowdler, working cutler, an induſtrious, honeſt man—Aged 97, Mrs. Allen, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Allen.—Mrs. Ball.—Mrs. Perrett.

At Mawley Hall, after a reſidence of thirty-five years, as chaplain to the late and preſent Sir Walter Blount, barts. the Rev. R. Gibſon.

On the 8th of July laſt, in his 33d year, on board the Leviathan ſhip of war, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. J. Nelſon, ſon of Mr. Nelſon, marble-maſon, of Shrewſbury.

Mrs. Yarrington, widow, of Milſom.—Alſo, within half an hour afterwards, her brother-in-law, Mr. W. Yarrington, an eminent hop-merchant, of Worceſter; diſtinguiſhed by his benevolent zeal and ſtrict integrity in the public charitable committees of that city, as well as in many important private truſts.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the Rev. S. Lloyd, formerly rector of Llanymyneck.—Mrs. Jones, wife of L. Jones, eſq.

In Feb. laſt, in the Eaſt Indies, Capt. J. George, ſon of the late Mr. George, of Meeſtown, in this county.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Bigg, wife of Mr. Bigg, feedſman, of Shrewſbury.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Baugh.

Mr.

Mr. Baſnett, of Wem.—Mr. Gough, farmer, of Acton Reynold

At Upton, Mr. C. Lloyd.

At Oxon, aged 84, W. Spearman, eſq.—Mrs. Truſtram, of Whettall, near Wellington.—Miſs Roberts, of Stanwardine.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Cooke, to Mrs. Kitchen, of Henwick, near Worceſter.—W. Sanders, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs L. O'Toole, youngeſt daughter of Col. O'Toole, of Newtown, in Wexford, Ireland.

At Bromſgrove, Mr. Wood, to Miſs Partridge.

At the Quaker's meeting-houſe, Briſtol, Mr. T. Newman, jun. of Worceſter, to Miſs L. Fry, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Briſtol.

Died.] At Wilden, near Kidderminſter, J. Pratt, gent.

Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, of Benhall Farm, Kempſey, near Worceſter.—Mrs Stinton, of Cotheridge.—Mr. Shelton, of Partridge, near Worceſter.

At Malvern, aged 78, Mr. T. Woolyat.

In Sanſom-fields, Miſs A. Newman, ſchool-miſtreſs, and a Quaker.

At Boraſton, near Tenbury, in his 69th year, Mr T. Knowles; for many years maſter of the Swan-inn, at Tenbury Bridge, but had retired from buſineſs. He was a kind maſter to his ſervants, a bountiful donor to the poor, and of great urbanity and attention in buſineſs.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Hereford Muſic-meeting—This meeting was really uncommonly elegant. So much company had not been known in the city for ſome years; and the ſtyle of elegant ſimplicity that prevailed in the dreſſes of the females gave a finiſhing grace to the accumulated attractions of this muſical jubilee.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town and pariſh of Newent, in Glouceſterſhire, to the city of Hereford, paſſing through the ſeveral pariſhes of Newent and Pountley, in Glouceſterſhire; and the ſeveral pariſhes of Linton and Upton Biſhop, in this county: with an additional branch intended to paſs from Newent, to a place called the Lea Line, in Glouceſterſhire, through the ſeveral pariſhes of Newent, Longhope, and the hamlet of Newland, and the pariſh of Aſton Ingham, in this county; and another branch to paſs from Witnymore and Aſton's Croſſe, to join the laſt-mentioned road leading to the Lea Line.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. P. Farren, to Miſs Perry, both of the Hereford theatre.—Mr. Wainwright, land-ſurveyor, of Hereford, to Miſs Wainwright, of Over Areley, Staffordſhire.

At Monmouth, Mr. Davies, carpenter, to Miſs Williams.—Mr. I. Billinge, aged 82, Mrs. Aſhford, aged 73; being the bride-groom's fourth wife, and the bride's third huſband.

Mr. Thomas, poſt-maſter, of Neath, Glamorganſhire, to Miſs Proctor, of Effinghall, in this county.

Died.] At Monmouth, H. Phillips, eſq. many years member of the corporation.

At Hereford, in his 55th year, Mr. J. Meredith, hair-dreſſer.

Mrs. Treaherne, of Lugwardine, near Hereford.

At Eardiſley, aged 76, Mrs. Palmer.

At Kingſton, in his 68th year, Mr. P. Turner, of the Royal Oak inn.

WALES.

Married.] At the Quakers' Meeting-houſe, in Neath, Glamorganſhire, Mr. G. Boone, wine-merchant, of Birmingham, to Miſs M. Rees.—Mr. J. Evans, draper, of Swanſea, to Miſs Thomas, of Rhyd-Saſon, Caermarthenſhire.

At Mackynleth, Montgomeryſhire, Mr. M. Davies, of Aberyſtwith, to Miſs M. Davies.

At Swanſea, Mr. T. Williams, tanner, to Miſs Spencer, daughter of Mr. Spencer, paper manufacturer.—Mr. S. Broom, wool-factor, of Kidderminſter, to Miſs Nevil, of Swanſea.

Died.] At Wrexham, Miſs S. Ratcliffe; formerly of Borras Hall, near Gresford.—Aged 84, the Rev. D Williams, of Llanvairfechan, of which pariſh he was rector 32 years. He was religious without oſtentation, an affectionate relation, a ſincere friend, a kind neighbour, and his whole life was uniformly virtuous.

Mr. T. Parry, timber-merchant, of Flint. While bathing his children in the river Dee, he was alarmed by the cries of his eldeſt daughter, who had got out of her depth, he ruſhed into the water with a part of his cloaths on, and brought her ſafely to ſhore, but inſtantly fell down and expired.

At Swanſea, in his 20th year, Mr. C. Evans, of Bath, ſon of the late Mr. Evans, the celebrated performer on the harp.—Mr. W. Williams, ironmonger.

At Laugharne, Carmarthenſhire, Miſs M. Laugharne, daughter of captain J. Laugharne, of the Royal Navy.

At Manafon, Montgomeryſhire, aged 82, Mr. C. Evans, formerly mercer and flannel-draper in Berriew.—Mrs. C. Kemp, wife of the Rev. W. Kemp.

At the Hay, Breconſhire, aged 74, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. Watkins, wife of J. Watkins, eſq.—Alſo in his 22d year, J. Williams, eſq.

At Mould, Denbighſhire, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late H. Lloyd, eſq. of Hafodunos.

In the prime of life, Mr. T. Owen, of Mathraval Hangynis, Montgomeryſhire.

On a farm of Lord Penrhyns, near Chapel Curig, in Carnarvonſhire, Mr. Owen, aged 104.

At

At Machynleth, Mrs. Edwards, of Guildfield, relict of the Rev. Dr. Edwards, rector of Machynleth.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, to obtain an act for making a turnpike-road, from the present turnpike-road which leads from Rodborough, to Caincross, in the parish of Stonehouse, to join the turnpike-road which leads from Cirencester, to Stroud, at or near the seventh mile-stone from Cirencester, (and to pass through the lower end of the town of Stroud, to Bowbridge and Brimscombe, along the valley of Chalford, and through or near Cowcombe) with a branch from such intended road, at or near a stream called Painswick Water, to join the present road which leads from Stroud, to Caincross, at or near a place called Stratfords, both in the parishes of Stroud and Painswick.

An application is also intended to be made to Parliament, for taking down the bridge, called the Westgate Bridge, in the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Mary-de-Lode, in the city of Gloucester, and for building a new bridge across the river Severn, in the said parishes, at or near the place where the said Westgate Bridge now stands, and for making proper roads and avenues to and from the same.

A similar application is also intended, for making a navigable canal from the town of Cheltenham, to the river Avon, at or near the town of Tewkesbury, to pass through the several parishes or townships of Cheltenham, Swindon, Uckington, Elmstone Hardwicke, Elmstone Tredington, and Tewkesbury, all in this county.

At a late meeting at Bristol, of the gentlemen, natives of this county, M. H. Beach, esq. President, the sum of 170l. 5s. 6d. (including the liberal benefactions of absentees) was contributed for the laudable purpose of apprenticing poor boys, sons of natives of the county, and for relieving, in the hour of child-birth, poor women, natives, or the wives of natives of the county.

Married.] At Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Cornell, aged 69, to Miss Pervis, aged 25.

T. Bold, esq. of Brecknock, to Miss Baily, of Hambrook, in this county.

At Bognor, H. Howard, esq. of Thornborough, and M. P. for the city of Gloucester, to Miss Long.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Ellis, widow of Mr. G. Ellis, late an eminent ironmonger.—Miss E. Palmer, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Palmer, rector of St. Michael's.—Miss Boughton, daughter of the late Mr. Boughton, currier.

At Kington, Mr. Bartlett, an opulent farmer.

In her 22d year, Miss P. Beard, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Beard, of Beards Mill, in the parish of Leonard Stanley.

At Tewkesbury, the Rev. J. Robinson.

At Winchcome, Mr. J. Baylis, formerly of Pegglesworth.—In his 24th year, Mr. T. Cornbill, bookbinder, late of Great Chapel-street, Westminster.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Hale, mother of Mr. Hale, tanner, of Gloucester.

At Barnwood, near Gloucester, Mr. W. P. H. Mainwaring, youngest son of the late C. H. Mainwaring, esq.—Mr. C. Adkins, of Weston-upon-Avon; a man of exemplary piety and charity.

At Cheltenham, T. Velley, esq. lieut. colonel of the Oxfordshire militia. He had, for many years past, made the city of Bath his principal residence.

At Newent, in his 71st year, M. Paul, esq. formerly of Burstock, Dorsetshire.

Miss S. Buckle, 2d daughter of Mr. Buckle, of Uckington.

At the Hill House, Grimley, in his 76th year, Mrs. Bedford, relict of the late W. Bedford, esq. formerly of Worcester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A most horrible example of a crime almost new to human nature lately occurred at Woodstock.—A woman appears deliberately to have destroyed her three children, and afterwards herself, in the lake belonging to Blenheim park!!!—The circumstances which attended so unprecedented an act of parricide will be anxiously enquired into by readers of sensibility; and we shall endeavour therefore, as briefly as possible, to satisfy a curiosity so natural.—This woman's name was Watts. Her husband was a hard working day-labourer at Barton, about six miles north of Woodstock. They had been married nearly thirty years, and had had nineteen children; nine of whom had died in their infancy; the others were grown up and married. During various pregnancies she had evinced a disposition to be very low-spirited, and had three or four times left her husband's house, and rambled and concealed herself in the fields; excepting on these occasions, her conduct was regular, industrious, and affectionate to her family. No indigent persons could have a better character in their parish during a great number of years, than had this industrious couple. In February last, being at that time about five months gone in her 20th pregnancy, she had some dispute with her husband about the expenditure of a guinea. After some loose and passionate declarations that she would destroy herself, she availed herself of the absence of her husband, and of her son who resided at home, both of whom were gone to their daily labour, and absconded from her cottage, accompanied by her eldest girl about eleven, a boy about eight, and another boy about four. Whatever might have been her original intentions on leaving her own house, it appears that she left a small bundle, containing a change of cloaths for her children, at the house of an acquaintance at Wotton, near Woodstock, directing that it should be sent back to her

huſband, and afterwards entering Blenheim park, ſpent part of the afternoon in the vicinity of the Great Bridge. On this ſpot ſhe was obſerved, late in the day, quieting to ſleep her youngeſt child; and from that time this unhappy family were not ſeen any more till they were found drowned, under the ſmall arch of the bridge, at its north-weſt corner, near the ſpot called Rofamond's Well. The ſolid architecture and the magnitude of the walls of this bridge render it impoſſible that they could have fallen into the water by any common accident, and no doubt exiſted in the minds of the Coroner's Jury, nor has ſince ariſen in conſequence of the fulleſt inquiries, but that this wretched woman was induced, in a fit of phrenzy, to throw her three children over the bridge into the water, and then to let herſelf drop upon them! This ſhocking incident is ſuppoſed to have happened on Thurſday-evening, the 26th of February; and on the Sunday-morning following, the body of the mother was diſcovered, and ſhortly after thoſe of the children, all cloſe together, nearly one upon the other. More lovely children were never ſeen, and every reader can conceive the horror excited by the ſpectacle of a mother and her three infants laid dead beſide each other under ſuch circumſtances. The agony of her huſband, deprived ſo ſuddenly of his wife and children, was exceſſive; and nothing could exceed that of the Coroner's Jury, who, after finding a verdict of inſanity upon the mother, pronounced, upon ſatisfactory evidence, that each of the children died by the hands of its parent!—The intelligent reader will endeavour to account for the motives which could prompt the commiſſion of ſo horrid a deed.—At Woodſtock thoſe who knew the woman, hope that the melancholy reſult was ſolely occaſioned by ſome unaccountable accident; others aſcribe it to deliberation, occaſioned by a miſtruſt that her children might be ill-uſed or deſerted if they ſurvived her; and others conceive that ſhe was under the influence of a temporary inſanity, ariſing from her huſband's threatening language—from her pregnancy—and from her fears relative to the future deſtination of her children. Whatever may have been the cauſe of this dreadful act, it deſerves record as a new trait in the hiſtory of human nature, and as an example of the indulgence of paſſion, which occaſioned a well-diſpoſed mind to commit a diabolical deed, at which it would previouſly have ſhuddered!

Married.] At Oxford, T. Appletree, eſq. of Hook Norton, to Miſs R. Hopkins, youngeſt daughter of —— Hopkins, eſq. of Sibford Ferris.—Mr. J. Wintor, of Stoke, to Miſs A. Viret, of Wheatfield.—Mr. J. Slatter, glazier, o Oxford, to Miſs Rogers, of Draycott.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 63, Mrs. Hownam, wife of R. Hownam, butler, of Chriſt Church.—Aged 51, Mr. M. Dorich, victualler.—Aged 55, Mr. E. Ward, many years proprietor of the ſtage-waggons from this city to London.

At St. Mary's Hall, aged 73, the Rev. T. Nowell, D. D. 37 years Principal of that Society, and Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory in the Univerſity.

In her 72d year, Mrs. M. Burrows, widow.—Mrs. M. Slatter, wife of Mr. R. Slatter, printer and bookſeller.

BERKSHIRE.

It has long been a matter of ſurpriſe, that, in a town like Reading, ſurrounded by two rivers, no eſtabliſhment had as yet taken place, for the benevolent purpoſes of the Humane Society: a plan, however, is now in agitation and likely to be adopted for that laudable deſign; which, aided by the liberal ſubſcription of the public, will, no doubt, be carried into effect.

Married.] At Donnington, G. Blackſhaw, eſq. to Miſs Brummell.

At Alderſhot, near Farnham, J. Taylor, eſq. of the Cuſtom Houſe, to Miſs Newnham, of Alderſhot Lodge.

Died.] At Uffington, aged 93, Mr. Garrard.—Miſs Girdler, only ſiſter of J. S. Girdler, of Hare Hatch.

At Clewer, near Windſor, Mrs. Peers, relict of C. Peers, eſq. of Chilton Lodge, Oxon.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the intended Infirmary, held at the Seſſion's-houſe, Bedford, Sept. 10, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair, a report was read by Mr. Whitbread, chairman, purporting that the committee, in purſuance of the directions of the laſt general meeting, had taken every means in their power to diffuſe a knowledge of the propoſed undertaking, having advertiſed in the different London and Provincial Papers, and cauſed upwards of 1000 circular letters to be diſtributed to the different landed proprietors, principal occupiers and clergy of the county, &c. &c. but that the ſucceſs of the applications has not altogether correſponded hitherto with the zeal of the committee, or the noble ardour of the original and great benefactor. Still, however, many liberal contributions have been received, and a fund has been created, ſufficient to juſtify the committee in laying before the meeting, a plan and eſtimate for a building; which, although not upon a ſcale ſo extenſive as they might have wiſhed, is of a ſize not unworthy the purpoſe for which it is intended, and ſuch as will be highly beneficial to the county. The report proceeds to ſtate, that the treaſurer has delivered in a liſt of donations and ſubſcriptions, by which it appears, that the donations up to the preſent time amount to the ſum of 1917l. 4s. Of annual ſubſcriptions to the ſum of 297l. 3s. excluſive of the benefaction of the late Mr. Whitbread. A plan has likewiſe been laid before the committee, for the intended building, by Mr. Wing, architecture

chitect, of Bedford, to hold 33 in-patients, ſo well calculated for the purpoſe, that the committee do not heſitate to recommend it to the adoption of the meeting. Mr. Wing has been indefatigable in his enquiries as to the conſtruction of the ſeveral infirmaries of the beſt repute; and the plan recommended appears to the committee, to combine the excellencies, and to obviate the defects of thoſe already built. Mr. Wing has further propoſed to the committee, to contract for the building, to be finiſhed by the firſt of June, 1803, for the ſum of 5800l. Mr. Whitbread has propoſed to the committee to furniſh to the treaſurer the funds neceſſary for the payment of quarterly inſtalments of 500l. each (the firſt inſtalment to be made at Chriſtmas next) out of the legacy of his father, till the whole of the 4000l. the ſum appropriated for the building ſhall be exhauſted; to which the committee have agreed. The report likewiſe ſtates, that the committee have fixed upon a ſpot of ground for the building, ſouth-weſt of the town of Bedford, in a cloſe, called Thomas's cloſe, ſo eligible, that they have not heſitated to treat with the Duke of Bedford (to whom the ground belongs) for the purchaſe of three acres, ſo much being deemed neceſſary for the building and its appendages, garden, airing-ground, &c. and that no part of the preſent ſeaſon might be loſt, they have ventured to order the making of a large quantity of bricks. It appears that the expences incurred for printing, &c. amount to 52l. 8s. 5d. and the treaſurer has in hand the ſum of 226l. 17s. The amount of donations, added to the ſum appropriated to the building by the late Mr. Whitbread, appears adequate to the expence; but beſides the building, there are many articles of immediate and neceſſary expence to be provided, before patients can be received, the moſt obvious of which are the furniture, ſtores and medical apparatus, which will take up large ſums; in the event of any exceſs above the whole ſum required, it will be added to the fund eſtabliſhed for the permanent endowment of the hoſpital. At the above meeting, the report, and the plan of the building propoſed by the committee, were unanimouſly adopted, and a permanent committee, conſiſting of the Duke of Bedford, Lord John Ruſſel, Mr. Oſborn, Mr. Pym, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Whitbread, and Dr. Yeats, was appointed, with full powers to contract for the building, draw upon the Treaſurer for the diſcharge of neceſſary expences, &c. &c.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

It appears that in the management of that noble charity, the General Infirmary, at Northampton, intended for the reception and relief of the ſick and lame poor, of all counties, 37,427 perſons have been relieved ſince the original foundation of the Old County Hoſpital, in 1744. The collection lately made at the church doors, Northampton, amounted to 101l. 8s. 7d.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. W. Turnbull, mercer, to Miſs S. Moſley, daughter of Mr. Moſley, timber-merchant.—Mr. Myers, attorney, of Daventry, to Mrs. Humphreys, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Humphreys, late of the ſame place.

Died.] At Kingſthorpe, near Northampton, W. J. Lockwood, eſq.—In her 74th year, Mrs. Wildgooſe, of Daventry.

Mrs. J. Farrer, relict of the Rev. R. Farrer, rector of Aſhley; a lady of exemplary charity and Chriſtian piety.

Miſs S. Berrill, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. Berrill, farmer, &c. of Yardley, Haſtings.

At Kettering, Mrs. Daſh, wife of Mr. Daſh, bookſeller.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] B. Montague, eſq. barriſter, of Gray's-inn, London, and formerly of Chriſt's-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Ruſh, eldeſt daughter of Sir William B. Ruſh, knt. of Roydon.

Mr. R. Rogers, printer, of Newmarket, to Miſs A. Wilſon, milliner, late of Bury.—Mr. Smooth, of Carlton, to Miſs R. Wakefield, of Great Chesterford Park.—Mr. Palmer, whiteſmith, of Ely, to Mrs. Palmer, widow, of Cherryhinton.

At Stoke, near Clare, J. T. Hervey Elwes, eſq. to Miſs Payne.

At Newmarket, Mr. Day, of the Half-moon-inn, to Miſs Jackling.

At Lambeth, the Rev. A. Jobſon, M. A. late of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and Miniſter of March, in the Iſle of Ely, to Mrs. Budd, of Prince's-place.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 46th year, Mr. W. Palmer, apothecary.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Sharp, mother of Mr. T. Sharp, peruke-maker.

Aged 33, Mr. J. Wells, bricklayer. He was well known to the gentlemen of the Univerſity, as a remarkably fine ſkaiter.

NORFOLK.

A two-ſhear wether, belonging to Mr. Moneyhill, of Waterden, on being lately killed, was found to weigh ninety-four pounds, and the bone weighed only four pounds and a half: the proportion of meat to bone being nearly *as twenty to one.* This proportion ſhould be more generally attended to, in order to ſhew the fair reſults of ſuch experiments.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. S. Filbey, to Miſs Locket.

At Swaffham, the Rev. W. Taylor, rector of Earl Soneham, in Suffolk, to Miſs Rolfe, daughter of the late Rev. R. Rolfe, rector of Hilboro', in this county.

ESSEX.

A curious circumſtance occurred lately near Saffron Walden, which was witneſſed by ſeveral ſpectators. A vaſt number of ſwifts and ſwallows had aſſembled in the air, apparently for the purpoſe of taking their departure to another climate, when a battle enſued, in which ſeveral of them were killed. One gentleman picked up ſeven which had periſhed in the conflict. None others of the feathered tribe mingled in the fight, which did not end

until

until the combatants were wrapped in darkneſs.

Married.] Mr. J. Wilkin, of Tiptree, to Miſs Woodward, of Feering.

Mr. J. Copland, attorney, to Miſs E. Bigg, third daughter of Mr. E. Bigg, farmer, of Benſon, in Oxfordſhire.

After a courtſhip of three days, and a widowhood of about three months, Mr. J. Bowtell, baſket-maker, of Braintree, to Mrs. Wilder, of Bocking.

Mr. J. Beadle, jun. of Dengy-farm, Witham, to Miſs Spackman, of Fairſted —Mr. J. Pavitt, jun. of Clavering, to Miſs Hawkes, of Berden-hall.

At Writtle, the Rev. S. Bennett, jun. A. M. chaplain to the garriſon in Chelmsford, to Miſs M. A. Craneis.—Mr. Kennington, of the Angel-inn, Edmonton, Middleſex, to Mrs. Johnſon, widow of the late Mr. Johnſon, artiſt, of Chelmsford.—Mr. J. Cardy, grocer, of the Borough, London, to Miſs Vial, of Writtle.—Mr. J. Gilſon, ſurgeon, of Chelmsford, to Miſs A. Snell, ſecond daughter of Mr. Snell, of Bocking-hall.

H. D. Bland, eſq. of the Eaſt India Houſe, to Miſs R. Cope, of Rochford.

Died.] At Colcheſter, aged 80, Mrs. M. Purvis, widow.—Mr. N. Tills, ſurgeon. Miſs Fenning.

In his 86th year, Mr. S Finch, grocer, of Stiſted.

Mr. T. Pettitt, maſter of the Bell-inn, Ingateſtone.

At Great Dunmow, ſuddenly, Mr. W. Johns, tanner; much eſteemed by all ranks of perſons as a man of an upright character, and a ſincere friend to the poor.

At Maldon, Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Mr. M. Hall, timber-merchant, &c.

At Langford Parſonage, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, vicar of Terling, and one of the deputy-lieutenants and a juſtice of the peace for this county.—Mr. Kiddy, of the Hoy-inn, at Heybridge, near Malden.

In her 52d year, Mrs. Raven, of Kelvedon.

The Rev. N. Salter, rector of Eaſt Donyland, in this county, and of Weſtore, in Suffolk.

At Halſted, in his 56th year, Mr. J. Crump, farmer; much reſpected and lamented by all who knew him, particularly by the indigent poor.

At Southend, Mrs. Jay, of Wood Walton, in the county of Huntingdon.

At Stratford-le-Bow, the Rev. A. H. Eccles, many years rector of the pariſh of St. Mary, and formerly fellow of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford.

On the 20th of October, died, at Fox-hall, Upminſter, Mrs. Charlotte Lovewell, wife of Mr. John Lovewell, of Wood-ſtreet, London.

KENT.

The New Cattle-market of Canterbury was opened there for the reception of ſtock, on Saturday, October 10. It is not yet finiſhed, but when completed will be without exaggeration, in point of extent and accommodation, inferior to none in the kingdom. It occupies the entire ſpace from St George's to Riding-gate; the various pens for the accommodation of the cattle are judiciouſly diſpoſed; there is alſo a very extended ride to ſhew the horſes, with foot-paths for ſpectators railed off, ſo as to preclude any poſſibility of danger. The principal entrance, which fronts Dover-ſtreet, compriſes a handſome elevation, the toll-houſe on one ſide, and a correſpondent building on the oppoſite, for buyer and ſeller, on the front of which are placed tables enumerating the tolls and penalties. From this principal entrance to St. George's-ſtreet, is a brick-wall, coped with ſtone, and ſurmounted with an elegant iron-railing, giving a very light and airy appearance, and ſhewing, at one view, the whole extent of the market; the lower part, beyond the toll-houſe is railed off, by a neat oak-fence. Much credit is due to the corporation and citizens, who have ſpared no expence in carrying into execution ſo deſirable an acquiſition to the trade of Canterbury.

The late collections at Margate, for the benefit of the Sea-bathing Infirmary, amounted to 195l. 17s. 6d. A ſubſcription has been lately opened there for the purchaſe of land ſurrounding the Infirmary, to be added to the ground now in poſſeſſion of the charity: conſiderable ſums have likewiſe been ſubſcribed for this purpoſe.

The Pavilion, which the volunteers of Kent have erected in Mote Park, as a tribute of reſpect to Lord Romney, is a circular building, ſurrounded by columns, and covered with a dome: it is built after the models of the Temple of the Sibyls, at Tivoli, near Rome, and the Temple of Minerva, at Athens.

Married.] At Tenterden, Mr. Wilſon, linen-draper, of London, to Miſs Coucher.

At Aſhford, Mr. G. Rule, of the Inner Temple, London, to Miſs Jeffery.

At Tunbridge, P. Nouaille, eſq. of Greatneſs, Kent, to Miſs A. Woodgate, ſecond daughter of W. Woodgate, eſq. of Summer Hill, in the ſame county.

At Whitſtable, Mr. J. Smith, farmer, of Clapham-hill, to Miſs J. Reynolds.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Hemſley, to Mrs. Seyer, a widow lady, of Rainham.—Alſo, Mr. T. Saunders, maltſter, to Miſs F. Norwood, of Rainham.—Mr. B. Hobday, of Whitſtable, to Miſs E Fordred, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Tut, of Cheriton, to Miſs S. Peters, of Folkſtone.

At Canterbury, Mr. R. Ruglys, linen-draper, to Miſs Hobday.

At Maidſtone, Mr. T. Pine, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Alchin.

Died.] At Wrotham, Mr. C. Biſhop, attorney.

At the Court Lodge, at Merſham, aged 81, J. Markett, eſq.

At

At Hawkhurſt, T. Redford, eſq. deputy-receiver of the land-tax for this county.

At Looſe, aged 13, Miſs M. Thomas, daughter of Mr. T. Thomas, taylor and draper.

At Plaiſtow, Mrs. Ommaney, of Bloomſbury-ſquare, London.

At Greenwich, T. M. Maddox, eſq.

At Margate, Mrs. Spencer, widow, late of Shepperton, Middleſex.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Roebuck, widow of Ebenezer Roebuck, eſq. late ſupercargo at Canton. Grief for the loſs of a darling and only ſon, a youth of the moſt promiſing diſpoſition, who periſhed by ſhipwreck, on the coaſt of North America, deſtroyed the health of this amiable perſon, and finally brought her to an untimely grave.

At Canterbury, aged 31, Mrs. Lepine, wife of Mr. C. Lepine, cabinet-maker.

At Rocheſter, Mr. W. Penn, ironmonger.—The Rev. E. Rice, head-maſter of the King's School, in this city, and vicar of Hoo.—In an advanced age, Mr. R. Fauchon, farmer.

At Maidſtone, A. Carter, M. D.

SURREY.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for a bill for extending the Surrey iron rail-way, and for making and maintaining an inclined plane or railway, with proper works and conveniencies for the paſſage of waggons, cars, and other carriages, &c. from or near a place called Pitlake-meadow, in the town and pariſh of Croydon, through the ſeveral pariſhes of Croydon, Beddington, Coulſdon, Chipted, Gatton, Meſtham, Ryegate, Buckland, Beachworth, Dorking, Wotton, Abinger, Ockley, Capel, and Newdigate, all in this county; and alſo through the ſeveral pariſhes of Rulper, Rudgwick, Warnham, Horſham, Slinfold, Itchinfield, Billinghurſt, and Wiſborough-green, to or near to a place called New Bridge, in the ſaid pariſh of Wiſborough-green, all in the county of Suſſex; and alſo for making and maintaining a dock or baſon, with cuts, locks, and other works, for the paſſage of boats, barges, and other veſſels, from the termination of the ſaid intended inclined plane or rail-way into the Arundel navigation, at or near a place called New Bridge, in the pariſh of Wiſborough-green aforeſaid; and alſo a collateral branch from the ſaid inclined plane or railway, from or near the village of Meſtham, into and through the ſeveral pariſhes of Meſtham, Nutfield, Bletchingley, Godſtone, Hourne, and Burſtow, all in this county; and alſo into and through the ſeveral pariſhes of Worth, Eaſt Grinſtead, Weſt Hoathley, Horſtead, Keynes, and Ardingley, to or near to Linfield, all in the county of Suſſex; and alſo for making and maintaining a dock or baſon, with cuts, locks, and other works, for the paſſage of boats, barges and other veſſels, from the termination of the ſaid inclined plane or railway, into the river Ouſe navigation, at or near Linfield,

Application is likewiſe intended to be made to Parliament, to obtain an act for making and maintaining a rail-road, from near the river Thames, in the pariſh of Sunbury in the county of Middleſex, to or near the town of Leatherhead, in this county; which rail-road is intended to paſs through the following pariſhes and townſhips, viz. Weſt Moulſley, Walton-upon-Thames, Cobham, Stoke d'Abernon, Little Bookham, Great Bookham, and Fetcham, all in this county; with a neceſſary cut and baſon for the accommodation of the ſaid rail-road in the pariſh of Weſt Moulſley.

SUSSEX.

A correſpondent of the Lewes Journal complains, that, while the commiſſioners ſit in their eaſy chairs, the harbour at Newhaven (which, from its eaſterly direction, is ſo very indifferent that veſſels of any conſequence cannot approach it with a weſterly wind) might have been opened ſtraight to ſea, at a very little expence, the laſt ſpring or equinoctial tides.

The Duke of Norfolk is ſtill purſuing his extenſive plan of improvements at Arundel Caſtle; the expence already incurred is ſuppoſed to fall little ſhort of 150,000l.

Married.] The Rev. W. Delves, vicar of Aſhburnham, to Miſs Eyles, Frant.—Mr. J. Hitchins, of Hall-farm, Hoxtead, to Miſs Hardwick, of Lewes.

Mr. W. Hodſon, of Riverhead, in Kent, to Miſs Farncomb, of Weſt Bletchington.

In the Iſle of Angleſea, A. E. Fuller, eſq. of Aſhdown Houſe, in this county, grandſon of the late Lord Heathfield, to Miſs Meyrick, daughter of O. P. Meyrick, eſq.

In London, Brigadier-general John Murray, to Miſs M. Paſco, late of Montreal, and daughter of the late Mr. E. Paſco, of Chicheſter.

Major Newberry, of the 23d light dragoons, ſon of F. Newberry, eſq. of Heathfield-park, in this county, to Miſs A. Wooldridge, of Londonderry, Ireland.

Died.] At Battle, in Suſſex, Sept. 7, ſuddenly, Mrs. E. Vidler, ſen. aged 81; at the time of her death, her natural offſpring had been 12 children, 83 grand-children, 31 great-grand-children—total 126; of whom were living 6 children, 46 grand-children, and 22 great-grand-children—total 74.

On Monday, Sept. 28, at Lewes, in Suſſex, Mr. Richard Peters Rickman, merchant.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, E. D'Anfoſſy, eſq. to Mrs. Sherlock, relict of the late Col. Sherlock.

Mr. J. Cull, of Wareham, Dorſet, to Miſs Clarke, of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, R. Bullen, eſq. of the 2d regt. of North Britiſh dragoons,

to Miss J. Sutherland, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Sutherland.

At Aldershott, J. Taylor, esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss Newnham, of Aldershott.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. W. Gauntlett.

At Shirley Cottage, near Southampton, Mrs. Maskelyne; a truly good woman, whose loss will long be mourned by all her surviving friends.

In her 78th year, Mrs. E. Prince, of Abington, widow, and sister to Sir C. Saxton, bart. commissioner at Portsmouth.

Mr. J. Withers, farmer, of Plaitford, in the New Forest.

At Medstead, Master E. Greme, son of C. Greme, esq. of Kilmiston; his death was occasioned by inadvertently eating of the herb called *deadly-night-shade!*

At Lymington, the Rev. J. Bromfield, rector of Market Weston, in Suffolk.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Bolster, of the Catharine-wheel-inn, to Miss Martin.

Mr. W. H. Awdry, of Chippenham, brother to A. Awdry, esq. of Seend, to Miss Hill, daughter of Doctor Hill, of Devizes.

In London, G. W. Osbourne, esq. of Bath, to Miss Hodgson, of Downton.

At Sopworth, Lieut. F. Fromé, to Miss Shute.

At Sutton Waldron, Mr. J. Kearsley, butcher, of Iwerneminster, to Miss Miles.

Died] At Bath, the Rev. T. Pollocke, D.D. rector of Grittleton.

At Lyncham, in his 90th year, Mr. J. Large; he had been father of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living, with fifty-eight grand-children, and forty-four great-grand-children, altogether one hundred and one, exclusive of those who have been united to the family by marriage, which are twenty-five, being in the whole number one hundred and thirty-six persons.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. R. Jones, linen-draper, to Miss C. Green.

N.B. The marriage inserted in a former number, of Dr. Crossman and Miss Hannah More, copied from a provincial paper, proves to be an idle or malicious fabrication.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. O'Brien, well-known throughout the kingdom under the appellation of the Irish Giant—he was no less than eight feet six inches in height.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke Fleming, J. H. Southcote, jun. to Miss Netherton.

Died.] At Dorchester, Col. J. Grant, of the 46th regt. of foot.

The Rev. C. Moss, A. B. of Wadham-college, Oxford, vicar of Whitchurch. Canonicorum in this county, &c.

At Blandford, R. Pulteney, M.D. F.R.S.

In the West Indies, of the yellow-fever, Mr. N. Bristed, son of the Rev. N. Bristed, vicar of Sherborn.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Tiverton, Mr. D. Gould, of Ottery St. Mary, to Miss How, of Honiton.—Mr. Trieft, to Miss Walker.—W. Nation, esq. banker, to Mrs. Walker, widow of the late R. Walker, woollen-draper, all of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. J. Adams, jeweller.—Mr. W. Martin, shoemaker.

In her 65th year, of a paralytic seizure, Mrs. E. Locker, wife of the Rev. J. Locker, vicar of Kepton, and great-grand-daughter of the truly apostolical Doctor Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man.

Mrs. Williams, sister of the late S. Newberry, B. D. Fellow of Exeter-college, Oxford.

*** SCOTLAND, IRELAND, *and* DEATHS ABROAD, *are deferred till our Next for want of Room.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE ratification of the preliminary conditions of a TREATY OF PEACE with FRANCE, and the consequent suspension of hostilities between the two nations, have in the course of October, materially altered both the state and the prospects of British trade.

The first effect of the news of this event, was to produce a rise in the price of stocks. That took place to a considerable amount, the moment this news was known on 'Change. A secrecy respecting the progress of the negotiation, such as has rarely been, in similar circumstances, so effectually maintained—had baffled all the guesses and enquiries of the gamblers in 'Change Alley. And fictitious engagements to an immense extent had been made for the deliverance of stock on a day subsequent to that of the news of the treaty, at prices not greater than it was likely that stocks would be then really sold at, if there were still a prospect of future years of war. Those gentlemen who were to pay the differences upon engagements, were, therefore, confounded at the sudden alteration. They naturally tried every expedient to renew the anxiety and doubt of the public, and if possible, to depress the prices of the stocks against their day of settlement. Their stratagems had small success. With some slight fluctuation, the prices of stock have continued to rise or to maintain with steadiness the high pitch they had gained. On the 23d of September, the 3 per cent consols were at 59 5-8ths: On Friday, the 23d of October, the same 3 per cent consols were at 69 7-8ths. The further progress and ultimate terms of the treaty; the discussions which it may excite in Parliament—the quantity of the sum wanted for the public service of the ensuing year—and the mode which shall be adopted in funding the floating debt; are the events and circumstances by which the next fluctuations in the prices of

ſtock will be chiefly influenced. There is little reaſon to fear, that, as ſome perſons pretend, they will be much depreſſed by the withdrawing of the property of Foreigners now inveſted in them. No other public funds in Europe can ſtand in competition with them for ſtability: and if much be withdrawn; a good deal, even from France, and certainly from ſome other parts of the continent, will, on the other hand, be now placed in them. Not to ſpeak of that property which will be immediately thus diſpoſed of by Britiſh ſubjects.

Government had announced to the merchants, that, in conſequence of the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, the convoy duty ſhould immediately ceaſe. It muſt have been the meaning of the miniſters, that the duty ſhould ceaſe as ſoon as the ſuſpenſion could actually take effect in the different ſeas. Many of the merchants, however, are ſaid to have underſtood that it was to ceaſe from the day of the final ratification of the preliminaries. From this miſunderſtanding have enſued a number of troubleſome enquiries, remonſtrances, and demands at the Cuſtom-houſe; and a good deal of diſſatisfaction on the part of the merchants.

The rates of *Inſurance* have, however, univerſally fallen, except where they are regulated by circumſtances independent of the war, or the preliminaries of peace. The inſurance to American ports, for American ſhips, is the ſame as it was a month ſince; the inſurance on voyages to the North Seas and the Baltic, is now higher, on account of the greater danger of winter navigation; and for voyages on ſeas where the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities is not known to have been yet publiſhed, the inſurance muſt be ſtill the ſame as formerly. In all other caſes the reduction has taken place. The inſurance, for inſtance, to Malaga and places adjacent, for a voyage from the Thames was, on the 25th of September, from 10 to 12 per cent.; it was, on the 23d of October, only 1¾ per cent.

As the courſe of mercantile correſpondence between London and moſt places again opens; the *Ratio of Exchange* with almoſt every mart or capital is now much leſs againſt us than it was a month ſince. On the 25th of September the Exchange with Hamburg was at 2½ months uſance, 31 ſ. g. 6 ſt. per pound ſterling; it was, on the 23d of October, at 2 months uſance, 32 ſ. g. and 6 ſt. per pound ſterling. The abundance of the harveſt diminiſhing the exportation of money for grain, and the late large tranſmiſſion of Britiſh goods and Weſt India Produce to the Baltic, &c. have contributed, as well as the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and the approach of general peace, to accompliſh this favourable alteration in the courſe of Exchange.

The price of *Silver Bullion* has alſo decreaſed, as the courſe of our trade with the countries from which it is ſupplied, has become more free and ſecure. New Dollars were ſold, on the 25th of September, at 5s. and 1pd. an ounce; they were, on the 23d of October, at 5s. and 9d. per ounce.

The chief *Imports* into the port of London, ſince the preliminaries of peace were ſigned, have been in brandy, coffee, cotton, Swediſh herrings, iſinglaſs, nuts, oils, hides and ſkins, ſugars, Ruſſian wheat, wines from Portugal, Spain, Madeira, France, and Germany, and Spaniſh and African wool. Of iſinglaſs, not leſs than 20,000lb. were laſt week imported. The importation of cotton was nearly 1,450,000lb. More than 30,000 gallons of French and Spaniſh brandy were brought in. Among the other imports were nearly 2000 cwt. of rags for paper, from Germany and Holland. We have heard of large importations of eggs and fowls into Dover from France, but cannot ſpeak of them with certainty. Among laſt week's imports into the Thames, we have obſerved ſome beans, butter and pork from France. From our African colony of Sienna Leone, were entered, laſt week, 14 cwt. of dry ginger and a ſingle deer-ſkin.

Sugars, teas, cottons, woollens, inſtruments of art, and utenſils of elegant domeſtic accommodation, to a large amount, were laſt month ſhipped in the Thames, for *Exportation* to the Elbe, the Ems, and the Weſer, and to the ports in the Baltic and the North Seas. Large quantities of linens, pottery, iron work, cabinet work, implements of huſbandry, with cotton ſtuffs, and woollens, were alſo, during October, ſhipped for America and the Weſt India Iſles. Glaſs now goes to a great value from this country to Ruſſia. Our exports to the Mediterranean begin to increaſe.

Miniſters expect *Paſſports* from the French Government, for the admiſſion of Britiſh goods, in Britiſh bottoms, into the French ports, during the courſe of the negociation. They will, in return, no doubt, tranſmit to France, ſimilar paſsports for the proviſionary admiſſion of French ſhips into the ports of Britain. Theſe paſsports will, on both ſides of the channel, be delivered to the merchants deſiring to profit by them. This will be the firſt renewal of direct mercantile intercourſe between France and Britain.

It is not ſo much the actual quantity of proviſions bought, as the manner in which it is bought, that in ſuch a country as this, affects the level of the markets. The ſame quantity purchaſed in half a dozen great contracts, contributes much more to raiſe the prices than if it were bought only in 50,000 ſmall portions. Hence the *Ceſſation* of the *Contracts* with *Government* for the ſupply of the army and navy, has already occaſioned a prodigious fall in the prices of moſt of the neceſſaries of ſubſiſtence. The price of bacon fell, in one day, from 1s. 6d. to 10d per lb. The prices of other articles of proviſions have been diminiſhed in ſimilar proportion. *Wheat* and *Rye* were, on the 25th of September, each 20s. a quarter higher in the London market than on the 23d of October.

Wood aſhes, affording potaſh for the manufacture of ſoft ſoap, for bleaching in its ſimple ſtate, &c. have for this laſt month continued ſtationary in price. *Aſhes of Barilla* and *ſea-weeds*, for ſoap, glaſs, &c. have fallen in price; becauſe thoſe of this year's burning have now come into the market.

Ruſſia-goods have not recently fallen in their market-price; for very no large importations

tions of thoſe articles which are chiefly wanted from that country can arrive ſooner than next ſpring. But the ceſſation of the equipments for the royal navy, in the mean time, cannot fail to leſſen the prices of hemp, cordage, ſhip-timber, &c.

The prices of *Cotton*, *Sugars*, and Weſt India *Coffee*, continue for the preſent, at the ſame rates in the London Market, to which they had riſen above a month ſince. Had it not been for the peace, both ſugar and cotton muſt of late have fallen in price. *Molaſſes* are lower; as grain will again be freely uſed in the diſtilleries,—and more copiouſly than of late in the breweries. Fine *Weſt India Coffee* is now at 7l. 5s. per cwt. *Mocha Coffee* at only 5l. 15s per cwt.

Teas remain at the September prices. *Spirits* of all ſorts are lower. *Tar* is alſo lower in price: and ſo is *Tobacco*.

The *manufacturers of Fire Arms*, *Swords*, *Bayonets*, *Gunpowder*, *Shot* and *Balls*, &c. in London and its vicinity, at Birmingham, at Sheffield, and in other places throughout theſe kingdoms, cannot but, for the moment, find themſelves ſomewhat at a loſs by the ceſſation of their uſual orders. But, the demand of arms and toys for export to diſtant regions,—the uſe of metallic utenſils and implements in agriculture and the other arts at home,—and the invention of new fancy-works of metal,—will, ſoon, in peace, more than reſtore that activity of buſineſs which they enjoyed during the war.

Briſtol, *Liverpool* and *Glaſgow* already find the ſtate and proſpects of their trade, ſenſibly improved by the effects of the Preliminary Treaty. The woollen-manufacturers in the weſtern, the middle, and the northern counties, begin to find their labours equally animated by the increaſe of orders, and the diminution in the prices of proviſions. *Mancheſter*, and all the ſeats of the cotton-manufacture, northward to Dundee, on the one ſide of the iſle and *the Banks of the Leven*, on the other, had begun to feel a revival of induſtry from the reſtitution of peace in the Baltic. They feel it much more in conſequence of the pacification with France.

Around the whole coaſt of Scotland, the fiſheries, eſpecially of *Herrings*, have afforded prodigious returns of wealth, during the preſent year. The herring-fiſhery in the Frith of Forth is juſt beginning to be in its greateſt activity. Fiſhermen from all parts of Scotland reſort thither, to take a ſhare in it. We have good authority for affirming, that the groſs product of the Forth herring fiſhery alone will be little leſs than 300,000l.

A thriving manufacture of coarſe and light woollen ſtuffs, has for ſome time exiſted at *Galaſhiels*, in the South-eaſt of Scotland. Its proſperity is, at this time, in a way of rapid advancement.

The manufacture of *ſtockings*, in *Aberdeenſhire*, and the other northern counties of Scotland, even to the extremity of the Shetland Iſles, is now thriving, and is likely to be much advanced by the effects of peace. It is ſurpriſing that the exquiſitely fine wool of Shetland ſhould not be tried as well as the Spaniſh, in ſome of our lighter and more elegant fabrics, in the Engliſh woollen manufacture.

Great efforts of manufacturing, naval, and agricultural improvements are now made at the maritime town of *Thurſo*, in Caithneſs.

The *Iriſh Board of Truſtees* are now zealous in their exertions to connect the *Shannon* with the *Liffy*, by a ſyſtem of inland navigation. Permiſſion has been given, in Ireland, again to uſe grain in the diſtilleries. The Exchange between London and Dublin is at par.

America will ſenſibly feel the pacification between France and Britain. Much Britiſh property will be withdrawn from the American carrying trade. And that trade will in various other ways be unfavourably affected by the peace. The Americans at Charleſtown in South Carolina, at New York, Boſton, and Philadelphia, are much diſſatisfied with the impoſitions on their trade by the agents at Hamburg and other continental parts.

The French *Tiers Conſolidé* is at 59 ¾.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, has ſtill, on the whole, continued favourable for preparing the land and putting in the wheat, much of which has now been ſown; but in the more northern diſtricts of the iſland it has not been ſo favourable, therefore a great part of the buſineſs of wheat-ſeeding is ſtill to be performed.

On threſhing out the different crops of grain, though they, in general, turn out extremely good, in ſome places, eſpecially in the north, the produce has been found coarſer than uſual, particularly wheats and barleys.

The ceſſation of hoſtilities and other cauſes, have now had a very great effect in leſſening the prices of all ſorts of grain, eſpecially in the country markets.

Average price of England and Wales, October 17, wheat, 77s. 2d.; rye, 48s. 3d.; barley, 46s. 6d.; oats, 26s. 10d.; beans, 46s. 11d.; peas, 48s. 3d.

The ſtate of vegetation has continued ſuch as was ſcarcely ever remembered at this period of the autumn, and both the natural and artificial graſſes are unuſually abundant; but the prices of fat ſtock ſtill keep high. Lean ſtock is, however, everywhere lower; in ſome of the northern parts of the kingdom ſo much ſo, we are informed, as fifteen or twenty per cent.

In Smithfield Market, October 26th, beef ſetched from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; mutton, 5s. to 6s.;

veal, 4s. to 6s.; pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef yielded from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 5s. to 6s.

In the hay diſtricts, much of the manure has been already put upon the wet, moor, poachy grounds, and alſo upon the drier ones, in caſes where the injudicious practice of manuring them, at this ſeaſon, is had recourſe to.

In St. James's Market, October 24th, hay fetched from 3l. to 5l 10s.; ſtraw, 1l. 11s. 6d. to 1l. 19s. In Whitechapel Market, hay ſold at from 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.; clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.; ſtraw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 12s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Sept. to the 24th of October inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 03. Oct. 12 & 21, Wind W.
Loweſt 28. 8. Oct. 18. Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 5 tenths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 17th and 18th of Oct. the mercury fell from 29.5 to 29.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 70°. Sept. 29 & 30. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 34°. Oct. 22. Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 17°. At nine in the evening of the 30th of Sept. the mercury ſtood at 60°. at the ſame hour on next day it was no higher than 43°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt Report, is equal to 1.99 inches of depth.

Although the variations in the barometer have been very frequent during the laſt month, yet thoſe, which we need notice, are 1. a ſmall depreſſion of the mercury, previouſly to one of the moſt violent ſtorms of thunder, lightning and rain, we ever witneſſed, on the evening of the tenth, between the hours of nine and eleven. The lightning, on this occaſion, was not only much more vivid than common, but the colour of it was of an unuſual and highly brilliant blue tint. 2. In the morning of the 17th, the mercury ſtood at 29.5, at noon, the next day, it had fallen to 28.8, or ſeven-tenths of an inch; ſuch a depreſſion in ſo ſhort a period does not often occur, and, in leſs than ſix hours after, it has riſen three-tenths, viz. to 29.1.

The changes, from heat to cold, and back-again, have alſo been conſiderable; the thermometer has ſeveral times marked the difference of from ten to fourteen degrees, in the courſe of twenty-four hours. Early in the morning of the 22d inſt. it muſt have been as low as the freezing point, as there was ice of a conſiderable thickneſs; and at eight o'clock the mercury was no higher than 34°. At no time has the thermometer been at *temperate*, ſince the 18th of the preſent month.

There have been thirteen days without rain; and, during the month, the wind has not blown from the Eaſt more than four days. It has come chiefly from the Weſt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a Letter containing Strictures on a Paper inſerted in our laſt Number, on a ſuppoſed Dirge of Jeremiah, and we are called upon to ſhew our impartiality by admitting it. We printed that paper merely as a piece of literary criticiſm, on a topic which appeared to us fairly open to ſuch diſcuſſions; but the anſwerer begins with virtually arraigning our judgment or intentions, by calling the piece an "Attempt to inſult the Holy Scriptures," and repreſenting it as what "Ought to be reſented with indignation by every man who believes that he has a ſoul to be ſaved." He will pardon us if we tell him, that this is not a ſpirit which can recommend any thing to our Miſcellany. We are ready to give admiſſion to any ſober and judicious reply to any opinion maintained by our Literary Correſpondents; but we muſt decline becoming the vehicle of controverſial rancour.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 80. DECEMBER 1, 1801. [No. 5, of Vol. 12.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE newſpapers have informed us, that a certain Lord, in his ſpeech on the peace, aſſerted "that he was ſure it was a peace in which every Jacobin in the kingdom would rejoice." The term *Jacobin* has been uſed in ſo indefinite a manner during our late party conteſts, that it is impoſſible for me to be certain who were the perſons intended by his Lordſhip; nor, moreover, do I feel any great confidence in a broad aſſertion made upon gueſs, and proceeding from an individual of that claſs which ſtands too much apart from the maſs of ſociety to form any accurate judgment of its opinions. Men conſtantly ſurrounded by ſycophants and dependants will ever view the world through a deceptive medium, and will find their own prejudices reflected back in every information which they receive. It is not improbable that *Jacobin* in his Lordſhip's idea may comprize all thoſe who place government upon the baſis of public conſent, or who maintain the principles which diſtinguiſhed the *Old Whigs*. That theſe, as good citizens, univerſally rejoice in a peace which has reſcued their country from intolerable evils, and has freed it from the diſgrace of ſupporting a cauſe in diametrical oppoſition to that which was once its own, I can well believe. But, if *Jacobin* be underſtood in its ſole proper ſenſe, of a minority which aimed at altering the conſtitution of the country by force, and with the aid of a foreign power, I would venture to affirm, that, with the exception of thoſe who profited by the war, and of the ſmall number of unconverted fanatical cruſaders, the Jacobins are the only perſons who are hoſtile to the peace. In fact, no circumſtance could ſo completely overthrow all their hopes, as that which put a period to all further cauſes of domeſtic diſtreſs and diſcontent, and diſarmed the power from whoſe victories they expected the conſummation of their daring projects. I ſuppoſe it cannot be doubted, that the remnant of Jacobinical rebels in Ireland muſt be thrown into utter deſpair by the returning friendſhip between this country and France.

Having thus corrected his Lordſhip's aſſertion reſpecting Jacobins, I ſhall add a few obſervations upon what I ſuppoſe to be the ſentiments of the Whigs, or temperate friends to liberty, on the ſtate in which the peace will have left the affairs of Europe; whence the degree of their preſent *rejoicing* may be eſtimated.

That they are unequivocally glad of the failure of all attempts to force its ancient deſpotiſm upon France, I cannot in the leaſt queſtion. If Lord Chatham could "rejoice that America had reſiſted" the coercion of her parent ſtate, they who are proud of adopting the ſame liberal principles with him, may well rejoice in the ſucceſsful reſiſtance of any other country to the interference of ſtrangers in its domeſtic concerns. They lamented the fall of Poland beneath the iron yoke of foreign force, and they muſt triumph in the noble aſſertion of independence by a ſtronger and more energetic people. But they will ſcarcely join in the ſatisfaction expreſſed by another member of the Britiſh legiſlature, that the exterior independence of France has been purchaſed by the loſs (at leaſt the ſuſpenſion) of her internal freedom, and that ſhe is, in ſome meaſure, degraded to the rank of thoſe powers which were leagued againſt her. They will remark with ſad and boding reflection, that France has yet *every thing to do*, in order to eſtabliſh her claim to the rank of a free nation; that her boaſted name of republic is as little deſerved by her, as by thoſe wretched ſatellites of her power, to which ſhe dictates conſtitutions with ſuch inſolent authority; and that her morals and manners are far remote (and perhaps becoming ſtill more remote) from thoſe upon which alone ſtable liberty can be founded. Further, they will fear that the ſuſpicion and diſgrace under which the principles of freedom have ſo long laboured, will have materially injured its cauſe in the reſt of Europe, and will have ſupplied the advocates for power with freſh weapons in their unceaſing warfare againſt it. An *Old Whig*, too, can ſcarcely view without hereditary uneaſineſs the vaſt acceſſion of dominion to a nation, which ſeems to have retained all its dangerous fondneſs for martial glory, and which, if adminiſtered by an able military government, may exert

energies inconceivable under the ſplendid weakneſs of a corrupt monarchy.

Under the impreſſion of theſe feelings, I believe that many of thoſe whom the noble Lord meant to ſtigmatize as rejoicers in a peace apparently humiliating to their country, while their windows were blazing at the command of a half-ſtarved populace, ſat retired in penſive thought, balancing the obvious and preſent good againſt diſappointed expectations and melancholy forebodings. Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILST I expreſs obligations which I am ſure your readers will feel with me in common to the author of the Comments on Mr. Maſon's Supplement to Johnſon's Dictionary, I muſt beg leave to differ with him in the conſtruction of the word *embowel*, which he has given in p. 299. Mr. Burke and Dr. Johnſon are accuſed of a total miſconception of this word, when they interpret it to mean *eviſcerated*; and really, until I re-conſidered the paſſages adduced by the learned commentator in oppoſition to this conſtruction, as well as ſome others, I was inclined to adopt his opinion. Let us, however, try the queſtion by an examination of the following paſſages from Shakeſpeare:

"Embowel'd will I ſee thee by and by."
HEN. IV. Part 1. Act 5. Sc. 4.

Here the commentator's negative argument againſt Dr. Johnſon's conſtruction is, that the prince would not be guilty of ſuch brutality, as to ſee Falſtaff eviſcerated. But ſurely there would have been nothing barbarous in cauſing the *uſual practice* to be adopted previouſly to the embalming of a dead body, which is, I think, all that the prince means. When Falſtaff riſes, he exclaims, "If thou embowel me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder me*, and eat me, to-morrow;" evidently alluding to the above practice of eviſceration and ſubſequent preparation of a dead body by *powdering*; that is, ſtrewing aromatics, &c. over it for preſervation. If the body were *put into the bowels of the earth*, as the commentator contends, Falſtaff's "eat me to morrow," would be manifeſtly an abſurd expreſſion.

The next paſſage that I ſhall produce is what the commentator admits he knows not where to ſeek; and I think if he had found it, and conſidered the context, he would not have quoted it. It is in *All's Well that Ends Well*, Act 1. Sc. the laſt.

——how ſhall they credit
A poor unlearned virgin, when the ſchools
Embowel'd of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itſelf?

Helen had undertaken to cure the king's malady; and the counteſs, in the above ſpeech, expreſſes her doubts of Helen's capacity, *when the ſchools of medicine, exhauſted of all the learning they had been able to collect on the occaſion, had left the diſeaſe to itſelf.*

The laſt quotation with which I ſhall trouble you is the following:

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his trough
In your *embowel'd* boſoms.
RICH. III. Act 5. Sc. 2.

I ſhall only remark on this extremely obvious paſſage, that the trough could not well have been made in a boſom (here poetically put for body) wherein the bowels remained.

Whether the word have been "vitiously employed," it is not my object in this place to inquire: but in ſhewing, as I hope I have done, that neither Mr. Burke nor Dr. Johnſon have miſunderſtood the ſenſe in which it was uſed by Shakeſpeare; I am extremely willing to admit, with the ingenious commentator, that Spenſer's *diſbowel'd* is a word of far more appoſite application to the ſenſe of *eviſcerated**. D.

Nov. 7, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have lately been well informed that the Poems of Oſſian, in the Gaelic tongue, with a new Latin verſion, in addition to the celebrated Engliſh one, are now printing in a very ſplendid manner, agreeably to the will of the late James Macpherſon, Eſq. That ſuch an edition will be valuable and curious in ſeveral reſpects, there can be little room to doubt; but more eſpecially in having the diſpute reſpecting the authenticity of thoſe productions ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the public.

It is not unlikely but that the reſult of the induſtry and reſearch of the editor will be ſome diſappointment to each of the parties, who originally entered into the conteſt, as well the zealous defenders of the bard of other times, as thoſe whoſe preju-

* We have received another Letter on this ſubject, which ſupports the ſame meaning of the word by ſimilar arguments.

dice

dice would bar a diſpaſſionate appeal to the tribunal of truth:—*There will be adduced indiſputable proofs of the exiſtence of traditionary remains, in the form of ancient tales and ſongs, containing the ground-work or materials; and wherein may be recognized, but in a detached order, the leading incidents and characters of Macpherſon's epic. But the union and combination of them into that regular whole in which they appear, I ſuſpect will turn out to be the work of a modern hand.*

Highly gratifying it would be to me that more might be proved of the legitimacy of the Muſe of Oſſian, than is here anticipated, as well for the honour of the Gaelic minſtrels, as for the character of him whoſe veracity has become ſo queſtionable, however it may extenuate his fame as a poet. Yet, to expect any thing further is nearly hopeleſs, when all the circumſtances are duly conſidered; and particularly that total want of old writings, which prevails in the Highlands. Why there ſhould exiſt no ſuch books, is to me a very ſurpriſing fact, on taking a retroſpect of the ſtate of literature amongſt the ancient Welſh; who have bequeathed many hundreds, nay even a few thouſands, of manuſcripts to their deſcendants: but they have little appreciated the gift; as it may be ſafely aſſerted, that a number, equal to what now remains, has periſhed through neglect within the laſt two hundred years: but I am happy in being enabled to ſay, in juſtice to the zeal of a few individuals, ſome atonement is now making, by the publication of a Welſh Archaiology, two volumes of which are already before the world.

Out of the firſt volume of the abovementioned Archaiology, page 168, I take the liberty, Mr. Editor, of preſenting you with a production, which may excite in you conſiderable ſurpriſe, and, being of ſuch a tendency, it is of conſequence to prevent every idea of impoſition. In order to do ſo, I beg leave to mention, that there are ſeveral copies of it in old manuſcripts, and particularly in the *Hengwrt* Library*, the title of which piece is given by *Llwyd*, in page 258 of his *Archæologia Britannica*, in decribing the contents of the manuſcripts of that collection. What I lay before you is an Elegy by *Taliesin*, the ſubject of which is not one of his patrons, no, not even one of his countrymen; but is wholly Iriſh; yes, is to be found among the heroes of Oſſian!

* The ſeat of Gr. Howell Vaughan, eſq. in Merionethſhire.

Marwnad Coroi mab Dairi, à gant Taliesin.

Dy fynon lydan, dyleinw açes;
Dyzaw, dyhebgyr dybris, dybrys:
Marwnad Coroi a'm cyfroes!
Oer deni gwr garw ei anwydau!
A oez mwy ei zrwg nis mawr giglau:
Mab Dairi dalai lyw ar vor dehau;
Dathyl oez ei glôd cyn noi adnau!

Dy fynon lydan, dyleinw nonau;
Dyzaw, dyhebgyr, dybrys dybrau:
Marwnad Coroi a'm cyfroes!

Dy fynon lydan, dyleinw dyllyr;
Dy ſaeth dyçyrç draeth, dwg dybyr
Gwr a oreſgyn mawr ei varaures,
A wedi Mynaw, myned trevyz,
Aethant wy fres fraw wyonyz.
Tra vu vuzygre vore zygrawr,
Hwedlau a'm gwyzir o wir hyd lawr:
Cyvranc Coroi â Cyçwlyn,
Lliaws eu tervyſg am eu tervyn;
Tarzai pen amwern gwerin gozvwyn.

Caer y ſy gulwyz, ni gwyz, ni gryn;
Gwyn ei vyd yr enaid ai harobryn!

The Elegy of Coroi, ſon of Dairi, ſung by Taliesin:

Thy ample fountain, it overflows the plain; it comes, it diſpenſeth with a courſe, it hurrieth onward: with the death-cry of *Coroi* it hath diſturbed me! Gloomy the diſſolution of a man of rough paſſions! None greater in deed of ruin hath been often heard of than him: the ſon of *Dairi* was wont to hold the helm on the *ſea of the ſouth*; ſplendid was his fame, ere he was laid in earth!

Thy ample fountain, it overflows the bounds; it comes, it diſpenſeth, it haſteneth woes: the death-cry of *Coroi* hath diſturbed me!

Thy ample fountain, it overflows the ſpreading ſand; thy arrow doth approach the ſhore, it bringeth woe! A man purſuing conqueſt with a ſquadron of mighty front, who, paſſing the *Iſle of Man*, approaching of towns, penetrated the freſh rippling ſtreams.

While the courſe of victory, through the morn, heaped carnage, to me rumours were revealed down from air: the conflict of *Coroi* with *Cuchullin*, who urged the frequent tumult round their borders; the yawning ſlough riſing to end the toil-enjoying multitude.

A ſecure refuge exiſteth, ruled by love, which ſhall not fall, ſhall not be moved; happy is the ſoul that ſhall it inherit!

That a Welſh bard of the ſixth century ſhould mention *Cuchullin*, is a proof of his being a great character in his time: but it ſeems that he was of uncommon celebrity; for, which is very remarkable, I find him again ſung of by *Llawzen*, about the year 1440. This poet addreſſes an ode to his patron, wherein he compares him to ſeveral perſonages of high fame;

and, amongſt others he ſpeaks thus of *Cuchullin*:

Nid av o'th blâs, diveth blaid,
Oni ranwyv a'r enaid.
Un vezwl â Cyçwlyn,
Dioer wyv, wyd benadur yn:
Un urzas, i'th blâs a'th blwyv;
Un nôd Cyçwlyn ydwyv.

I will not go from thy court of unfailing protection, until I part with life. With a mind like *Cuchullin*, certain I am, thou art to be our chief: the ſame honour in thy court and ſociety, the ſame rank with *Cuchullin* I enjoy.

Conceiving, Mr. Editor, that the above extracts may be evidence of conſiderable importance to produce at the bar of the public, when a final deciſion ſhall be pronounced on the Poems of Oſſian, I ſend them to be inſerted in the Monthly Magazine, that they may obtain the conſideration which they merit. I remain, &c.

Nov. 10, 1801. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may amuſe thoſe of your readers who are fond of critical learning, to ſee what *has* been ſaid, and *may* be ſaid, upon a hemiſtich of Virgil, which the ordinary ſcholar paſſes over without embarraſſment or obſervation:

Æn. lib. ii. v. 619.—*Eripe, nate, fugam.*

The ſenſe is clear, but the expreſſion dubious.

Heyne, a man in whom learning, judgement, taſte, and candour, are united in a very extraordinary degree, conſiders *eripe* as a poetical ſubſtitute for *rape*. Scioppius conjectures *fuga*, as did alſo your humble ſervant; and this may perhaps be defended by Æn. v. 741.

Æneas, quo deinde ruis? quo *proripis?* inquit.

Heinſius on Val. Flac. l. ii. 247, defends *eripe fugam* from *iter eripere* in Frontinus. Burmann reads *arripe fugam*, a phraſe, which, in the judgment of Heyne, requires confirmation as much as that for which it is ſubſtituted. This confirmation, however, is at hand from Claud. Rutil. Itiner. lib. i. v. 165.

His dictis *iter arripimus*: comitantur amici.

Oudendorp agrees with Burmann. Jo. Schrader, with his uſual acuteneſs and elegance, reads *I rape*. Mr. Wakefield, the laſt, but not the leaſt, in this honourable groupe, in one of his lectures on the ſecond book of the Eneid, which I had the felicity of attending, propoſed, with the ſpirit which characteriſed every thing he did, *En! rape*, appealing to the well-known paſſage in the Georgics, *En, age, ſegnes rumpe moras.*

Eligat Lector. Equidem cum Wakefieldio ſentio.

Cheſhunt, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Nov. 14, 1801. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much pleaſed with the title of a paper in your Magazine for October, viz. WALKS BY THE FIRE SIDE; and as no part of your publication is expreſsly appropriated to ſuch deſultory diſcuſſions as WALKS BY THE FIRE-SIDE will very properly admit of,—*ſmall-talk*, if I may ſo term it, *of the pen*, rather than elaborate details or minute reſearches,—I ſhall beg leave, occaſionally, to join the author of the ſaid paper in ſtretching acroſs his parlour: in the preſumption that, like his great, periodical predeceſſors, the writers of the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, he can have no objection to ſuch my company; ſeeing my hints, if even they are bad, may ſerve to draw forth ſomething better from himſelf. From this he will eaſily gather that my pretenſions are not lofty. Whatever of philological acumen or philoſophical preciſion is neceſſary, in our WALKS, I will leave to their original projector. A random-ſhot in the way of *common-ſenſe* is all *I* ſhall aſpire to; and if, thus humbly gifted, I may not rank as the ſpouſe and participator of his cares and honours, he will allow, I hope, that I ſhall be no deſpicable handmaid.

My exordium thus made, the reader will pleaſe to conſider me as juſt returned from my bookſeller's ſhop, where I had been turning over the moſt celebrated publications of the laſt thirteen years, to THE FIRE-SIDE; and, after a few impetuous ſtrides, and, in the abſence of mind or non-perceptibility to ordinary objects which *intenſe thinking* occaſions, having run againſt and overſet the maid and coal-pan, the vagrant cogitations labouring in my pericranium at length break forth as follows:

What an immenſe advantage *he*-authors poſſeſs over *ſhe*-authors, in their title-pages! Had *books* formed any part of the enjoyments and pleaſures of the primeval Eden, it might prove a copious ſubject of reſearch to the antiquary, whether Adam had not been the firſt diſpenſer of honorary titles; and, in his tyrannical intentions effectually to ſubjugate not only his own "better-half," but the "better-halfs" of all ſucceeding poſterities, had denied to woman-kid every academic

academic distinction! One cannot glance into the first page of an *he*-author (I am sorry the disuse of the word *authoress* obliges me to have recourse to such ugly compounds), but R. A's, and B. A's, and M. A's, and M. D's, and F. R. S's, and A. S. S's*, and L. L. D's, and God knows how many consequential letters besides, meet the eye at every fresh volume; or, where none of these are tugged in, ESQ. seems now to be as prescriptive a part of the title-page as the name of the publisher or printer: whilst all of wisdom and genius that, from the remotest ages to our own times, was ever written by WOMEN, has, Quaker-like, been ushered into the world as the production of plain Elizabeth this, or simple Mary the other!

Now without entering into that field of disputation, *the equality of the sexes*, the observation on the disadvantages which female writers labour under, in their title-pages, leads me naturally enough to conclude, that women are unjustly treated in those respects. A dereliction from the paths of virtue has been known to procure them titles of nobility, but who ever heard of any letter in the alphabet, R. A. excepted, being honorarily attached to the names of those who have shone pre-eminent for virtue and talents?

It might seem invidious or I would roundly assert, that 90 out of a hundred who bear off "their blushing honours" from our Universities, would find it difficult to establish claims to intellectual excellence with a Barbauld, a P. Wakefield, a Cowley, a C. Smith, &c. &c.;—that Hannah More and Mrs. West can furnish as solid pretentions to lawn sleeves and mitres as many upon the episcopal bench; and that Mrs. Piozzi, for all her literary wings are now in the moult, through "Retrospection," has yet enough of the old woman and the unqualified aristocrat about her, to capacitate her, with the help of Latin and Greek, for some professorships. But I repeat it might be esteemed invidious, if I were roundly to assert such an hypothesis; therefore the above gentle hint must suffice.

I shall now beg leave to change my ground towards those who maintain, that women were created for nobler purposes than making puddings and pies, and providing linen for their families; and conceding, for the sake of peace, that such is the grand *desideratum* of female existence, still I must conclude, that women are unjustly treated. No honorary appellation belongs to superiority in the arts of pudding and pie-making but a transitory remark, "it's very good!" gulped down with the very mouthful of it which pleased the palate! No other praise attends cleanliness of linen, but the private and humble testimony of time and the washer-woman!

Moreover be it known, that in the College or Academic Institution for the due honouring of Female Excellence, which I hope some person wiser than myself, will, for the credit of their age and country, shortly propose to the learned world, I shall have no objection to there being "degrees" for pudding and pie-making, as well as every other feminine art. On the contrary, I shall have as much pleasure and pride in seeing my wife and daughters add to their signatures S. P. P. (Supreme in puddings and pies) as any of his Majesty's liege subjects whatsoever. W.

* Vide Colman's Doctor Pangloss.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following singular circumstance comes into your plan, it is at your service for your Miscellany.

No. 9, Harley-street, Your's, &c.
July, 1801. J. C.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

"NOTHING more surprised me, or entertained my fancy more, than when, on a fine warm, serene summer's day, the Kookoernan, or the islands that lie four leagues west of Good Hope, presented a quite different form than what they have naturally. We not only saw them far greater, as through a magnifying perspective glass, and plainly descried all the stones, and the furrows filled with ice, as if we stood close by, but when that had lasted a while, they all looked as if they were but one contiguous land, and represented a wood or tall cut hedge. Then the scene shifts, and shows the appearance of all sorts of curious figures, as ships with sails, streamers and flags, antique elevated castles, with decayed turrets, storks nests, and a hundred such things, which at length retire aloft or distant, and then vanish. At such times the air is quite serene and clear, but yet compress'd with subtile vapours, as it is in very hot weather; and, according to my opinion, when these vapours are ranged at a proper distance between the eye and the islands, the object appears much larger, as it would through a convex glass; and commonly, a couple of hours afterwards, a gentle west wind, and a visible mist, follows, which puts an end to this lusus naturæ."

CRANTZ's *Hist. of Greenland*, I. 49.

DEAR CRANCH, *Modbury, 25 Feb.* 1801.

I OUGHT certainly before now to have replied to your's of the 27th December, containing the curious account of the effects of terrestrial refraction, in Greenland, by an author whose name in English is, it seems, the same

same as your's. The appearances are undoubtedly of the same nature with those which have been observed from our laurel-mount; but more remarkable in their degree, as well as more frequent, on account of the different constitution of the atmosphere in Greenland, and probably the greater distance of the objects observed, &c. The whole seems easy to be accounted for on optical principles; and may be illustrated by comparing the qualities of the atmosphere with those of glass. The opticians, I apprehend, find it difficult to procure glass free from *veins*; which are parts of its substance of a different degree of density (and consequently of refractive power) from the rest. The whole mass, however, being equally *transparent*, the veins are undiscernible by a common eye; but the irregularity which they occasion in the refraction of the rays is a material impediment to the perfection of refracting telescopes. Just so the atmosphere, being subject to continual changes, and having vapours and fluids of different qualities and consistences always rising or gathering in different parts, may sometimes have in it what may be called *veins*, of a greater density than the rest of it's general substance. If then any such *vein*, of a *globular*, or *convex* form, and sufficiently transparent, presents itself suitably between the eye and a distant object, that object will appear magnified and *brought nearer*; and if the vein be of a *prismatical* form, the object will appear *shifted from it's place, without being magnified*, &c. Appearances of this kind are, I believe, only seen in calm still weather; and such alone is favourable to the undisturbed collection of these heterogeneous masses of aërial fluid. They will not, however, remain long in the same form and situation; but will (especially on being rarified by the heat of the rising sun, or agitated by a wind) begin to dissolve and dissipate into the surrounding rarer atmosphere, till an equilibriums take place. This accounts for the gradual variation, and final disappearance, of the phenomena: and, that rain should usually follow soon after a solution of this kind, seems very probable, and appears to be consistent with experience.

JOHN ANDREWS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common, I am persuaded, with many other of your readers, I was much disappointed at not finding in your last Number, the further account you had solicited of the late ingenious Mr. Bage. When I first read his admirable "Hermsprong," I naturally felt desirous of learning some particulars of its anonymous author; and your late brief but impressive annunciation of his death has made me truly anxious for a spirited sketch of his character. Permit me therefore, Mr. Editor, to join you in the intreaty, that some one of his surviving friends would favour you with such a communication, as an act of justice to his memory and of gratification to the world.

Malton, Your's, &c.
November 9, 1801. W. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleasure and improvement your Correspondent, W. N's Account of Portsmouth, &c.—in which he shews a laudable desire to defend his town's people against the character which I have given them, in my Sketch of a Journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg. I visited Portsmouth several times before the war, and what I wrote was in consequence of actual observation; how far a nine year's war may have improved the morals of the lower classes, and with them their cleanliness of dress, and decorum of manners, I will not presume to determine. But, Sir, when I was in Portsmouth, there were two places of infamous notoriety, called the *Back of the Point* and the *Sally Port*, the enormities nightly committed in which were connived at by the police: I should have thought this circumstance sufficient to have produced amongst the lower classes debauchery, with its constant attendants, poverty, filth, and wretchedness; and indeed this appeared to me to be the case; but I am extremely glad to learn from W. N's Account, that the war, which has in other places been so disastrous in its consequences, has not affected the morals of the lower classes of Portsmouth, and that *they* have escaped the contagion of the above-mentioned sink-holes of prostitution, of robbery, and of murder.

Hackney, Yours, &c.
November 5, 1801. R. STEVENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry to remark, that your Correspondent who furnished the Account of the State of Manners, &c. at Vienna, which I read in your last number, has apparently fallen into a very glaring error respecting the population of that city.

He first informs us, that in the year 1796, the city contained 1397 houses and the suburbs 5102, amounting jointly to 6499 and afterwards that in 1795 the inhabitants were computed at 231,105

This

This ſtatement gives nearly 36 perſons to each houſe. If it be correct, the houſes in Vienna muſt be on a very different conſtruction and much more fully inhabited than thoſe in this kingdom; our author would therefore have done well had he remarked a circumſtance which would form to us a very diſtinguiſhing peculiarity. But I am more diſpoſed to think there is an arithmetical error in his computation; and the above may ſerve to remind your correſpondent that ſome explanation on the ſubject is due from him.

Liverpool 12, 1801. P. P

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *Nov.* 10, 1801.

I FIND that a miſrepreſentation of *Mr. Godwin's Reply to Dr. Parr*, has crept into your laſt month's Magazine. I therefore requeſt your immediate inſertion of the following letter from that gentleman, addreſſed to a friend, which ſeems, to me, to contain the only proper anſwer that can be given to ſuch aſperſions.

"DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 29, 1801.

"I thank you moſt ſincerely for the kindneſs of your letter. Human creatures living in the circle of their intimates and friends are too apt to remain in ignorance of the comments and conſtructions which may be made of what they ſay and do, in the world at large. I entertain a great horror of this ignorance. I do not love to be deceived, and to ſpend my days in a ſcene of deluſions and chimera. I feel it as an act of unequivocal friendſhip, that you have communicated to me a fact in which I muſt hold myſelf intereſted, though you deemed the communication to be ungracious.

"Good God! and ſo you heard me gravely repreſented in a large company yeſterday, as an advocate of infanticide! I have been ſo much accuſtomed to be the object of miſrepreſentation in all its forms, that I did not think I could be ſurpriſed with any thing of that ſort. The advocates of thoſe abuſes and that oppreſſion againſt which I have declared myſelf, have choſen it as their favourite revenge to diſtort every word I have ever written, and every propoſition I have ever maintained. But there is a malignity in this accuſation, which, I confeſs, exceeds all my former calculations of human perverſeneſs.

"They build the accuſation, it ſeems, upon a few pages in my Reply to Dr. Parr, &c. where I am conſidering the hypotheſes of the author of the Eſſay on Population. They eagerly confound two things ſo utterly diſſimilar, as hypothetical reaſoning upon a ſtate of ſociety never yet realiſed, and the ſentiments and feelings which I, and every one whom it is poſſible for me to love or reſpect, muſt carry with us into the ſociety and the tranſactions in which we are perſonally engaged. Becauſe I have ſpoken of a certain practice prevailing in diſtant ages and countries, which I deprecate, and reſpecting which I aver my perſuaſion, that in no improved ſtate of ſociety will it ever be neceſſary to have recourſe to it, they repreſent me as the recommender and admirer of this practice, as a man who is eager to perſuade every woman who, under unfortunate and opprobious circumſtances, becomes a mother, to be the murderer of her own child.

"Really, my friend, I am ſomewhat at a loſs whether to laugh at the impudence of this accuſation, or to be indignant at the brutal atrocity and outrageous ſentiment of perſecution it argues in the man who uttered it. I ſee that there is a ſettled and ſyſtematical plan in certain perſons, to render me an object of averſion and horror to my fellow-men: they think that when they have done this, they will have ſufficiently overthrown my arguments. Their project excites in me no terror. As the attack is a perſonal one, it is only by a retroſpect to my individual ſelf that it can be anſwered.

"My character is ſufficiently known to you and the friends in whoſe habitual intercourſe I live. Am I a man likely to be inattentive to the feelings, the pleaſures, or the intereſts of thoſe about me? Do I dwell in that ſublime and impaſſive ſphere of philoſophy, that ſhould teach me to look down with contempt on the little individual concerns of the meaneſt creature I behold? To come immediately to the point in queſtion, am I, or am I not, a lover of children? My own domeſtic ſcene is planned and conducted ſolely with a view to the improvement and gratification of children. Does my character, as a father, merit reprehenſions? Are not my children my favourite companions and moſt choſen friends?

In this ſenſe the charge is too ridiculous. How can ſuch men as the calumniator you deſcribe, be confident or weak enough to flatter themſelves that, by their obſcure and reptile efforts, they can change the character of a man in the apprehenſion of his contemporaries, into the reverſe of all that it is? What man of a ſober and decent mind will credit ſuch accuſations, without firſt endeavouring to ſeek out the truth? What man of a ſober

and decent mind, having, in the slightest degree, investigated my temper and habits, will suffer so execrable a supposition, as that I shouldbe the advocate of an unnatural disposition, the inciter and persuader of acts of horrible enormity, so pass unbranded by his condemnation? Let then these men go on in their despicable task of misrepresentation and calumny.—Let them endeavour to exhibit me as the advocate of every thing cruel, assassinating and inhuman. You and I, my friend, I firmly persuade myself, shall live to see whether their malignant artifices, or the simple and unalterable truth, shall prove triumphant.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from a* GENTLEMAN *on a* TOUR *through* GREECE.

"FROM Venice we proceeded on board a Sclavonian ship to Cattaro, and along the whole of the Adriatic coast, casting anchor, as it is usual with these coasting vessels, in almost every harbour. We thus spent a whole month before we arrived at Corfu, where we were received with the greatest distinction by the senate of that little republic, and were treated with respect by all parties, notwithstanding the violent fermentation then existing among the people, who insisted on the nobility's being deprived of their titles and privileges. Five Russian and three Turkish ships were lying in the road; the latter we frequently visited, and found here, and indeed throughout our whole journey thro' Greece, the Turks most obligingly polite and willing to render us every service in their power. At present, indeed, every Englishman is looked upon by them as a kind of demi-god. From Corfu we went in a boat to St. Mauro, where a house and a guard of honour had been prepared for us by order of the senate of Corfu. In Nicopolis we found the Pacha extremely polite and friendly, and we still carry on an epistolary correspondence with him. We took a view of the celebrated Leucadian Rock, and by measuring its height with the eye easily convinced ourselves, that whoever takes a leap from it, will be freed for ever from the cares that imbitter life. From Nicopolis we proceeded to Ithaca, where we lodged in the house of Dr. Zaro, a physician. Ithaca is truly a wretched country; but has five or six excellent anchorage-places. Thence we went to Patras, [*Naupactus*] where all the remains of ancient monuments and edifices have long ago been either burnt to lime, or used in building modern houses. We were treated with the greatest politeness by the Turkish Governor, and conducted to the two castles, which should defend the bay of Corinth, but we saw no other ammunition except stones, which were laid in heaps near the quite unserviceable cannon. Though they were daily expecting a visit from the French, no preparations were making to give them a proper reception. At Delphi, whither we journeyed from Patras, we saw, besides some old walls and the romantic rocks of Parnassus, nothing except the bath of the Pythia, which is in a good state of preservation. At Thebes there are some remains of gates, but no other antiquities. The Aga invited us every day to his garden, and furnished us with horses, sheep and rice, without accepting any thing in return. From Thebes we proceeded to Athens: this part of our journey was extremely fatiguing. The country, just before we descended into the plain of Athens, has a very picturesque appearance. The beauties of the city and citadel are so numerous that they are beyond my power to describe. The Temple of Jupiter Olympus, raised on pillars 16 feet in height, and the Temple of Minerva, in the castle, excite astonishment in the admiring spectator. Here too we daily receive proofs that this is the auspicious moment for Englishmen to travel in Greece: the respect shewn us by the Turks is boundless. But the climate is, at this season of the year, extremely disagreeable. Of the 24 hours there are at most two, during which we can venture to take a walk, early in the morning, at five, and about seven o'clock in the evening.

"Lord Elgin has sent hither from Constantinople, several artists, who are now employed in examining the Temple of Theseus, in the citadel. Since our arrival, they have dug up almost all the relievoes and figures, which once ornamented the friezes of the Temple of Minerva. As they have just met with some broken-off horses feet, we are in hopes that they will find the celebrated horses belonging to the chariot of Minerva, which the antients ascribed to Phidias or Praxiteles. These, all inscriptions, and other interesting remains of antiquity which can be removed, are carefully packed up, and sent to England. Here they would only be thrown into the lime-kiln. Every thing is good here except the climate, whose undescribable heat obliges us to be almost the whole day in the bath; and except the wine. That which grows here is not drinkable, and from the islands none can be procured. But every thing, however, is very cheap. How flourishing a country might this become!"

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO impart inſtruction to the deaf and dumb, and, by rendering them capable of mental improvement, to reſcue them from the moſt humiliating and melancholy degradation, is one of the nobleſt efforts of human ingenuity. The taſk indeed is arduous, and was long deemed impracticable. Credulity itſelf could hardly be perſuaded, that a perſon born deaf could be taught, not only to read and write, but alſo to communicate with others by the medium of oral language. Experience, however, has inconteſtably proved the fact; and we may behold ſome of thoſe, whom Nature, as if in a malignant mood, would have excluded from the rank of human beings, enlarging the ſphere of human knowledge, and aſſerting their claim to literary honours. A phenomenon ſo extraordinary naturally excites amazement.

Accuſtomed to obſerve, that thoſe who are born deaf are likewiſe dumb, we are prompted to infer, that between the ſenſe of hearing and the power of ſpeech there ſubſiſts an inſeparable or neceſſary connection. The concluſion however is precipitate and erroneous. An infant may poſſeſs the ſenſe of hearing, and the organs of ſpeech, in full perfection, and yet, if ſecluded from ſociety, would never ſpeak; as, on the contrary, where the ſenſe of hearing is denied, the uſe of articulate language may be acquired. For as certain conformations of the organs are the chief requiſites for the production of articulate ſounds, and as theſe conformations may be rendered objects of ſight; ſo articulation may be learned without the ſenſe of hearing. It is likewiſe obſervable, that as there ſubſiſts no natural connection between the viſible ſign and the ſound which it denotes, ſo the aſſociation between audible ſigns and the objects which they ſignify, is purely arbitrary. Hence the interchange of ſentiment may be effected without audible ſigns, or alphabetical ſymbols.

The perfection to which the Abbé de l'Epée has carried the art of *dactylology* and *methodical deſignation*, were it not amply authenticated, would exceed belief. The moſt abſtruſe ideas he could correctly communicate; and his pupils, with a promptitude and accuracy truly wonderful, could tranſcribe from a book or letter, without ſeeing it, any paſſage not involving technical terms, merely by the medium of methodical ſigns exhibited by the Abbé.

The firſt attempt to teach the deaf and dumb was made by one Peter Ponce, a Benedictine Monk, who lived near the end of the ſixteenth century. After him, this art was conſiderably improved by the labours of Bonet, Amman, Wallis*, Holder, and a few others.

Theſe, however, muſt yield the palm to the illuſtrious Abbé de l'Epée, whoſe eminent ſucceſs in his arduous office, combined with that pure and ſingular benevolence with which he diſcharged it, have juſtly immortalized his name, and entitled him to rank among the higheſt benefactors of the human kind.

In this country, the art of inſtructing the deaf and dumb has been cultivated by Mr. Braidwood with conſiderable ſucceſs. This gentleman's plan of education differs, I underſtand, from that which was adopted by the venerable Abbé. The latter began with the communication of ideas, aſſociating them with appropriate viſible ſigns; the former adopts the common elementary mode of inſtruction, commencing with alphabetical characters, as denoting certain conformations of the organs. Of the ſucceſs accompanying this mode of inſtruction, the writer had this ſeaſon, during a ſhort ſtay at Margate, the moſt ample evidence in the pupils of Mrs. J. Braidwood, who, with her ſons, ſuperintends a moſt reſpectable ſeminary at Hackney for teaching the deaf and dumb.

To one of her pupils I propoſed in writing the following queſtions, the anſwers to which he wrote with ſurpriſing promptitude, and, for his years, with wonderful neatneſs:

What is your name?—*Thomas Pooley.*

How old are you?—*I am eight years old.*

Where were you born?—*I was born in Dublin.*

What is Grammar?—*Grammar is a collection of rules for ſpeaking or writing any language correctly.*

How long have you been at ſchool?—*Two years.*

How many months are there in a year?—*There are twelve months in a year.*

How many weeks are there in a year?—*There are fifty-two weeks in a year.*

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* Wallis relates a curious inſtance of a deaf woman, who could hear diſtinctly if a drum were beaten in the room with her; and informs us, that when ſhe was married, her huſband hired a drummer for a ſervant, that, by the help of the drum, he might be able to converſe with her.

Where is your school?—*At Hackney.*

Who teaches you?—*Mrs. Braidwood and her sons.*

What is the sum of five and seven?—*Five and seven is twelve.*

I then desired him to name the parts of speech, and to write 23 in letters, which he did with great readiness. I likewise prescribed to him two questions in arithmetic, one in *addition*, the other in *subtraction*, which he solved very correctly. To a young girl, who had been a pupil of Mrs. Braidwood about eighteen months, I proposed the question—What is my name? pronouncing the words as articulately as possible. She answered distinctly —*Doctor Crombie.*

I had also the pleasure of seeing a letter to Mrs. Braidwood, from a gentleman, who was born deaf and dumb, of which it is but justice to say, that its grammatical accuracy forms by much the least part of its merit. This gentleman, though deaf, understands the oral language of others, and converses, I am informed, with surprising facility. He transacts the business of two departments in a respectable public office under government, and has already appeared before the public as an author.

I may say with truth, that I never received a higher gratification than in examining these young pupils of Mrs. Braidwood; and, if these observations will furnish amusement to your readers, and serve to render this useful seminary more generally known, the intention of the writer will be fully answered.

Highgate, Oct. 2. A. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* ASBY, *in the* COUNTY *of* WESTMORELAND.

ASBY, or, as it was formerly written and pronounced, Ashby, and, still more anciently, Askeby, is said to have derived its name from an ancient family called Askeby, that once possessed the whole, or principal part, of this parish, and which flourished in the reign of Henry II. but has been long extinct. This parish lies in the Barony of Westmoreland, and Diocese of Carlisle; is four miles south from Appleby; and situated, as nearly as has been ascertained, in 54° 35′ 30″ of northern latitude, and in 2° 33′ of western longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Ormside, Warcop, Musgrave, Kirkby-stephen, and Crosby-garret; on the south, by the parishes of Crosby-garret and Ravenstonedale; on the west, by the parishes of Orton and Crosby Ravensworth; and on the north, by the parishes of Crosby Ravensworth and St. Lawrence, Appleby.

The whole extent of Asby may probably be about four miles in diameter. A great part is mountainous, although the hills are of no very considerable height above the rest of the parish. The following are deemed the highest, and their altitude is taken from the level of the sea: Gathornelinglow, 1538 feet; Castle-folds, 1700 feet; and Oxenburgh, 1620 feet in height. This parish is beautifully diversified with hill and dale; and Asby-scar forms a ridge of almost solid rock, extending about two miles from north to south, and four miles from east to west. From this ridge, which is near the southern extremity of the parish, the ground declines gently, with many beautiful swellings, to the village of Great Asby.

The soil is mostly upon a limestone; but in some situations a sandy loam, and clayey earth, may be observed; and, in the village of Great Asby, the soil is a loamy gravel. In some parts of this district, the soil is tolerably deep and fertile; but in others it is more shallow, and yields lighter crops. Much of the arable land is sloping, but not steep. All the different strata uniformly verge to the north and north-west.

The climate is more dry and healthy, than in some of the more western parishes of this county. The air indeed varies considerably, as it does in every other situation where the surface is unequal. It is frequently mild and temperate in the internal and northern parts of the parish, when the air is sharp and severe in its southern and more elevated points. Chronical diseases are however very rare. Sudden cold and heat, or violent exercise, will sometimes occasion fevers; but destructive epidemical distempers are almost wholly unknown. Inoculation for the small-pox has been practised by the people in general for many years, and has proved almost always successful in preventing the fatal effects of that disease. Although there be few instances of remarkable longevity, yet there are persons now alive, who are considerably above 80; many survive the age of 90; and, in the year 1781, died a woman at the advanced age of 101.

As

As the juſteſt notions relative to the climate of this diſtrict may doubtleſs be formed from the following abridgment of a regiſter, kept for eight years (from January 1, 1791; to January 1, 1799), by Mr. William Fairer, of this pariſh, at a place ſituated 1150 feet above the level of the ſea, it is thought proper to inſert it here.

TABLE.

Years.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Weather.					Ligh ning.	Thunder.
	G. H.	*L. H.*	*M. H.*	*G. H.*	*L. H.*	*M. H.*	*Wet.*	*Fine.*	*Snow.*	*Hail.*	*Froſt.*		
1791 -	29.744	27.925	28.991	77	23	44.1	232	124	37	12	71	29	23
1792 -	29.755	28.115	28.904	74	10	44.1	249	64	49	10	70	25	16
1793 -	29 665	27.925	29.008	77	23	45.2	235	92	65	9	94	16	7
1794 -	29.744	28.395	28.991	77	23	44.1	232	124	37	12	71	13	10
1795 -	29.865	27.945	29.032	70	11	56.5	206	121	50	10	58	24	10
1796 -	29.857	27.905	29.070	70	5.75	43.2	214	129	47	17	101	18	14
1797 -	29.778	28.028	29.005	73	18.75	42	248	93	48	22	69	55	43
1798 -	29.956	27.971	29.016	73.5	13	43.6	218	118	47	22	87	17	14

The three firſt columns contain the mean and extreme height of the barometer; the three next, the mean and extreme height of the thermometer; the five following, the number of wet and fine days, together with thoſe that were accompanied with ſnow and hail, and that were froſty; and the two laſt, the number of days on which were lightning and thunder. The barometer was marked every day, at nine o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon; and the thermometer at the ſame hours; inſomuch that columns third and ſixth, expreſs the mean height between the extremes throughout the year.

In the years 1687 and 1696, the inhabited houſes were 87 at each period; and, allowing ſix perſons upon an average for every houſe (a number perhaps pretty near the truth), the population in thoſe years will amount to 522. By an exact numeration, made January 1, 1748, there were found to be 72 families, and the whole amount of perſons was 361, of whom 178 were males, and 183 females. In 1777, the number of families, according to Dr. Burn, was 72. By an exact numeration, taken December 13, 1787, the inhabited houſes amounted to 65, and the number of people to 388, of whom 188 were males, and 200 females. The inhabited houſes, in 1796, were 65, which, computed at the rate of ſix perſons for every houſe, will leave a population of 390. By another numeration, made in June, 1798, there were found to be 72 families, conſiſting of 171 males, and 168 females, and amounting in all to 339 perſons.

The following is a copy of the report relative to the population in the preſent year: 66 inhabited houſes, 70 families, three uninhabited houſes; 169 males, 188 females; 118 employed in agriculture, 13 in trades, 226 of other claſſes—total 357.

	Males.	*Fem.*
Under 2 years of age	6	16
From 2 to 5	12	16
—— 5 — 10	20	18
—— 10 — 20	32	30
—— 20 — 30	29	31
—— 30 — 40	17	25
—— 40 — 50	18	12
—— 50 — 60	11	14
—— 60 — 70	12	22
—— 70 — 80	10	2
—— 80 — 90	2	2

There is one clergyman, who is the rector of the pariſh, and ſchoolmaſter; but there is no ſurgeon nor attorney. There are alſo four weavers, three ſhoemakers, two carpenters, three blackſmiths, and one taylor.

According to the report, therefore, reſpecting the preſent population, it appears, that there are, upon an average, $5\frac{1}{10}$ perſons to every family. And, from conſidering the different accounts that have been given of the population at different times, from 1687 to the preſent year, it would ſeem that, in the courſe of 113 years, the decreaſe in the number of inhabitants has amounted to 165 perſons in the whole, and that the annual reduction, upon an average, has been 1.46. The decreaſe in the population may very probably have been occaſioned by the extenſion of farming, by which ſome very ſmall farms, each perhaps competent to the maintenance and ſupport of a family, have been conſolidated into larger ones. This cauſe appears to have operated more particularly in the higher parts of the pariſh, where the ground is chiefly in paſture, and where the number of inhabitants is evidently very few. He who occupies a farm larger than the reſt of his neighbours will, no doubt, be enabled to afford more rent for his land, than what *many* families can poſſibly pay for the ſame extent of ground. But the conſolidation of farms, as it tends greatly to diminiſh the population of a country, and to render many dependent for ſupport on the bounty and caprice of others, who might otherwiſe perhaps have earned for themſelves a decent ſubſiſtence, will, in length of time, prove injurious to the value of property in general.

Another cauſe of depopulation may probably be the modern improvements in agriculture. Formerly it was thought neceſſary to have four horſes for every plough, and that a perſon ſhould drive them. At preſent, two horſes are deemed fully adequate to the purpoſe, and they are ſo trained as to plough equally well without a driver. It is poſſible alſo that the ſame might be inſtanced in ſeveral other departments of huſbandry.

The following is an abſtract of the pariſh-regiſter, and exhibits the number of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, diſtinguiſhing males from females, with the annual average of each, for every ten years, from 1657 to 1797, incluſive and excluſive, and from thence to the commencement of the year 1801.

Years.	Baptiſms.			Burials.			Marriages	Annual Average.		
	M.	*F.*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Total*		*Bap.*	*Bur.*	*Mar.*
From 1657 to 1667	61	56	117	34	39	73	27	11.7	7.3	2.7
—— 1667 — 1677	52	60	112	46	43	89	43	11.2	8.9	4.3
—— 1677 — 1687	48	30	78	37	46	83	28	7.8	8.3	2.8
—— 1687 — 1697	43	48	91	41	39	80	15	9.1	8	1.5
—— 1697 — 1707	47	49	96	41	48	89	25	9.6	8.9	2.5
—— 1707 — 1717	35	30	65	38	39	74	14	6.5	7.4	1.4
—— 1717 — 1727	37	28	65	39	35	74	20	6.5	7.4	2
—— 1727 — 1737	65	55	120	34	30	64	51	12	6.4	5.1
—— 1737 — 1747	45	51	96	23	35	58	24	9.6	5.8	2.4
—— 1747 — 1757	42	33	75	28	23	51	30	7.5	5.1	3
—— 1757 — 1767	61	40	101	43	23	66	39	10.1	6.6	3.9
—— 1767 — 1777	62	79	141	42	38	80	30	14.1	8	3
—— 1777 — 1787	55	50	105	33	46	79	21	10.5	7.9	2.1
—— 1787 — 1797	37	42	79	24	38	62	22	7.9	6.2	2.2
—— 1797 — 1801	19	21	40	9	13	22	9	10	5.5	2.25

It

It has been computed, that the population in some parishes is in the proportion of twenty-six persons for one birth. But, according to the above table, which, as the register bears every appearance of having been kept with care and regularity, may possibly be considered as pretty exact, we must, in order to arrive at the real population, suppose a much greater number of persons for every birth. For instance, in 1748, the number of people amounted to 361; whereas, that of births for the same year was only nine. And, to make up the population for the years 1787 and 1796, we must reckon at least 60 or 70 persons for one birth. It has also been computed, that the burials are in the proportion of 36 persons living for one dying annually. But, according to the above extracts, the number of deaths, upon an average, is in the proportion of one to 60 or 70; and, in the year 1800, the deaths were in the proportion of one to 119. All this perhaps tends to demonstrate, that from the parochial-records of baptisms and burials no certain conclusions or data can be drawn, on which to found the *precise* population of a country.

On the supposition that this parish contains 16 square miles in superficial extent, it necessarily follows, that there are in the whole 10,240 acres; and, allowing 6,800 acres for roads, commons, and waste ground, there will remain 3440 acres of inclosed and cultivated land. The rate of land is from 7s. to 3l. *per* acre, according to the quality of it; but the average rate is probably about 14s. *per* acre. Now 3440 acres, at 14s. an acre, will amount to 2408l. which is about the present yearly rental. The ancient and supposed valuation, according to the book of rates, by which the land-tax and other assessments are collected, is not more than 50l. 4s. for the whole, *per annum*. The property of the parish is divided amongst thirty-six persons, some of whom do not reside in it; and the number of tenants amounts to twenty-eight. The value of the largest estate on which any of the proprietors reside, does not exceed 80l. a year, and that of the smallest may be 5l. The estates may be classed in value as under:

Estates.	*Acres.*	*£.*
1	700	250 *per annum.*
1	336	180
1	180	130
1	136	80
1	130	80
7	that are above	60
16	———	40
13	———	20
19	———	10
13	———	5

The greatest part of the land here is in pasture, and the quantity of corn grown in the parish will not perhaps serve the inhabitants more than nine months in the year. There are only five farmers that grow more than what is sufficient for their own use; many sow none at all; and most of the small farmers not a quantity adequate to the consumption of their own families. The ground, however, which is arable and in tillage seems to be as well cultivated as any land in the neighbourhood. It yields all the ordinary kinds of grain sown in England. Oats, pease, beans, and barley, have been raised from time immemorial; and, what may appear very singular, though not on that account the less true, it is evident from some ancient and authentic records preserved in the parish that the tithe of barley in the year 1703 amounted to more than the whole quantity of this species of grain produced at the present time. It is, however, only of late years, that wheat, potatoes, clover, and rye-grass, have been introduced; the last of which the farmers here have not been able to cultivate so successfully as is reported to be done in some other districts; and, in fact, every kind of artificial grasses, clover alone excepted, has been found greatly to injure and impoverish the land. Rape is a crop, which, though very lately introduced, has already obtained much repute; and the success with which it has been cultivated, seems to have excited the intention of many to attempt it in future. The different kinds of grain, &c. with the number of acres of each, together with the average value, at a very moderate rate, are as follow:

Grain,

Grain, &c.	*Acres.*	*Produce per Acre.*	*Price per Boll.*	*Total Value.*
				£. s. d.
Oats - -	206	30 Bolls	6s. od.	1854 0 0
Wheat - -	28	12 ——	15s od.	252 0 0
Peans and beans	3	10 ——	8s. od.	12 0 0
Barley - -	4	10 ——	10s. od.	20 0 0
Potatoes - -	20	150 ——	4s. od.	600 0 0
Turnips and Rape	30		2l. *per* acre.	60 0 0
Hay - - -	1103	300 Stone	4d. *per* ſtone.	5515 0 0
Paſture - -	2022		16s. *per* acre.	1617 12 0
Fallow - -	24			0 0 0
	3440			9930 12 0

Great quantities of potatoes are annually raiſed: a conſiderable proportion of them is uſed for food by the inhabitants; many are given to the horſes and cows, or uſed by the farmers in fattening pigs, which is juſtly conſidered a very lucrative article of rural attention; and thoſe that are not neceſſary for purpoſes of internal conſumption, are ſent to market. Though it muſt be confeſſed, that potatoes require much labour and attention, and a great deal of manure, in the cultivation of them; yet they not only in general produce a plentiful and lucrative return, but leave the land in ſo excellent a condition, that the farmers, as ſoon as the potatoes are taken out of the ground, ſow it with wheat, and have frequently very good crops. An inſtance of which in this pariſh the writer of this article was not long ſince an eye-witneſs of; where he obſerved that ſome ground, on which potatoes had been planted the laſt year, yielded during the preſent ſummer one of the beſt crops of wheat, for the quantity of the land, that he ever remembers to have ſeen grown in Weſtmoreland. Wheat is alſo ſown after fallow. On account, however, of the great autumnal rains that fall here, and the alternate froſts and thaws in the ſpring, the produce of a crop of wheat muſt at all times be rendered ſomewhat precarious. The ſpecies of grain that chiefly employs the care of the huſbandman, and which moſt liberally repays him for his time and attention, undoubtedly is oats; and it is highly probable, from conſidering the nature both of the ſeaſons and the ſoil, that this will ſtill remain the ſtaple commodity of Weſtmoreland*. The land on which oats are ſown, is ſometimes ploughed in Auguſt or September, and undergoes no other operation previous to the ſowing in the ſpring. This however is a mode of cultivation, which, though found to anſwer very well, has been practiſed only a few years, and is not yet univerſally adopted. The moſt generally received method, and that which has been uſed for the greateſt length of time, is to plough the ground immediately preceding the ſowing.

(To be continued).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Pedeſtrian Touriſt through England and Wales, in the ſummer of 1797, has given, in your laſt Number, ſuch a vague deſcription of Frome, in Somerſetſhire, and its neighbourhood, that it would have been as well had he remained a *ſtranger* to that part of his excurſions. His information, whether acquired on the ſpot, or borrowed from the fertility of his own mind, is ſuch, that there is no one acquainted with the town and neighbourhood, who would not feel a want of truth in the diction of his pen.

His morning ramble was to *Vallis* or *Valois* bottom, or, as he informs us, "the *Vales* bottom," in which the powers of his deſcriptive genius are exerted in diſplaying its beauties; and, "tracing this dingle upwards towards its abrupt termination or boundary," he was ſhewn a

* But were all the heaths, commons, and hills in this county, which are now ſuffered to lie waſte and neglected, appropriated to the moſt beneficial purpoſes of which they are capable, the nature of the country would be greatly changed, and every kind of grain be probably raiſed, with the ſame facility as in other parts of England. And the Biſhop of Landaff has ſhewn the probability of planting with ſucceſs the higheſt mountains in Weſtmoreland.

very

very curious and myſterious ſpring, that flows outward to the river (that runs near it) for one half of the year, and inward from the river during the other half; and this change always taking place on Old Midſummer day:" whatever were the reports he had gleaned of this phenomenon from the "pallid and miſerable-looking old women and children" that he met with at the factories, it is *ridiculous* and *abſurd*:—true, it is a curious ſpring; but not for its "diſreſpect to the act of parliament that altered the ſtyle of Midſummer-day, without effecting any compliance with its uſual cuſtom of changing its current at Old Midſummer;" it is remarkable only for its clearneſs and never-failing ſtream.

From this, he rambles back to "Vales Farm-houſe," formerly the manor-houſe, where ſtill are the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel. This admits of ſome doubt, as we find in it a large (and I ſuppoſe once comfortable) fire-place. It appears more likely to have been a large hall, which oft had cheerly rung with many a burſt of laughter; and where mirth, in lively mood, had driven ſorrow to the ſhades in the vale beneath.

"Having explored this dale to its upper extremity," he returned to contemplate its ſinuous appendages towards *Elm*; and paſſing, I fear, too haſtily, over its romantic beauties, and ſlightly noticing rocks, water, and ruined buildings, he viſits again the town of Frome, where he ſpeaks of its factories. Among other objects worthy of his obſervation was the large caſk, which is not at the ſign of the *Bell*, as he writes, but at the *Spread Eagle*:—for the information of his readers, he might have ſaid, it contains 170 hogſheads. He appears more intereſted in deſcribing the meeting-houſes than the church, which only is "*ſpacious and neat*:" no town in the weſt of England has a more beautiful church than Frome.

"After dinner, he walked to *Longleat*, in Wiltſhire," about four miles from Frome. It is (and perhaps was at that time) unfortunate, that after a hearty meal, the ſenſes are grown too dull and taſteleſs for any intereſt of the mind; every object has inconſiſtencies; and, inſtead of cool judgment, an haſty improper deciſion ſatisfies the underſtanding.—"A heavy, dull, and taſteleſs incumbrance," are terms in which he deſcribes the manſion of Longleat; the park is but "ſo ſo;" and the canal, "a naſty ſtagnant pool." He had almoſt rebuked himſelf for this tempeſt of exclamation, by reflecting, that a great perſonage (the King, I believe) had thought this place "a very fine thing." Perhaps my conjectures might be grounded on ſubſtantial foundations, if I ſuppoſe that this tourift ſpeaks in theſe or ſimilar terms of every nobleman's houſe he meets with; and that, *living in an age of reaſon*, theſe habitations of the rich are to him *eye-ſores*.

Correctneſs, Mr. Editor, in local deſcription is of no ſmall importance; and it is with regret that I feel the neceſſity of thus addreſſing you, as the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, with the above obſervations. With every deference to the author of theſe excurſions now before us, I would much rather we had no ramblers at all, than ſuch whoſe information is ſo oppoſite to the neceſſary rules of deſcriptive writing. As a lover of the ſciences, I conſider this as one, not of the leaſt indifference; and, knowing your work to be open to every party, I conſider myſelf at liberty to beg an inſertion of this paper.

Frome, Oct. 16, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Encylopædia Britannica, the Eudiometer of Guyton de Morveau is ſtrongly recommended. In that inſtrument, the purity of the atmoſpheric air is aſcertained by means of ſulphuret of potaſs, which is ſaid to poſſeſs the property of abſorbing oxygen. I have made uſe of an eudiometer conſtructed on this principle; but, though the directions given in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article Eudiometer, were exactly attended to, no abſorption of oxygen whatever took place. The ſulphuret of potaſs was the beſt I could procure, and was hot when put into the retort; I have repeatedly tried the experiment, and uniformly failed of ſucceſs in every inſtance. If any of your readers have ſucceeded better than myſelf, I ſhould be obliged to them to inform me, through the medium of your intereſting publication, whether they adopted any precautions not mentioned in the Encyclopædia, or whether they can account for my want of ſucceſs. I ſhould not have troubled you with theſe inquiries, if I had not known that others, as well as myſelf, have failed in their attempts to perform this experiment, whom you will oblige by inſerting this letter, as well as

Your's, &c.

A.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of all the* DEPARTMENTS *of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC, *including those in the* CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

(*Continued from Page* 494, *of Vol.* XI.)

Department of La Creuse.

THIS department is one of the three formed of La Marche, Le Doran, and the Upper and Lower Limosin. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Allier, Cher, and Indre; on the east, by those of Allier and Puy de Dome; on the south, by those of Correze and Vienne; and on the west, by that of Upper Vienne. Its superficies is about 1,135,332 square acres, or 579455 hectares; its population about 225,373 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Dordogne.—This department is one of those formed of the *ci-devant* Perigord. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Vienne and Charente; on the east, by those of Correze and Lot; on the south, by those of Lot, Lot and Garonne, and Gironde; and on the west, by those of Gironde, Lower Charente, and Charente. Its superficies is about 1,759,997 square acres, or 898,274 hectares; its population consists of about 441,380 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Doubs.—This department makes a part of Franche Comté, which comprizes three. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Rhine and Upper Saone; on the east and south, by Switzerland; and on the west, by the department of Jura, and a part of that of Upper Saone. Its superficies is about 1,040,381 square acres, or 530,993 hectares; its population is about 216,878 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Drome.—This department is one of the three formed of Dauphiné. It is bounded on the north by the department of Isere; on the east, by the Saine and that of Upper Alps; on the south, by the departments of Lower Alps and Vaucluse; and on the west, by that of Ardeche, which is separated from it throughout its whole length by the Rhone. Its superficies is about 1,324,327 square acres, or 675,915 hectares; its population is about 232,619 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of the Dyle.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Austrian Flanders, Brabant, country of Liege, &c. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lower Meuse, the Two Nethes, and that of the Scheldt; on the east, by those of the two Nethes and Ourthe; on the south, by this last, those of Sambre and Meuse, and Jemappes; and on the west, by those of Jemappes and the Scheldt. Its superficies is about 671,756 square acres, or 342,848 hectares; its population is about 396,789 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

Department of the Scheldt.—This department is one of the nine formed of Hainault, and the *ci-devant* Austrian Flanders, Brabant, country of Liege. It is bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the Batavian Republic; on the east, by the department of the Two Nethes and that of the Dyle; on the south, by this last and those of Jemappes and of Lys, which last likewise bounds it on the west. Its superficies is about 565,986 square acres, or 288,870 hectares; its population is about 578,550 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Eure.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy and the northern part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lower Seine; on the east, by that of the Seine and Oise; on the south, by those of Eure and Loir and of Sarthe; and on the west, by Calvados. Its superficies is about 1,221,206 square acres, or 623,283 hectares; its population is about 405,705 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Eure and Loir.—This department is formed of the *ci devant* country of Chartrain. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Seine and Oise and of Eure; on the east, by those of Seine and Oise and Loiret; on the south, by this last, and those of Loir and Cher and of Sarthe: and, lastly, on the west, by those of Orne and of Eure. Its superficies is about 1,191,904 square acres, or 607,915 hectares; its population is about 257,986 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Finisterre.—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the ocean; on the east, by the departments of the Coasts of the North and of Morbihan; and on the south and west, by the ocean. Its superficies is about 1,358,554 square acres, or 693,384 hectares; its population is about 442,782 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Foreſts.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and the *ci-devant* Auſtrian Flanders, Brabant, and the country of Liege, and the duchy of Luxemburg. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Ourthe, of the Sambre and Meuſe, and of the Rhine and Moſelle; on the eaſt, by this laſt and that of Sarre; on the ſouth by thoſe of the Moſelle, the Meuſe, and the Ardennes; this laſt, with that of the Sambre and Meuſe, bounds it on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,353,952 ſquare acres, or 691,035 hectares; its population is about 194,011 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Gard.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Languedoc. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Ardeche and Lozere; on the eaſt, by the departments of Vaucluſe and Mouths of the Rhone; on the ſouth, by this laſt, the Mediterranean, and the department of Herault, which, with part of Aveyron, bounds it likewiſe on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,175,044 ſquare acres, or 599,723 hectares; its population is about 309,802 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Upper Garonne.—This department is one of the ſeven formed of Languedoc, Comminge, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Tarn, Lot, Lot and Garonne, and Gers; on the eaſt, by the departments of Tarn, Aude, and Arriege; on the ſouth, by the departments of Arriege, the Pyrenees, and the departments of Upper Pyrenees, which, with that of Gers, bounds it on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,481,083 ſquare acres, or 755,921 hectares; its population is about 404,936 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Gers.—One of the four departments formed of Guienne. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lot and Garonne, and part of that of Landes; on the eaſt, by the department of Upper Garonne; on the ſouth, by the departments of Upper Garonne and Upper Pyrenees; and on the weſt, by the departments of Lower Pyrenees and Landes. Its ſuperficies is about 1,312,926 ſquare acres, or 670,096 hectares; its population is about 288,555 individuals. It is divided into five communal diſtricts.

Department of Gironde.—This is one of the four formed of Guienne. It is bounded on the north by the department of Lower Charente; on the eaſt, by the departments of Dordogne and Lot and Garonne; on the ſouth, by that of Landes; and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 2,121,055 ſquare acres, or 1,082,552 hectares; its population is about 557,558 individuals. It is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Golo.—This department is one of the two formed of the Iſland of Corſica. It is bounded on the north and eaſt by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth, by the department of Liamone; and on the weſt, by the Mediterranean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,017,472 ſquare acres, or 519,301 hectares; its population is about 157,874 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Herault.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Languedoc. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Gard and of Aveyron; on the eaſt, by the department of Gard and the Mediterranean, which likewiſe waſhes it on the ſouth; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Aude and Tarn. Its ſuperficies is about 1,236,198 ſquare acres, or 630,935 hectares; its population is about 273,452 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Ille and Vilaine.—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the ocean, and the department of the Channel; on the eaſt, by the department of Mayenne; on the ſouth, by the department of Lower Loire; and on the weſt, by the departments of the Coaſts of the North and Morbihan. Its ſuperficies is about 1,336,205 ſquare acres, or 681,977 hectares; its population is about 511,840 individuals. It is divided into ſix communal diſtricts.

Department of Indre.—This department is the ſecond of the two compoſed of Berry. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Cher, Loir and Cher, and Indre and Loire; on the eaſt, by that of Cher; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Creuſe, Upper Vienne, and Vienne; and on the weſt, by that of Vienne, and that of Indre and Loire. Its ſuperficies is about 1,347,536 ſquare acres, or 687,760 hectares; its population is about 216,882 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Indre and Loire.—This department is formed of Touraine. It is bounded on the north by the department of Loire and Cher and of Sarthe; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Loire and Cher and of Indre; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Indre and Vienne; and on the weſt, by that of Mayenne and Loire. Its ſuperficies is about 1,220,799

1,220,799 ſquare acres, or 623,076 hectares; its population is about 264,935 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Iſere.—This department is one of the three formed of Dauphiny. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Ain and of Rhone; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Mont Blanc and the Upper Alps; on the ſouth, thoſe of the Upper Alps and of Drome; this laſt, together with thoſe of the Loir and of the Rhone, bounds it on the weſt. Its ſuperficies is about 1,648,230 ſquare acres, or 841,230 hectares; its population about 430,106 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Jemappes.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault, and of the *ci-devant* Auſtrian Flanders. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Dyle, the Scheld, and the Lys; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Dyle, the Sambre and Meuſe, and the Ardennes; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Ardennes and of the North; and on the weſt, by this laſt, joined with that of the Lys. Its ſuperficies is about 737,990 ſquare acres, or 376,658 hectares; its population is about 408,668 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE faſhionable outcry of the preſent day againſt farmers (a body of men entitled to the gratitude, rather than the reproach, of their country) calls to my recollection an adage as common as it is wiſe —"Place the ſaddle on the right horſe."

The facility with which ſuperficial obſervers may fall into this popular miſtake, is a kind of apology for *them*; but that men capable of deducing events from their cauſes, ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be equally guilty of error, by joining the former in abuſing the *ſuppoſed* authors of an evil too generally felt, is ſurely unworthy of them, and calls forth our juſt diſapprobation.

To place the ſubject in a clear light, and guard againſt falſe concluſions, it may be neceſſary to define what is underſtood to be the duty of a farmer. As connected with the landholder, he agrees to pay him a certain annual rent, for a ſpecified portion of land; and it generally happens, that he ſtipulates to farm it in a particular way:—now, if he honeſtly fulfils theſe engagements, he has diſcharged his duties as a tenant. With regard to thoſe which he owes to himſelf, he may be viewed in the ſame light with the merchant, who turns his talents and his capital to the beſt poſſible advantage.

In his relation to the public, the farmer certainly has an important part to act, and ſtands upon very delicate ground; from furniſhing the neceſſaries of life, he is placed immediately in contact with the conſumers of them: ſo that if any difficulty ariſe in procuring the uſual ſupplies, he, being the moſt obvious, is too generally accounted the only cauſe of the evil, when, in reality, others, perhaps ſtill more important, may be diſcovered by the judicious and candid obſerver.

The moſt prominent of theſe ſeems in truth to be the landholder, excepting in caſes where farmers have obtained their leaſes ten or twelve years ago, when land was not of half its preſent value, but which are now daily expiring to be renewed upon the abominable and ruinous principle of ſecret propoſals.

The proprietor having the power does not fail to uſe it to his own advantage; he or his agent, underſtanding what the land is capable producing, takes good care that its rental ſhall keep pace with the times; for it is evident that when farms are offered to the public through the medium of *propoſals*, a ſpirit of competition is excited among the candidates, which, while it compels them to hold out terms ſo nearly approaching to the amount of the probable produce of the farms, as hardly to leave themſelves a ſcanty maintenance, doubles, or even triples, the rent-roll of the landholder.

So hazardous indeed is it become for tenants to engage farms at the preſent advanced rate, that ſome landholders, at once with a view to keep up the price of land to the higheſt poſſible pitch, and guard againſt their own loſs through the failure of their farmers, have even ſtipulated to reduce their rents, in caſe the value of produce ſhould be diminiſhed in the markets. I now leave to the deciſion of impartial men, whether the farmer or landholder has the greateſt ſhare in creating the high price of proviſions, excluſive of the actual ſcarcity which has, for ſome time back, prevailed.

But it may be ſaid, that the eagerneſs with which land is ſought after is the cauſe of the riſe in the rent of farms; and indeed, as it muſt be admitted, that competition will be in proportion to the number of competitors, it may be aſked, whence their preternatural increaſe?

Now, in order to solve this question, I with diffidence submit my opinion, that the practice of throwing a number of small farms into *one* upon a large scale, under the management of a single individual, instead of several, is the true cause, both of the scarcity of land, and the eagerness with which it is sought after.

I shall now make a few animadversions upon the practice of letting farms by secret proposals. If it be true that a spirited competition among farmers has tended to raise the rent of land above its real value; and if landholders, finding it to their immediate advantage, do continue to avail themselves of *that* circumstance, then the following consequences appear inevitable:—We must either shut our ports against foreign grain, whenever its more moderate price would reduce that of our own, or farmers must *force*, and ultimately injure, the land, in order to produce crops equal to their overstrained rents, or submit to immediate ruin, should extensive importation be permitted. In the former case, the price of labour increasing with that of the necessaries of life, must fall upon our manufactures, and produce incalculable mischief. But I cease to trace any farther the consequences of this alarming system, generated surely in the brain of some desperate spendthrift, at a moment when pressed for immediate supplies to satisfy his clamorous creditors. Let the landholders, who alone can remedy the evil, apply their sanative influence ere it be too late; but, at all events, let us not blame the farmers, who, as well as the rest of the community, are suffering under the pressure of a calamity they have not the power of removing. AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I STand engaged to your readers to attempt an explanation of the manner and degree in which the restriction upon the Bank of England from making payments in specie may have been detrimental to the nation. This engagement, with your permission, I will now perform.

But first I wish to observe, that I did not intend to intimate, in my former paper, that this measure was wholly produced by the motives which I then ventured to assign. Under all the circumstances that existed when the suspension of cash-payments took place, the measure might have been warranted by something like necessity. The Bank might doubtless have obtained gold and silver sufficient to answer any demands made upon it, if the floating-debt due from government could have been reduced as much as the case required. Government, however, was not able, it seems, to make immediately any material repayments, and thence the Bank *might* have been placed in the situation of a person who has lent more than he possesses or can borrow, and whose debtor at the same time cannot assist him. But the sagacity of the Bank-directors, and of the members of government, must, I think, have foreseen, that if the measure in question succeeded, it would produce the advantages to their respective concerns and to the mercantile interest, which have resulted from it; and such a consideration would have the force of a strong motive to the adoption of a proceeding which, as Mr. Allardyce shews, could very probably have been avoided.

Much argument, and more declamation, has been employed to stigmatize the measure of suspending cash payments at the Bank. I imagine, that, when fairly considered, it will be found to have produced effects of a mixed kind. In my opinion, the evil preponderates; but on subjects that must obviously partake of uncertainty, I dare not draw very positive general conclusions. If my ability qualifies me for executing my task, every one shall be furnished with the means of judging for himself.

Dr. Adam Smith has clearly shewn that the precious metals used as money are a dead stock; and that a well-secured paper-currency may be *substituted for them* with great advantage. By means of such a paper-currency, a proportionable quantity of cash might, and would be, converted into an active capital, and thus employed in maintaining productive labour, and improving the national wealth. The notes of the Bank of England are, beyond dispute, well secured, and therefore the nation is benefited by the *single* circumstance of their being *substituted for gold and silver* to a greater extent than formerly.

It is obvious, that by the suspension of payments in specie, the disposeable fund of the Bank was augmented in a greater degree than its issue of notes. If those notes were exchangeable for cash, a quantity of the latter article must be held in reserve proportioned to the probable demand, and certainly much beyond the amount which the Bank is now *under the necessity* of keeping. Cash kept for such purposes would be dead stock, and the interest upon it consequently lost.

Dr. A. Smith has well observed, that it

is the intereſt of all banks to proportion their paper-circulation and diſcounts to the fair demand, and to the circumſtances of a country. If a bank iſſue paper exceeding the wants of thoſe among whom it is to circulate, the ſurplus will ſpeedily and continually return for payment upon that bank, which muſt, to anſwer their demand, keep a quantity of caſh beyond the uſual proportion. But bankers have not always been ſenſible of this truth; and the neceſſity of making good their engagements in caſh ſeems proper to remind them of it. Indeed, with few private bankers could the power be ſafely entruſted of iſſuing notes not payable when due in ſubſtantial value. The privilege granted to the Bank of England has been exerciſed in a manner which juſtifies the confidence repoſed in its directors. Yet, I have ſcarcely any doubt, that the circulation is overſtocked with paper. It may be ſaid, that the iſſue of bank-notes above 1l. and 2l. value is very little increaſed, and that thoſe of 1l. and 2l. only ſupply the place of ſo much caſh withdrawn from circulation. Let it, however, be conſidered, that from other quarters a great addition has been made to the paper-currency. The number of country-bankers has apparently been every year increaſing; and, as they likewiſe have iſſued notes for ſmall ſums, is it not to be preſumed, that generally the amount iſſued by each houſe has been larger than formerly? It is impoſſible with the data that are now acceſſible to form any accurate calculations upon this ſubject, but, I am perſuaded, that the preſent amount of country bank notes very much exceeds their amount in 1797. Private bankers ſtand in the ſame predicament now as formerly. They muſt diſcharge their engagements with caſh, or with Bank of England notes, which they muſt purchaſe generally with ſubſtantial property. If, therefore, thoſe bankers overſtock the circulation, they ſuffer for their miſconduct. But the temptation to iſſue an exceſs of paper has been great, and, I imagine, that many have thus injured both themſelves and the public. They can at leaſt ſafely ſupply the circulation of the country around them to its full extent, and by that means exclude from thence a quantity of Bank of England notes. Country-bankers, beſides, extend their diſcounts in proportion as they augment the iſſue of their paper, and London-bankers diſcount more or leſs freely according to the liberality with which the Bank of England treats them.

Notwithſtanding the opinion of ſome very reſpectable men, I conceive that the Bank may be too liberal in its aſſiſtance to the commercial world. It cannot inveſtigate the hiſtory of every bill that it diſcounts. Unavoidably therefore it happens, that many of thoſe bills do not repreſent property. The money beſides, which it advances, is not always employed advantageouſly to the country. By purchaſing commodities, not to tranſport them to other places where they are more wanted, nor to break them out into ſmall quantities for public accommodation, nor to perform any manufacturing operations upon them, but to hold them till a profit can be obtained, by ſelling them to ſome other dealer; by this kind of trade, I ſay, no public advantage is likely to be gained. Very little labour is thus employed, and conſequently very little real value is added to the commodities. In ſome caſes, that is to ſay, when ſuch a trade anſwers, the conſumers will pay for articles that are the ſubjects of it a very advanced price, which will include the profits of all thoſe middle dealers. Often, however, that line of buſineſs muſt produce diſappointment and ruin to the parties engaged in it, beſides embarraſſment and diſtreſs to others connected with them. A number of perſons are always to be found prone to ſpeculation—during war, perhaps, they are particularly numerous—and when much money is to be borrowed, they will generally obtain a ſhare. Thoſe articles which are of the moſt neceſſary and extenſive conſumption, and which can with facility and ſafety be kept for ſome time, are the only profitable ſubjects of this traffic. When it is known that the quantity of corn in a country is not equal to the ordinary conſumption of its inhabitants—when, from the dearneſs of other proviſions, that conſumption is likely to be increaſed—and when there is no proſpect, that, by a ſpeedy importation, the ſupply would be brought to equal the demand; then ſpeculators may engage in the corn-trade with every chance of ſucceſs. A ſmall deficiency in the market always occaſions a more than proportionate advance in the price of this indiſpenſable commodity. The trade of ſpeculators, indeed, can only *completely* ſucceed, while the prices continue in general to advance; and, as that cannot be the caſe for any very long ſpace of time, they muſt take care to get out of the concern before the tide ſets againſt them. The public will judge whether ſuch a trade has, during theſe laſt few years, been extenſively carried on at Mark-lane, and in other places. In my opinion,

it

it has, and to it I ascribe much of the acknowledged *excess* in the price of corn. I consider that the Bank by its liberal discounts has unintentionally supported this trade. I think, that if the Bank had continued its cash-payments, the assistance given to that traffic (as also to the forestalling of butter, cheese, and some other articles, which has lately been a practice in trade) *must* have been much less. In this point of view, therefore, it appears to me, that the suspension of those payments has been materially detrimental to the nation. I might besides remark, that although an increase of capital *employed in trade* has a tendency to reduce the rate of profit, yet it undoubtedly will cause an advance in the price of commodities, while the quantity of those commodities remains nearly the same.

It has been observed, that the multiplication of the circulating medium enhances the prices of commodities, because a person will pay more money for an article when he has more to pay. As a general truth, nothing can be more clear and certain than this. But surely it must be very incorrect to apply the observation to the present state of things, and thereby alone to account for the advance that has taken place in the price of commodities. A paper-currency has that effect when it is called for by the real wealth of the society. When that wealth is not generally increased, the excess of paper that is emitted in the form of loans to merchants and bankers, will only circulate among that description of persons. It does not add to the fund destined for consumption, and therefore it *can* only operate as capital to enhance in some degree the wholesale price of articles.

The nation may be obliged to the Bank for the extraordinary assistance which the suspension of its cash-payments enabled it to afford to government. But, in my opinion, the benefit derived to the public revenue cannot be great, as upon our present scale of expence and revenue it appears that two or three millions additional might, *almost* at any time, have been funded without difficulty or hazard; and thus, upon nearly the same terms, other creditors might have been found for the excess of government's debt to the Bank of England.

It seems, from this view of the case (which I judge to be a fair one), that, upon the whole, the suspension of cash-payments at the Bank has not been so injurious as *some* have supposed.

A person is not injured by being obliged to receive, instead of cash, paper which represents its real value, and which is every where taken for its expressed value in the purchase of goods. The Bank has assuredly given more assistance than it otherwise could have given to useful trade, to manufactures, and to plans of national improvement. But, at the same time, it has, in about the same proportion, supported a trade that has been, and always must be, prejudicial. By the increase of apparent capital to which it has given birth, the value of commodities in general has likewise been advanced. When cash is issued, the public are, in a great measure, secured from a paper circulation much too abundant. I conclude then that evil preponderates in the consequences of the measure which I have discussed; but I am of opinion, that this *balance* of *actual* evil is not *very* great.

J. N. HUNT.

Sept. 7, 1801.

P. S. I am sorry, that the few observations which I ventured to lay before the public, through the medium of your Magazine, were not intelligible to your Correspondent J. J. G. The statement in figures of the Bank concerns is indeed sufficiently obscure, in consequence of a very material omission, which candour would, I think, have suspected, and for the correction of which I refer to the continuation of that paper. I certainly do not deny, that since the suspension of its payments in cash, the Bank of England could divide more than seven per cent. or that the proprietors have a *right* to demand a division of the whole profits, and even of the sum accumulated. But I imagined, that I had made it plainly apparent, that the continuance of the present large amount of profits is very precarious, as a considerable reduction *must* take place when payments in specie are resumed. And with respect to the sum accumulated, I observed, that it was the only efficient capital possessed by the Bank, and therefore that it would be highly *impolitic* to divide that sum among the proprietors. It peculiarly excites my regret to find that I have incurred the animadversions of a writer to whom the readers of your Magazine are much indebted, either because I have expressed myself unintelligibly, or because my remarks have not been favoured with an attentive perusal. At present, I cannot consider your Correspondent's Letter as a reply to any other part of mine, than my conjectural statement of the income-tax paid by the Bank, which is not a very material article, and the *probable* amount of which can only be estimated by a reference to the Income-tax act. Those who read my paper attentively will perceive, if they did not before know, that the eleven millions forming the nominal and original capital of the Bank, have been lent,

lent as a permanent loan to government, for which three per cent. is paid, and no part of which can consequently be employed as a banking-capital. J. N. HUNT.

Nov. 3, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN an error finds its way into a celebrated work, in very extensive circulation, it ought not to pass unnoticed, parcicularly by those whom it concerns; I have therefore to request the favour of a place in your valuable publication, to rectify an error in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the word Reflector. It is there mentioned, that "Mr. Thomas Smith, tin-plate-worker, Edinburgh, seems to have conceived the idea of illuminating light-houses by means of lamps and reflectors, instead of coal-fires, without knowing that something of the same kind had been long used in France; he has therefore all the merit of an inventor, and what he *invented*, he has carried to a high degree of perfection."

The writer of this article has certainly been misinformed, for reflectors, such as he describes, were invented by me; they were also made, and fixed up, under my direction, in a light-house on the coast of Norfolk, in the year 1779. And, in the year 1787, at the request of the trustees appointed by act of parliament for erecting four light-houses on the northern parts of Great Britain, I instructed the above-mentioned Mr. Thomas Smith, in this method of constructing light-houses.

Should the learned editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica be inclined to make inquiry concerning the truth of what I have here advanced, the following may be of use to him, being a copy of a letter which I received on this business from the then Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Lynn Regis, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Oct. 29, 1801. EZEKIEL WALKER.

To Ezekiel Walker, Esq. Lynn Regis.

SIR,

IN consequence of your letters and opinion, the trustees appointed by act of parliament for erecting four light-houses on the Northern parts of Great Britain have resolved to have them constructed and lighted agreeable to your principles, explained in part by the different letters received from you on that subject.

The places most proper for these lights are of difficult access (one of them at present almost inaccessible); the trustees therefore imagine you would not choose to go there yourself, and have agreed with Thomas Smith, tin-plate-worker, in this place, to be instructed by you, who will set off for Lynn Regis so soon as you inform of your being there, and of its being convenient to you; and the premium mentioned in your letter of the 11th of October will either be remitted by a bill on London, or paid here to your order.

There will be sent by Mr. Smith a description of the height and situation of the ground whereon the different light-houses are to be erected, in order to shew from what number of the points of the compass the lights will require to be seen, and also the necessary height of the building.

I am directed by the trustees to give you their sincere thanks for the attention and information you have already given to this business, of great importance to navigators; and they hope, by your assistance, that the lights, when constructed, will give general satisfaction, and they are anxious to have the whole finished during the ensuing summer.

Edinburgh, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Jan. 22, 1787. JOHN GRIEVE.
Please to direct for me,
Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(Continued from page 300 *of our last Number.)*

FLECKER.

THE existence of this word rests solely, says Mr. Mason, on a misquotation of Johnson's from Romeo and Juliet. —Surely not. The word *fleck*, a *spot*, is common to most of the Gothic dialects, to the Swedish, the German, and the Icelandish. Hence the verb *to fleck*, *to spot*, used by Dryden:

Fleck'd in her face, and with disordered hair.

From *to fleck* is formed the frequentative *to flecker*; by the same rule of analogy as from *to chat*, *chatter*; *beat*, *batter*; *spit*, *sputter*; *flit*, *flutter*; *fly* (A.S. *fligan*), *flicker*; *mould*, *moulder*; *gleam*, *glimmer*; *wave*, *waver*. *To flecker* therefore means *to spot frequently*; and *fleckered* is synonymous with *many-spotted*. It is still in vulgar use, and is especially applied to dappled cattle. The sign of the *fleckered* bull represents a white animal mottled with black spots. Yon *fleckered* dog is a Pomeranian. Our poets say, "the *speckled* snake;" but the German poets, "*Die bunt-gefleckte haut der Schlange*," The snake with *gaily-fleckered* skin.—*Fleckered* describes larger spots than *speckled*, and *speckled* larger spots than *freckled*; but

pied,

pied, or *pie-bald*, deſcribes larger ſpots than *fleckered*.

There are many frequentative verbs in *er*, of which the immediate etymon is become obſolete; ſuch are *to glitter* from *glede, a live coal*; *to linger* from *long*, unleſs *to lounge* be the intermediate verb; *to clatter, ſtammer, ſimmer, ſmatter, loiter*, &c. *To bicker* ſeems alſo to be a verb of this claſs, deriving from *beak*: if ſo, it means *to ſtrike at often with the beak*, and was originally applied to the quarrelling and fighting of birds: it anſwers to the French *becqueter*. Milton has thus employed the word with picturesque propriety:

> And from about him fierce effuſion roll'd
> Of ſmoke, and *bickering* flame, and ſparkles dire.

Dr. Johnſon's ſtrange derivation of *bicker* from the Welſh does not account for the preſence of the *k*: ſuch conſonants may be dropped in proceſs of time, but are never inſerted.

It is not peculiar to the Engliſh language to form frequentatives in this manner: the other Gothic dialects do the ſame. German; *flattern, klettern, poltern, ſchmettern*: Hollandiſh; *ſtammeren, ſchitteren, klapperen*: Swediſh; *fladdra, kletra*: Anglo-Saxon; *flicerian*, &c.

Flotſam.—Lawyers affect archaiſms of language, as of dreſs: of this kind are *flotſam, jetſam*, and, as they might with equal propriety ſay, *ligſam*. Why not ſpell *floatſome, jetſome, ligſome?* for theſe words were formed originally with the ſame affix, as *irkſome, lightſome, toilſome, tireſome, buxome*, &c.

From a Gothic root anſwering to the German *ſaame, ſeed*, comes the Anglo-Saxon *ſamnian, to gather, ſamnung, aſſembly, ſamodh, together*, and the inſeparable prepoſition *ſam*, correſponding to the Latin *con*, and Engliſh *with*, and ſerving both for a prefix and an affix. Thus, *ſam-hiran, fellow-hireling*; *ſam-mæle, meſſmates*; *ſam radhe, alike-counſelled*; *ſam-wiſte, matrimony (conſciouſneſs)*; *langſam, longſome*; *bockſam, buxome*; *halſam, wholeſome*; *eorkſam, irkſome*, &c. in all of which words, *ſam* may be tranſlated by *with*: as, hired *with* another, eating *with* another, counſelled *with* another, knowing *with* another; and again, *with* longneſs, *with* bending, *with* healing, *with* irke. This formative ſyllable *ſam*, whence the modern *ſome*, is probably the imperative mood of *ſamnian, to gather*: (as *with* is of *withan, to join with oſier-twigs*, from *withe*, an *oſier*:) and requires an objective caſe.

This being admitted, it follows that the Engliſh formative ſyllable *ſome* can with propriety be united only to ſubſtantives, or to verbs in the ſubſtantive or infinitive mood. And conſequently that ſuch adjectives as *longſome, wholeſome, loneſome*, &c. ought to be exchanged for *lengthſome, healſome, lonely*, &c. *long, whole, lone*, not being ſubſtantive etymons. But from the infinitives, *to float*; *yetan, to ſink*; and *ligan, to lie*; it ſeems allowable to deduce *floatſome, jetſome*, and *ligſome*.

Fluxive.—There are many adjectives in *ive*, as *communicative, conducive, expreſſive*, and they are moſtly formed from infinitives of Latin origin, as *to communicate, to conduce, to expreſs*. In ſignification they nearly bear to the participles preſent of ſuch infinitives the relation of habituality to actuality: habitually communicating, habitually conducing, habitually expreſſing. The Latin affix *ivus* is probably from *ire*, whoſe primitive meaning is *to flow*: *Euphrates ibat jam mollior*: motion in conſequence of inclination, *proneneſs* is therefore the radical idea aſſociated with the formative ſyllable *ive*. The moſt preciſe definition of *communicative*, &c. would conſequently be *prone to communicate*, &c.

To flux is a technical term of the metallurgiſts, and means, to melt by immingling a ſubſtance which increaſes fuſibility. Such ſubſtance is called a *flux*. *Fluxive* therefore is an epithet adapted for borax, which *fluxes* tin; or for lead, which *fluxes* glaſs; but not, as in Ben Jonſon, for arguments, or for liquor ſpilt on a table.

Sportive, talkative, and ſome other hybrid words formed by this affix, are ſtill freely uſed by writers; but they are not ſufficiently numerous to juſtify a wanton annexation of the ſyllable *ive* to verbs of Saxon deſcent.

Fly-flap.—This compound, although employed by Congreve, is anomalous. We ſay, *chuck farthing, fear-nought, get-penny, hold faſt, pick tooth, ſave-all, ſcare-crow, ſmel-feaſt, tel-tale, turn-coat, wag-tail*, &c. We are accuſtomed therefore to conſtrue the incipient word as a verb, and the concluding word as a ſubſtantive: ſo that *fly-flap* ſuggeſts the idea of one who avoids flaps, of a pick-pocket. We ought then to ſay, *flap-fly* or *fly flapper*.

Form.—Mr. Maſon juſtly obſerves, that this word is pronounced with the o long, when it means "the ſeat of a hare," or "a long bench." Why not in theſe caſes

caſes ſpell *forme? Former* again ſtands both for "he who forms," and for the comparative of *fore*. Why not in the laſt caſe employ *foremore*, which is the regular comparative? To uſe *formeſt* for *foremoſt* would not be more anomalous, than to uſe *former* for *foremore*: in the common antitheſis, "former and latter," both the adjectives are impurely inflected.

Freak.—It may be doubted, whether this word ought not to be ſpelled *freck*, as it ſeems to be the etymon of the frequentative verb *freckle*, and of the adjective *freckly*. The common ſubſtantive *freckle* is probably a corruption of the diminutive *frecklet*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE *of* ARTS, MANNERS, *&c. in* EDINBURGH *and* LEITH.

ALLOW me to add the capital of Scotland to thoſe towns and cities of which the preſent ſtate has been, with ſo much valuable information, illuſtrated in the Monthly Magazine.

The Anglo-Saxons of Northumberland, as early as the ſixth century, eſtabliſhed a permanent military ſtation on the rock on which the Caſtle of Edinburgh ſtill ſtands. For ſome centuries following, here was no town but what ſtood within the immediate precincts of the caſtle. It was not till long after the Scots and Picts from the north and north-weſt of the Forth had ſubdued the ſouthern country, nearly to the preſent border of England, that the Scottiſh Kings began to reſide, for a part of the year, at Edinburgh;—as well as at Dunfermline, Stirling, and Linlithgow. David the Firſt founded the monaſtery of the Holy-rood, at about a mile's diſtance ſouth-eaſt from the ſite of the caſtle; and, from that time, the vicinity of a religious community to a military ſtrong-hold began to give riſe to the exiſtence of a town between them, that was to become, at length, conſiderable. The firſt buildings of the town, which extended beyond the precincts of the caſtle, were framed chiefly of wood; were covered on the roof with turf, ſtraw, heath and ferns; and lay in an irregular line along the ridge which runs from the Caſtle-hill to that which is ſtill called the Abbey. As the inhabitants became more numerous, the ſtreets and lanes were extended on the ſouth, on the weſt, and on the ſouth-eaſt of the High-ſtreet; and the Graſſmarket, the Canongate, the Cowgate, were gradually filled with buildings. The acclivity which riſes ſouthward from the Cowgate, was more looſely occupied by religious houſes, and the reſidences of ſome of the nobility, and other attendants on the court. The walls comprehended the High-ſtreet, the Cowgate, and the ſouthern elevation to a ſmall diſtance beyond where the buildings of the college and the infirmary at preſent ſtand. From the æra of the inſtitution of the Court of Seſſion, and its permanent local eſtabliſhment in Edinburgh, this town may be conſidered as having properly become, and not before, the capital of the kingdom. It was greatly enlarged and improved during the reign of James the Sixth (the Firſt of England). The acceſſion of the line of the Scottiſh Kings to the Engliſh throne, inſtead of interrupting the proſperity of Edinburgh as a metropolis, ſeems rather to have advanced it. Edinburgh became, henceforth, the permanent ſeat of Government for Scotland, and the centre of correſpondence for all the reſt of the kingdom with the Court in England. Beſides, the inſtitution of the college by King James, and that of the High School, were ſuch events as could not but advantageouſly influence the growth of the city. Even during the civil wars and the uſurpation of Cromwell, Edinburgh, though, perhaps, not another town in Scotland, ſtill continued to thrive. After the Reſtoration, many new and lofty edifices were built in it; and it began to experience a liveline's of trade to which it had been hitherto a ſtranger. That trade was greatly enlivened in conſequence of the Revolution. From the æra of the Revolution to that of the Union, the buildings and the wealth of Edinburgh appear to have been very much enlarged. By the immediate conſequences of the Union, the proſperity of the Scottiſh capital was, for a while, interrupted. It was not effectually renewed till after the rebellion of 1745 was ſuppreſſed. From that period till the acceſſion of George the Third, many bold projects were conceived for the improvement and extenſion of this city, and ſome progreſs was even made in their execution. But, it was not till after the peace of 1763, that the old *edifices* began to be generally renovated, and the city to be extended to the north and the ſouth over more than twice that compaſs of ground which it had ſo long irregularly covered. Till the commencement of the American war, the ſpirit of building continued to prevail here. During the misfortunes of that war, it languiſhed. It was revived upon the return of peace.

From

From that æra till the renewal of war, the public and private buildings of Edinburgh, and the ſtreets, roads, and bridges belonging to it, were extended and improved ſtill more rapidly than at any former time. Even within theſe laſt ten years, the afflictions which the war has impoſed on the whole country, have not had power to interrupt the extenſion of this town, eſpecially towards the north. Now, ſince peace is once more reſtored, it may be expected, that no town in the empire will more ſignally benefit by the conſequences of ſo deſireable an event.

Edinburgh, of which I have thus briefly deduced the riſe and progreſs, is ſituate in 2° 55′ of long. W. from the meridian of Greenwich, and in 55° 52′ of N. lat. It may be about ſix miles in circumference, and ſpreads over three oblong hills or elevated ridges; covering, likewiſe, more or leſs cloſely, the intermediate declivities, and riſing irregularly up the ſides of two or three inſulated heights in which the lower elevations, more or leſs, abruptly terminate. Its proſpect toward the north-eaſt and the ſouth-eaſt, is into the Frith of Forth, and to the German Ocean. To the north and north-weſt, a wide view opens acroſs the Forth at its greateſt expanſion, and over the ſection of a vaſt amphitheatre to where the horizon is bounded by the Grampian Mountains. Immediately to the weſt and the ſouth-weſt, the adjacent country riſes into hills of conſiderable though not aſtoniſhing elevation, which confine the range of the eye within narrow bounds. Southward extends a beautiful territory, of an irregular but rich and cultivated ſurface, alternately riſing and ſubſiding towards the banks of the Eſk, the ruins of Roſlin, the town of Dalkeith, and the fine maritime village of Inverеſk. Arthur-Seat, Saliſbury-Craggs, and Caltonhill protect the town, to the eaſt, from thoſe chilling winds from the ſea, to which it is, by its ſituation, exceedingly expoſed; and preſent, in their columnar ſtratification, their volcanic aſpect, their inſulated height, and their air of deſolate barrenneſs, a ſtriking contraſt to the refinement, art, and cultivation which are eminently conſpicuous all around them. The Caſtle-hill and ſeveral other contiguous heights are of a ſimilar aſpect and ſtratification. The ſurface of the whole territory is varied and unequal to a degree ſuch as is rarely to be ſeen even in other parts of this iſle. The climate would be mild and genial in proportion to the latitude, were it not for the winds from the eaſt and north-eaſt which, in ſpring and ſummer, perpetually blaſt vegetation, and to an almoſt inconceivable degree afflict the human health. The ſame eaſtern expoſure renders Edinburgh and its neighbourhood alſo ſubject to ſudden and moſt ſevere ſtorms in winter. It is too much excluded by the interior hills, at all times of the year, from the ſoft and cheering breezes of the weſt. Its vicinity to the ſea, the ſhelving inequalities of the ſurface, the lightneſs of the ſoil on a bottom of limeſtone, granite, and trapp or baſalt, render the town and the ſurrounding territory ſubject, in ſummer, often to an intenſity of heat that is ſufficient to ripen, in the open air, the fruits of much more ſouthern latitudes; and that would be ſcarcely tolerable in the thin brick-buildings of London, or, indeed, in any others than the cool and ſomewhat gloomy ſtone-edifices which we here inhabit. It is confeſſed by all travellers who have ſkill in the beauty and grandeur of landſcapes, that ſcarce another ſpot in Europe affords within not more than an equal range of horizon ſo great a diverſity of views, and thoſe ſo admirable equally in the three different claſſes of the ſublime, the picturеſque, and the beautiful.

Conſidered in regard merely to its ſtreets and buildings, Edinburgh may vie with moſt great towns in Europe. It conſiſts of three parts;—the New Town, its moſt northern diviſion; the Old Town, comprehending the High-ſtreet, Canongate, Cowgate, and other parts within the circuit of the walls; and the Southern Suburbs, including George's-ſquare, Nicolſon's-park, &c. &c. The Caſtle at the one end and the palace of Holy-rood-houſe at the other, may be conſidered as belonging to the Old Town.

The New Town, for the uniform beauty of the buildings, the ſpaciouſneſs of the ſtreets and ſquares, the unity of its plan, its advantages of cleanlineſs, air, and water, and, above all, that charming *rus in urbe* which it enjoys in Queen's-ſtreet, York-place, St. Andrew's ſquare, and Charlotte's-ſquare, is certainly the fineſt aſſemblage of ſtreets and buildings in the world. James's-ſquare, however, protects it but partially from the eaſt-winds; and by its expoſure, and by the width, the ſtraightneſs, and the regularity of its ſtreets, it is ſubject to the violence of the winds blowing from the eaſt, the north-eaſt, and the north, even to ſuch a degree as to be, in all ſeaſons, an uncomfortable and even dangerous reſidence to the valetudinarian. The greater part of its

buildings, too, like the Inns of Court in London, contain a number of houſes or ſtories, one over another, and occupied by ſeparate families, under one roof; an arrangement much leſs convenient in ſeveral reſpects, and eſpecially leſs favourable to cleanlineſs, and to the eaſy ſupply of water, than where each building is, from top to bottom, deſtined to ſerve only as one houſe and for a ſingle family.

The High ſtreet, about a mile in length, from the Caſtle-hill to the Abbey, forms the principal part of the Old Town. Its width and the loftineſs of its edifices on both ſides, give it, to the mind eſpecially of an unprejudiced ſtranger from England, an aſpect of dignity and ancient grandeur ſcarce to be equalled by the effect of any other ſtreet in Great Britain. The houſes are built of ſtone, and covered on the roofs with ſlates. The walls are uncommonly ſtrong. Each houſe reſembles the keep of an ancient caſtle. In front, theſe dwellings riſe almoſt every where to the height of five or ſix ſtories. But, as the fore-ground is the ſummit of the ridge—the back-ground, but the ſteep deſcent of its ſides;—ſome of the ſame buildings which appear in front only five or ſix ſtories high, are, on the oppoſite ſide, not leſs in height, than nine, ten, or eleven ſtories. Lateral *wynds* or ſtreets, at right angles with the High-ſtreet, deſcend, on the north-ſide, to the brink of that which was, forty years ſince, the *North Loch*; on the ſouth-ſide, to the Cowgate. Theſe wynds are exceedingly narrow and inconvenient. Their houſes are lofty, in many inſtances ruinous, tenanted chiefly by the poor, and on the ground and in the upper-ſtories by the moſt wretched part of theſe. The *Croſs* in the midſt of the High-ſtreet, was once a curious Gothic monumental ſtructure, but exiſts now only in a coarſe Moſaic work in the pavement. Contiguous to it, on the north ſide, is the *Royal Exchange*, a ſmall ſquare of not inconvenient buildings, with a piazza, which was, about the middle of the laſt century, erected to favour the buſineſs-meetings of the merchants. The buildings of the *Parliament-ſquare*, almoſt a century and a half older than thoſe of the Royal Exchange, ſtand nearly oppoſite, on the ſouth-ſide of the Croſs. They conſiſt of the *Parliament houſe*, a ſpacious edifice, in the different apartments of which, the Courts of Juſtice have their ſeats—of ſeveral churches—of a banking-houſe, belonging to Forbes, Hunter and Co.—and of ſhops with chambers above, occupied by goldſmiths, bookſellers, lawyers, &c. The Canongate, properly a ſuburb, and in old times the court-end of the town, contains a number of good old houſes and gardens which were once occupied by the chief nobility and gentry of the kingdom. The Palace of Holyrood-houſe is a venerable and ſpacious quadrangular edifice, not unworthy of the Kings for whoſe reſidence it was deſtined. James the Seventh, when Duke of York, was the laſt ſovereign of theſe kingdoms who reſided in this palace. His grandſon, the Pretender Charles, held here, for a few days, his mimic-court, in the year 1745. It was lately, for ſome time, the aſylum of the head of the exiled Royal Family of France. Several of the Scottiſh nobility have, by the King's favour, apartments in Holyrood-houſe. The Caſtle is ſtrong by its natural ſituation, and by the fortifications which it comprehends. Conſiderable quantities of military ſtores of all ſorts are depoſited in it. Even in time of peace, a battalion or two of troops uſually lie in its garriſon; and the Lieutenant-governor is almoſt conſtantly reſident. The declivity between the ſtreet named the Cowgate, and the ancient ſouthern limits of the town, is occupied by lateral ſtreets, by ſome new ſquares, by one or two inſulated manſions, by the High School, the Infirmary, the College, and one or two other public buildings. Weſtward is the Graſs-market, in which hay, ſtraw, grain, ſheep, horſes, cows, and oxen have long been expoſed to public ſale;—Heriot's Hoſpital, a noble charitable foundation, of which the revenues have not been perverted from the juſt, original purpoſes;—and, in the midſt of an extenſive burying-ground, that venerable religious ſtructure, the Grey Friar's-church. Many of the old buildings in this part of Edinburgh are continually in a ſtate of dilapidation and renewal. The old caſtellated ſtructure gives place ſtill more and more to a lighter, cleanlier, and more commodious plan of building.—But, perhaps another century may elapſe ere the Old Town of Edinburgh ſhall be, in all its parts, completely accommodated to the modern methods of living and of trading induſtry. It was when every town was, as it were, but the enlarged *bas-cour* of a caſtle, when people crowded within the walls for protection againſt hoſtility, that, in order to afford dwellings to as numerous a population as might be, the faſhion of raiſing houſes like thoſe at Edinburgh began. It was continued here, from uſe, and on account of the advantage which was found in ſharing the privileges of burgeſſes.

The

The Southern Suburbs are much less regular in arrangement, than the opposite New Town. The access to them is principally by Bridge-street, composed of the North Bridge that passes across the evacuated bason of the North Loch, and the South Bridge which, in the same line of direction, covers the Cowgate. At its northern extremity, this street has directly in front the Register-office, one of the most beautiful and useful edifices in Scotland. On the sides of the South Bridge, and at one end of the North Bridge, are a number of very rich and elegant shops. The College and the Infirmary stand opposite to one-another, at the southern end of Bridge-street. The street terminates, at this end, in that which is named Nicolson's-street; and the two together, viewed in their common line of direction, have an admirably fine effect to the eye. Westward, by the Parliament-square and the Lawn-market, a similar line of communication by bridges begins to be opened. There has been, for many years, a rude communication between the New and the Old Town, by an *earthen mound*.—To perfect this branch of the improvements of Edinburgh, the cross-streets should, in general, be made twice or thrice as spacious, and not above one third as numerous as they are at present; and all the lower parts of the declivities should be abandoned to the use of gardens, warehouses and manufactories. It would be a pleasant and salutary thing, if a living stream *of fresh* water might be conducted, in a clear channel, along that which is now the middle of the street of the Cowgate.

The Southern Suburbs, thus communicating with the Old and New Town, consist of Lauriston, Watson's Hospital, George's-square, Park-place, Buccleugh-place, Bristol-street, Potter-row, Nicholson's-street, Richmond, Pleasance, and Cross-causeway, &c. &c. George's-square is one of the most elegant and agreeable places of residence in either this or any other town or city I have seen. Park-place is likewise occupied, as is also a part of Nicholson's-street, by genteel families. The rest of these suburbs are, in great part, inhabited by labourers, inferior tradesmen and students. The houses of the poorer people in general, even in the modern-built parts of Edinburgh, have not at all the lightness and chearful cleanliness of the snug brick-houses which are reared for dwellings to persons of the same class in London and its vicinity.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks, the result of practical knowledge and accurate observation, may demonstrate the cause of the late scarcity, and of the absurdity of supposing that the price of corn has been kept up by farmers, millers, mealmen, &c.

1st. The unfavourableness of the seasons for several years past has doubtlessly contributed to the scarcity; for in the last *nine* years, the produce of the land has not exceeded that of *seven* in the nine preceding years. This may more fully appear, by the following observations on the state of the seasons and crops, from the year 1792 to the present time.

1792 was exceedingly rainy from the beginning, continuing through the harvest until April 1793. The land, in many places, did not produce half a crop, and much of that was damaged. A great quantity of land could not be sown to wheat in the autumn.

1793. January, February and March wet; nearly one-third of the land, in many places, could not be sown to Lent grain, and much of that sown produced but little, through the unfavourable seed-time and the drought in the summer; but a great quantity of land was sown to wheat in the autumn.

1794. March was again exceedingly wet, so that a considerable quantity of the land intended for Lent corn could not be sown, and a great deal of that which was sown produced but little. The peas and vetches were almost totally destroyed by the blight or blast, in the latter end of May. Part of the summer was dry, and the wheat looked well until near the harvest, but yielded little more than one-third of the quantity expected.

1795. A severe winter and great floods; very rainy in March and during the hay-harvest; some frosts in June did considerable damage. Wheat was at a very high price, the old stock being nearly exhausted by the time of harvest. The crops of corn were pretty good and harvested well, but the autumn being very dry, the quantity of wheat sown was considerably less than usual.

1796. A cold and dry spring; the crops of corn were in most places good and harvested well, and the autumn was a good seed-time for wheat.

1797. The winter was mild and wet; a great quantity of wheat was destroyed by the wire-worm, &c. Rainy in the spring and in the latter part of the sum-

mer, whereby the grain was damaged, and it was alſo very light.

1798. A cold and backward ſpring, but a favourable ſeed-time. Of wheat, beans, peas, barley and oats, there was a tolerable crop, which was harveſted well, except the late crops, which were much damaged by the rainy weather. A great quantity of land could not be ſown to wheat, through the abundance of rain, which continued the whole of the autumn, and much of the wheat ſown in wet land rotted.

1799. A very wet winter, ſpring, ſummer and autumn, ſo that full one-third of the land could not be ſown to grain at all; a good deal of that which was ſown produced but little, and much was damaged by the wetneſs of the harveſt, as alſo was moſt of the hay. A vaſt deal of land could not be ſown to wheat in the autumn, and of that ſown much periſhed, through the wetneſs of the ſeaſon and badneſs of the ſeed. Severe froſts ſet in early, by which the wheat in the ground was injured.

1800. A wet winter and ſpring until the middle of May, ſo that in ſome diſtricts half the land intended for Lent corn could not be ſown in ſeaſon, and that which was ſown late, came to little. The latter end of May and beginning of June was a fine growing ſeaſon, but the ſummer afterwards was very hot and dry. The crops of corn were very light, except peas, but of thoſe the quantity ſown was very ſmall, owing to the wet winter and ſpring. A very great ſcarcity in autumn; but an unuſual quantity of land ſown to wheat, the ſeaſon being very favourable until the end of the year.

An old adage ſays, "that a buſhel of March duſt is worth a king's ranſom;" and every one experienced in agriculture knows that rainy weather at ſeed-time as well as at harveſt is very prejudicial to the produce of grain in this kingdom. In ſuch ſeaſons, the greateſt part of the arable-land cannot be ploughed to any advantage, and if grain is ſown where the land is very wet, it ſeldom produces more than half a crop; but in many diſtricts a fourth part of the land cannot be ſown at all in rainy ſeaſons. The vale-lands, which in fruitful years are the moſt productive, are moſt affected by unfavourable ſeaſons.

2dly. The many falſe paragraphs publiſhed in the newſpapers reſpecting the crops of grain in this kingdom, have contributed not a little to the high price; and the conſequences of them have been ſeverely felt, not only in the diſcontent and inclination to rioting that appeared amongſt the people, and which, in ſome meaſure, may be attributed to thoſe paragraphs; but we are informed by the Americans, that, had it not been for ſuch miſtatements as appeared in moſt of the papers announcing the very great abundance of the crops in the kingdom, the exportation of corn and flour from their country to ours would have been very great, four months ſooner than it was, whereby wheat would have been prevented from riſing to the enormous price which it did. The printers of newſpapers ſhould, therefore, be eſpecially careful to have their information from experienced men, and not from thoſe who, travelling, perhaps, through a great part of the kingdom, form a judgment by looking at the corn as they ride along; for it is impoſſible to aſcertain the ſtate of the crops, by viewing the fields in riding from place to place. The farmers themſelves are frequently deceived for want of more narrowly inſpecting their corn, and often much diſappointed in the caſt or yield when it comes to be threſhed.

3dly. The war was, in ſome meaſure, a cauſe of the ſcarcity; for, in a general peace, corn might be imported from any part of Europe or America, at a much leſs expence, and therefore rendered cheaper. The demand for foreign ſervice, expeditions, ſea-ſtores, &c. would alſo be leſſened. Beef, pork, cheeſe, butter, &c. are dearer, in time of war, from the ſame cauſes. With reſpect to the great fluctuations in the markets, they are not at all to be wondered at, if we reflect, that when corn is at a very high price, very few who are concerned therein keep much ſtock by them; and if the market happens to fall, they will not buy, until that which they have is nearly exhauſted; but being at length forced to purchaſe, the market takes a turn, upon which they all eagerly purchaſe, and the commodity, of courſe, is advanced in price.

The importation of corn and flour has certainly been very great; but when it is conſidered, that the conſumption of corn in this kingdom amounts to, at leaſt, 150,000 quarters per week; the quantity imported will appear comparatively trifling.

As to the opinion, that farmers, &c. keep up the price of corn by unfair means, it is contrary to common ſenſe; for is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that many hundred thouſand men, diſperſed all over the kingdom, can combine together ſo as to keep up the price of a commodity; if ſo, why

do

do they not the same at all times. Besides, the farmer knows it is contrary to his interest to have corn dear, which will occasion an advance in his rent, a certain and constant disadvantage, whilst a high price for corn is only a contingent advantage. Neither can millers, mealmen, &c. enhance the price by monopoly, for corn and flour are articles which will soon damage, and sometimes will be almost spoiled by keeping them a few weeks. J. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* CALMUCS, *their* MANNERS, *and* CUSTOMS*.

Sarepta, July, 1793.

I Had lately the pleasure to attend the Russian counsellor of state, M. Pallas, and his family, on a visit to a Calmuc Prince; and I flatter myself that a description of the horde, and of the manner in which we were entertained by the Prince's family, will prove acceptable to you.

The Calmucs belong to those nomadical peoples who in the plains and deserts on the Volga and the Ural (Yaik) live a truly patriarchal life, in separate hordes, under the government of their chiefs; drawing their subsistence entirely from their herds and flocks, and remaining only so long in one place as they can find pasture for them. The horde of the above-mentioned Prince was now encamped near the German colony Sarepta, our present place of residence.

The choice of the day on which, in consequence of an invitation from the Prince, we were to visit the Calmuc camp was left to M. Pallas; and he appointed Friday, being their day of rest, like our Sunday, so that we might have an opportunity of assisting at the public worship of their gods. We were unacquainted with the Calmuc language; but M. Hammell, master of-police at Sarepta, who had lived several years among the Calmucs, was so obliging as to accompany us, and undertake the office of interpreter.

It was in the middle of June, in the most delightful season of the year, that we made this excursion. The weather was very favourable, the air pure and serene, and the sun arose in full splendour, announcing a fine summers-day.

Our road led through the German village *Schönbrunn*, which is distant two versts from Sarepta, and derives its name from a spring, the water of which is conducted in pipes to the latter place. Having passed the agreeable wood *Tschapurnick*, which lies near Schönbrunn, and belongs to the colonists, we found ourselves in an extensive barren desert, and, after travelling eight versts more, arrived at the tract of country where we were to meet with the horde. We soon reached an eminence, commanding a full view of a broad valley, in which stood their camp, in scattered clusters of tents, and which was hitherto hidden from us by the hills over which we had passed. The rays of the sun had added fresh lustre to the soft verdure of the fruitful plain, through which a small rivulet glided with gentle meanders. Innumerable herds of camels, horses, sheep, and horned cattle, were feeding on the downs, the limits of which our eye could not reach; and various groups of men were busily employed in their various occupations. The newness and uncommonness of the scene before us made an impression which it is impossible to describe. We stood a considerable time on the eminence, absorbed in the contemplation of the fine prospect before us, and gave ourselves up to our feelings, while our eager eyes wandered over the various objects that presented themselves to our view.

As soon as we were observed by the Calmucs, the Prince, a young man about sixteen or seventeen years of age, and of rather a rude appearance, came on horseback to meet us, accompanied by several of his court-retinue. His dress consisted of a coat of light-blue cloth, ornamented with gold tassels, and reaching down as low as the knee; the sleeves were slit up; and his under garment was of the same length. He wore yellow boots, and a sabre at his side, and on his head a little flat yellow cap, with a black border. His hair plaited into a cue on the crown of the head. His attendants had very little in their dress to distinguish it from that of the common Calmucs. When they had approached near enough, the Prince dismounted to bid us welcome; and, having informed us of the indisposition of his mother, accompanied us down into the valley, to the encampment of the horde.

A little before we reached it, a wooden cross, which was stuck in the ground, attracted my attention. It was about two feet high; and red, white, and blue twisted yarn was drawn from the upper point to the two sides of the cross-beams, and thence again down towards the upright one, so as to form an oblique-standing quadrangle.

* From the Letter of a gentleman residing at Sarepta, to his friend in Germany.

quadrangle. At the ends of the croſs-beam hung taſſels of the ſame three-coloured yarn. Having inquired the uſe of this croſs, I was told, that it had been placed there by the prieſts on account of the ſickneſs of the Prince's mother, and as a means towards effecting her ſpeedy recovery. It ſeemed ſtrange to me, that theſe Heathen prieſts ſhould have choſen for this purpoſe a croſs, the ſymbol of Chriſtianity.

Our arrival, which was a before-unſeen phenomenon to the horde, attracted the attention of all: Men and youths left their herds, and the women, who were engaged in making butter, in weaving felt, ſewing, and other domeſtic employments, came running out of their tents, with their children, to view the ſtrangers.

The whole behaviour and appearance of theſe people evinced a great rudeneſs and want of civilization. Many of the men were half naked, and even boys of ten years of age flocked around us in the ſame ſtate as they had come out of the hands of Nature. The women and girls muſt, however, be excepted from this general charge of unbecoming nudity, though it muſt be owned, that their cloaths were not remarkably clean or neat.

The boys who had from their infancy been deſtined for the prieſthood, had their heads cloſe-ſhaven: but the others, for the moſt part, wore in the plaits of their hair ſmall bells, which jingled at every motion of the body. Almoſt every one, men, boys, women, and young girls, even children from three to four years of age, had tobacco-pipes in their mouths; which, joined to the nakedneſs, brown mulatto-colour, and characteriſtic broad Calmuc faces, gave the children a truly ridiculous, and even ape-like, appearance. The ſtrange ſight of theſe naked boys and half-naked men was quite new and unexpected to us, eſpecially to the ladies of our party, who, bluſhing with ſhame and confuſion, knew not whither to turn, that leſs offenſive objects might meet their eyes.

At laſt, accompanied by a great crowd, we arrived at the huts, or *kibitks* (as they are called), of the horde. They were all made of brown felt, had a very dirty and ſmoaky appearance; and the fleſh and hides, which were hung on them to dry, rendered them ſtill more diſguſting. Two only, which ſtood conſpicuous in the middle of the others, were diſtinguiſhed by their ſuperior ſize, and by their colour, being of white felt; and we learned that one of them was the habitation of the prince, and the other the temple of their gods.—Having obſerved ſmall wooden windmill-wings fixed at the entrance of the brown felt huts, I inquired for what purpoſe they were put there, and was told, that they were *praying-machines*, on which the owner of the hut cauſes certain prayers to be written by the prieſts, that they may be turned round by the wind, and he thereby be freed from the trouble of repeating them himſelf. The prieſts have likewiſe a very commodious method of expediting their prayers: when they have a number of petitions to offer up for the people, they for this purpoſe make uſe of a cylindrical wooden-box, into which they throw the written prayers; and having placed it perpendicularly on a ſtick, they ſit down beſide it, pull it backwards and forwards with a ſtring, gravely ſmoaking their pipes while performing the ceremony; for, according to their doctrine, in order to render prayer efficacious, it is only neceſſary that it be put in motion; and it is a matter of indifference, whether this be done by means of the lips, of a windmill, or of a cylindrical box.

Adjoining to the Prince's kibitk ſtood another, likewiſe ſomewhat larger than the others, which ſerved for a kitchen. Although the Prince's kibitk was diſtinguiſhed from the other felt-huts by its external appearance, and by its much larger ſize, yet the entrance to it was ſo low, that we could not go in without ſtooping: but we found the interior of it very roomy, and ornamented in a ſingular manner.

The middle of the ground was covered with a variegated carpet, and the other parts with freſh-mown graſs. Round about the ſides ſtood or hung a number of cheſts with iron-cramps, leather-bottles, ſaddles, guns, bows, arrows, and other warlike inſtruments. Oppoſite to the entrance of the kibitk lay the princeſs on a low ſopha, over which hung feſtoons of yellow ſilk. She appeared to be about fifty years of age, had an orange-coloured ſilk dreſs, and on her head a Calmuc cap, likewiſe of a yellow colour (which is held ſacred among the Calmucs) with a black border and her hair hung down over her ſhoulders in two long plaits.

The ſiſter of the young prince, a girl of about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, of a pleaſing phyſiognomy, and who, for a Calmuckels, might be deemed a beauty, met us at the entrance of the tent, and welcomed the ladies of our party. She wore a wide dreſs of green ſilk, and had a red

a red tuft on the crown of her yellow cap. Her hair was formed into many small plaits.

As we approached the mother of the Prince, she raised herself up a little from her sopha, bid us welcome by a nod of her head, and made us take our places near her; some of the chests being pushed forward to the right of the Princess, to serve as seats for the ladies.

The crowd of people, who had followed us, remained on the outside of the kibitk. Besides the Prince and his family, several other persons of both sexes, belonging to the court-retinue, were with us in the tent. The Princess opened the conversation by inquiring our names, age, condition, and the like.

In the mean time, a leather flask, full of spirits, and a small set of China cups and saucers, in a small wooden chest, probably the most precious furniture the Princess was possessed of, was brought out. Some of the spirituous liquor, which the Calmucs distill from sour mare's milk, was poured into one of the saucers, and handed to the company. Most of our party refused this singular liquor. I endeavoured, from curiosity, to drink a little of it, but could not reconcile myself to the taste of it; I could, however, perceive that, if, drunken in large quantities, it must be very intoxicating. M. Police-master Hammel, however, who by a long residence among these people had become accustomed to their manner of life, took a hearty draught of this welcoming potation.

M. Pallas then, in order to treat the company with something more palatable, had some of the wheaten bread and wine, which we had brought with us for breakfast, fetched from the carriage, and presented to the Princess, to the Prince, and to his sister. As the Calmucs cultivate no corn, the bread was a great rarity to them, and they devoured it with much appetite. The Prince and young Princess gave a part of what they had received from M. Pallas to those standing nearest them, and these again divided it with their neighbours, so that each received only a small morsel. In the same manner they proceeded with the wine, which the priests especially seemed very much to relish; the Prince being the only one of the company who refused it. But his mother, who, in handing about the wine, had been forgotten, requested us herself to give her some. All the Calmucs present then received from the priests out of round brass bottles, which they constantly carry about with them hanging on the left side of their girdles, a few drops of holy water, with which they purified their mouths, and then spit it out again.

We could not help remarking the unmannerly behaviour of the priests and the attendants of the court, who, even in the presence of the Prince and his family, were not ashamed to commit indecencies which, in countries only a little civilized, we should hardly pardon in the lowest vulgar; for some of those standing behind us shocked our ears with the pretty loud explosions of their overcharged stomachs.

About nine o'clock, we went with the Prince, and the crowd of people who had remained on the outside of his tent, to the *kibitk* which was fitted up to serve for a temple. Like that of the Prince, it was made of white felt, and perfectly resembled it in size and shape. Opposite to the entrance, there stood, in the back-ground, on an altar about three feet high, seven cups full of water, and above them the principal divinities were hung up, being painted in a variety of ridiculous forms, with divers glaring colours, on parchment. Round the sides of the tent hung the other pretty numerous pictures of their gods, consisting only of black outlines drawn on parchment. The ground was covered with carpets. Eight priests performed the service. Their long wide garments were made of orange-coloured nankin; from their right shoulders to the left thigh they wore red belts, fastened to a girdle of the same colour, whence depended the little brass bottle for holding holy water. Their close-shaven heads were covered with yellow, flat, round hats; and their boots were of yellow Morocco leather.

The laics, who take no part in the divine service, but leave the whole to be performed by the priests, who compose almost a fourth part of the nation, remained on the outside of the kibitk, and lifted up the felt, that they might have a view of the whole. The eight priests having seated themselves, with their legs crossed, in two rows from the altar towards the door, two of them began the service with wooden pipes, on which they for some time preluded in horrid dissonance: the whole then joined in a chant, which perfectly corresponded with the preceding music. The chorus being finished, the two priests again began their cat's music, and two others joined in the concert on two horns, with wide mouths, and four yards long; and two others had small

drums, fastened to a stick, which they beat with an instrument made of iron-wire, having a wooden handle at the lower end, and at the upper a leather knob. The remaining two of the officiating priests, at the same time, with various ridiculous grimaces, clapped their hands, and, in conjunction with the two kettle-drummers, chaunted with great vociferation. The penetrating squeaking noise of the two small pipes, the loud droning of the horns, the incessant drumming and clapping of hands, and the harsh voices of the priests, formed a most abominable concert, such as might be expected from a band of Furies; and we were heartily glad when it was finished. They then murmured forth a few prayers in unison, with which the service concluded; when we again returned to the tent of the Prince. Here a large, not very clean, vessel full of Calmuc tea awaited us. They prepare their tea with milk, butter, and salt, and it looked like milk-coffee. Some of this liquor was offered to us in a large wooden-bowl; but we declined partaking of it, alleging as an excuse, that we were not accustomed to drink hot liquors at that time of the day.

The priests then mixed in the conversation, representing to us the state of the horde, and complaining of the encroachments of the new Russian colonies, which were so numerous, that the neighbouring Calmucs began to be in want of pasture for their flocks and herds.

It being now time for us to return home, we took leave of the Prince's family. His mother recommended her children to M. Pallas, adding, that she herself was too far advanced in years to be able to enjoy the benefit of his protection. The Prince and his suite accompanied us a part of the way, and we arrived in safety at Sarepta, without repenting that we had made this excursion to visit the chief of a nomadical horde of Calmucs.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF GALIANI.

FERDINAND GALIANI was born in Naples about the year 1720. He was descended of a noble family, his father being a Marquis, and his uncle a benedictine monk, and afterwards promoted to the dignities of Archbishop and Great Almoner to the King. The Archbishop was a man of superior talents, celebrated for his prudent conduct (being that of a nice neutrality) during the memorable struggles between *Sacerdotium* and *Imperium*, and entitled to unfading honours in the History of the two Sicilies, for having been the chief author and promoter of the famous concordate of 1741, which happily terminated the jurisdictional disputes between the court of Naples and the Holy See.

To the high preferments and care of this uncle Galiani was indebted for a liberal education, and for the high character he afterwards attained in Italian literature. By an ancient law of the kingdom of Naples, the Great Almoner of the King, is *ipso facto* constituted superintendant of the university, and exercises a considerable share of authority and some jurisdiction over its professors and students. It was therefore no wonder that a person in such a situation should be courted by the first literary men; and still less so, that the education of the nephews of *Monsignor Galiani* should be assigned to tutors of eminent abilities.

If the testimonies of the instructors of young Galiani may be implicitly credited, he displayed very early an extraordinary genius in every line of study. According to their reports, at the age of sixteen, he had mastered the Latin and Greek languages, and was equally acquainted with classical literature, the mathematics, philosophy, and with the civil and canon law.

At the age of twenty, about the year 1740, he made his entrance on the stage of literature, by publishing a ludicrous work, which evinced the turn of his genius for wit and humour. It was a prevailing custom at that time in Naples (as well as in other cities of Italy), on the decease of any great or eminent person, to make a large collection of songs, sonnets, epigrams, elegies, and inscriptions, in praise of the real or reputed talents and virtues of the deceased. This nonsense had grown so much into fashion, that Counsellor *di Cennaro*, and Canon Mazzochi, the former one of the most illustrious civilians, the latter deemed the greatest antiquarian of the age, both allowed to be men of polite and elegant taste as Latin writers, and perhaps

perhaps inferior to none since the revival of ancient literature, were the most active in employing their pens on similar subjects, prostituting their valuable talents in these whimsical exertions. The abuse called loudly for reformation, and nothing could have better answered the purpose than a *jeu d'esprit* calculated to cover it with ridicule. Galiani, catching the opportunity of the death of a famous public executioner, named *Jannaccone*, sported a droll funereal collection of prose and verse in his praise, in which the manner and style of the respective authors, accustomed to that sort of compositions, were ingeniously personated and burlesqued. Moliere, by his happy comedy, *Les Femmes Savantes*, cured the mania of his countrywomen for the study of classical literature, and the Mesdames Daciers, after its appearance, were no more to be found in France. Galiani, however, was not so fortunate in curing the folly of his countrymen for funeral collections. To the disgrace of the Italian nation, this absurd custom continued to prevail many years afterwards; and so late as the year 1783, on the death of the Princess of Roccella, an insignificant woman, in every sense of the word excepting one, we witnessed a profusion of compositions in the same strain, by the best Italian poets, including the respectable Bettinelli, in a volume too, printed on large superfine paper; and, to complete the farce, with the inimitable types of Bodoni!

Much about the same time, Galiani had an opportunity, in another work, of producing another specimen of his humour. Pope Benedict XIV. had applied to his uncle, the Great Almoner, to procure him a complete collection of the various materials which compose Mount Vesuvius. This Prelate intrusted the commission to his nephew, who actually undertook to make the collection, accompanying each article with a short philosophical comment. Soon after, he addressed them in a box to the Pontiff, with an humorous inscription to the whole—*Si filius Dei es, fac ut* LAPIDES *isti* PANES *fiant*.—The turn of this motto was easily apprehended by the Pope, who was himself one of the wittiest men of his age, and it could not fail to procure Galiani what he hinted at. He accordingly received soon afterwards a rich abbey, worth four thousand ducats (nearly seven hundred pounds) per annum. It is a desirable condition for men of letters when they have to deal with sovereigns like Benedict XIV.! But how seldom do we find, in the chronological tables of princes, men like him, whose virtues reflected honour on the diadem, and would have been an ornament to any church!

These exertions, however, were of inferior moment, compared with the history of the human mind. Galiani soon afterwards displayed his abilities in a philosophical line: and we find him, about the year 1745, publishing his well-known political tract, *Trattato della Moneta* (a Treatise on Money). This was unanimously pronounced in Italy an original and capital publication. The important science of political-economy was then, as it were, in its infancy; in England, indeed, a few hints had been suggested on the subject by Mr. Locke, and other writers; and some fewer in France, by Melon and Tutot; no one consequently will dispute the palm of originality with M. Galiani.

It was this work which firmly established his reputation in the world. He was now appointed secretary to the Neapolitan ambassador in Paris, where he soon exhibited other specimens of his philosophical abilities, by publishing an *Essay on the Commerce of Corn*. This new work was very favourably received in France, where some of their philosophers were candidly wont to say: *Le petit Italien est en cela plus instruit que nous*.—By the word *petit*, they alluded to the diminutive stature of the author.

It was not long before he was recalled to Naples, where he was appointed a counsellor in the tribunal of commerce, an office of magistracy not incompatible with the order of a clergyman. He retained this place during the remainder of his life; and as it required much time and application to perform its duties, M. Galiani after this was not so active in literary exertions as he had been heretofore. In 1779, he published a work *on the Origin of the Neapolitan Dialect*. This performance was thought not to bear an accurate correspondence to the title. Galiani might have thrown much light upon this branch of Italian philology, as well as on the civil vicissitudes of a nation whose misfortune it has been to be so frequently conquered or governed by foreign powers. His work was judged superficial and unsatisfactory by those who wished that the interesting questions involved in the subject should have been profoundly and freely canvassed. In the year 1780, he published a treatise on the *Armed Neutrality*, which he dedicated to the late Empress Catherine of Russia. This work, on a question entirely new and complicated in the system of public law of Europe, fell likewise considerably

conſiderably ſhort of the expectation of thoſe who had been before highly prepoſſeſſed in favour of the author.

M. Galiani died in 1789, having nearly attained the 70th year of his age. He was very ſhort in ſtature, extremely vivacious, remarkable for an uncommon ſhare of wit and humour, which frequently became ſatirical, and for ſeaſonable *bonsmots*, and ſmart repartees, in familiar converſation. He was highly admired by their Sicilian Majeſties, and kept a conſtant correſpondence with many European princes, and eſpecially with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. The late Empreſs of Ruſſia did him the honour to place his portrait in the Imperial Gallery at Peterſburg, by the ſide of Voltaire's. On account of his well known wit and vivacity, the late Mr. Gibbon uſed to call him—*That Laughing Philoſopher, the Abbé Galiani.*

Truth and impartiality oblige us, however, to remark here, that the literary fame of M. Galiani has been very much conteſted ſince his death. If ſome latent anecdotes recently brought to light are to be credited, by the influence of his birth, dignity, and power, he borrowed his beſt works from other perſons. It is believed by very great numbers of the Italians, that his witty collection of ſongs in honour of the deceaſed executioner Jannaccone, was really the production of M. Carcani, an eminent literary character of that time; that his *Treatiſe on Money* ſhould be aſcribed to M. Intieri, a Florentine economiſt; his Eſſay on the Commerce of Corn, to the illuſtrious Diderot; and, laſtly, his Hiſtory of the Italian Dialect, to M. Meola, a learned man in Naples, who lived in great poverty and diſtreſs. It may be further obſerved, that ſuch as have intimately converſed with M. Galiani ſhrewdly ſuſpected ſome artifices of this kind, even during his life-time. For, ſetting apart his witty and humorous ſallies, and reducing his method of diſcourſing and arguing to the ſcale of ſenſible and rational ideas, he frequently betrayed deficiency which indicated a narrow mind and ſuperficial information. When, moreover, we call to mind the high encomiums beſtowed on his genius yet adoleſcent, by the Profeſſors of the univerſity, and other eminent literary characters, who may well be thought caterers for the patronage of the Great Almoner, his uncle; we cannot help recollecting, at the ſame time, the brilliant pleaſantry of Voltaire on the celebrated Paſchal—*At twelve, he was an inventor of new theorems; at thirty, he was a mediocre geometer.*

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of the late* MAJOR-GENERAL GREENE, *of the* AMERICAN ARMY.

NATHANIEL GREENE, was born in the town of Warwick, and county of Kent, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, in or about the year 1741; and was the ſecond ſon of a reſpectable perſon of the ſame name, who was deſcended from ſome of the firſt ſettlers of that fertile country. His father was extenſively concerned in very lucrative iron-works, which he left to his children at his death, prior to the American war.

Nathaniel was endowed with an uncommon degree of penetration and judgment, which, with a benevolent mind and affable deportment, acquired him numerous and reſpectable friends; in conſequence of which, he was, at a very early period of life, choſen a Member of the Legiſlature of the (*then*) Colony of Rhode Iſland. The manner in which he acquitted this truſt, which was to the entire ſatisfaction of his conſtituents, procured him a permanent intereſt, and enſured him a ſeat in the Legiſlature, till, and at, the period of oppoſition to Great Britain.

After the commencement of hoſtilities at Lexington and Concord, the ſpirit of reſiſtance became general throughout the colonies; and Rhode Iſland was not deficient in her contributions. She raiſed three regiments of militia, the command of which was conferred on Mr. Greene, who was nominated Brigadier-general; and he reſigned the pacific principles of Quakeriſm, in which he had been bred, to take upon him a military command.

He led theſe troops to Cambridge, and there beheld three times as many troops as the Engliſh had ſuppoſed equal to a total conqueſt of the whole country, under the neceſſity of evacuating the city of Boſton, where they had firſt landed!

The General's merit and abilities were ſoon noticed by the diſcriminating eye of General Waſhington; who repoſed in him the utmoſt confidence, and paid a particular deference to his advice and opinion, on all occaſions of doubt and difficulty. This circumſtance had its accuſtomed tendency to excite jealouſy in the breaſts of officers of older ſtanding and higher rank, who uſed ſome degree of induſtry to ſupplant him with the Commander in Chief. His worth was, however, too well known, and he himſelf too much eſteemed by General Waſhington, to be eaſily ſupplanted by his adverſaries. In a

ſhort

ſhort time after this, he was appointed Major-general by the Congreſs*.

Towards the cloſe of 1776 he was preſent at the ſurpriſe of the Heſſian troops at Trenton, in New Jerſey; and, at the beginning of the next year, he ſerved at the battle of Prince Town. In both of theſe actions he highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and gave great ſatisfaction to General Waſhington and his country. At the battle of German Town, he commanded the left wing of the army, and his utmoſt endeavours were exerted to retrieve the misfortunes of that day; on that occaſion, he received the applauſe of the officers and troops, as well as the approbation of the Commander in Chief.

In March 1778 he was appointed Quartermaſter-general, which office he accepted under a ſtipulation that his rank in the army ſhould not be affected by it, and that he ſhould retain his right to command in time of action according to his ſtation and ſeniority. This privilege was accordingly exerciſed by him, for he commanded the right wing of the army at the battle of Monmouth.

About the middle of the ſame year an attack was concerted, in conjunction with the French fleet, on the Britiſh garriſon at Newport, Rhode Iſland. General Sullivan was appointed to lead the troops, and General Greene ſerved under him. This affair proved unſucceſsful; for the French Admiral having ſailed out of the harbour to engage Lord Howe's fleet, his ſquadron was diſperſed by a ſtorm, and the Americans were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. General Greene on this occaſion, alſo, acquired much credit, by the ſkill diſplayed by him in drawing off the army in ſafety.

The ſchemes of the Britiſh Commanders to effect ſomething deciſive in the New England States being now rendered abortive, and there being little hopes of better ſucceſs in that quarter, they determined to make the ſouthern colonies the ſcene of action, as they appeared to be not only leſs capable of defence, but promiſed more advantage to the invaders. An armament was accordingly equipped at New York; the army embarked there, on the 26th of December, 1779, and landed on the 11th of February, 1780, about thirty miles from *Charleſtown*, in South Carolina; which, after a brave defence, was ſurrendered to Sir Henry Clinton, on the 12th of May.

A ſeries of ill-ſucceſſes followed this event, and the American arms in South Carolina, were, in general, unſucceſsful. Such was the ſituation of affairs when General Waſhington appointed General Greene to command the Southern army, which Lord Cornwallis had nearly *annihilated*. He arrived at Charlotte, in Mecklenburgh county, in North Carolina, accompanied by General Morgan, who had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Southern States, and alſo acquired great reputation during the expedition againſt General Burgoyne. He found the forces which he was to command reduced to a ſmall number, both by defeats and by deſertion. The total returns were but nine hundred and ſeventy continentals, and thirteen hundred militia. Their proviſions, forage, and military ſtores, were in a ſtill worſe ſtate than even the troops themſelves. The men were without pay and almoſt naked; nor were ſupplies of cloathing to be procured nearer than two hundred miles. He had, in the midſt of all theſe inconveniences, to oppoſe a reſpectable and victorious body of veteran troops; but he, at the ſame time, enjoyed the good fortune to behold numerous bodies of men, who had hitherto remained neutral, driven to his aſſiſtance by the miſtaken zeal of the royaliſts, which compelled large numbers to an active defence of their perſons and property.

The ravages committed by individuals profeſſing to be royaliſts, and following Lord Cornwallis for the ſake of plunder and depredation, rather than from any motive of good will, or principle of attachment to the cauſe, ſoon gave offence to his Lordſhip; and anſwered, negatively, a good purpoſe to General Greene. The prudent meaſures taken by the latter, for, repairing every injury which the army had recently ſuſtained, as well as for conciliating the good will of the inhabitants by acts of humanity, juſtice, and kindneſs, ſoon brought together a conſiderable body of adherents to the revolution; yet it muſt be confeſſed that they were far inferior to the Britiſh party. Among theſe he regained the active ſervices of many diſtinguiſhed and enterprizing inhabitants of wealth and influence, who had either remained in a ſtate of inertneſs, from their dread of the ſuperiority of the Britiſh forces; or, whoſe apprehenſions, joined to their ignorance of what had been achieved in another quarter, had induced them to give up the conteſt as a point decidedly unfavourable to the cauſe of America.

The General, having thus reinforced the ſouthern army with all the ſtrength which could be collected together by the friends of the revolution, immediately detached General Morgan to the weſtern extremi-

* Auguſt 26th 1776.

ties of the ſtate, to protect thoſe who were well diſpoſed to the revolution from the ravages of the diſaffected.

This force, which was the firſt which had appeared there on the part of America for a conſiderable time, inſpired the friends of her cauſe with renovated ardour; and ſuch numbers flocked around Morgan's ſtandard, that Lord Cornwallis thought it proper to ſend Colonel (now General) Tarleton to diſlodge him from the ſtation he had taken. That officer, with every advantage which could be derived from a ſucceſsful reputation, is ſaid to have put himſelf at the head of a thouſand regular troops, with two field-pieces. On the 17th of January, 1781, at a place called the *Cow Pens*, he came up with General Morgan, whoſe force was inferior in point of numbers; and in addition to this, only one-third of his troops conſiſted of continental ſoldiers: the remainder conſiſted of undiſciplined militia. An engagement took place immediately, and the Americans proved victorious.

This ſucceſs on the part of General Greene entirely diſconcerted the plans of Lord Cornwallis; who could have had no idea of ſuch an enemy in South Carolina, which ſeemed to be completely conquered. He had, indeed, made the neceſſary arrangements for carrying his operations into the Northern States, where he was flattered with the proſpect of ſimilar ſucceſſes. Diſappointed, however, in theſe operations, he now found it neceſſary to poſtpone his deſign, and march ſpeedily after General Morgan, in hopes of not only recovering the priſoners, but of revenging the loſſes ſuſtained by Col. Tarleton. The rapid movements of the Americans once more eluded his efforts; and General Greene actually found means to effect a junction of the two diviſions of his little army, on the 7th of February: but it was yet too weak to reſiſt Lord Cornwallis, and he found it neceſſary to make a retrograde movement, which the vigilance of his Lordſhip was not able to prevent.

The American Commander having conducted his army in ſafety into Virginia, and received ſome reinforcements there, with the promiſe of ſtill more effectual aid, ſoon returned into North Carolina with the hopes of being able to act offenſively. He even encamped in the vicinity of his enemy, and conducted his enterprizes with ſuch ability and promptitude, that, during three weeks that he lay near to Lord Cornwallis, that officer was unable to reap any advantage from his ſuperiority; on the contrary, he found himſelf cut off from thoſe ſuccours which the royal party were diſpoſed to afford him.

About the beginning of March General Greene effected a junction with a continental regiment, and two conſiderable bodies of Virginia and North Carolina Militia. He then determined on attacking the Britiſh army without loſs of time; "being perſuaded," as he declared in his ſubſequent diſpatches, "that if he was ſucceſsful it would prove ruinous to the enemy; but, if otherwiſe, it would be only a partial evil to himſelf."

On the 14th he arrived at Guildford Court Houſe, from which place the Britiſh army was only twelve miles diſtant. His forces conſiſted of about four thouſand five hundred men, of whom hear two-thirds were North Caroliña and Virginia Militia. The Britiſh were about two thouſand four hundred, all regular troops, and the greater part were inured to diſcipline and ſervice in expeditions under an able commander, who, on the morning of the 15th, being appriſed of the enemy's intention, marched to meet him.

The engagement commenced at half an hour paſt one o'clock by a briſk cannonade; after which the Britiſh advanced in three columns, and attacked the North Carolina Militia, which gave way, and could not be rallied by its officers. This diſaſter decided the fate of the day, although the Virginia Militia, which compoſed the ſecond line, behaved with great gallantry; for they fought with great bravery, and ſeveral times returned to the charge after being repeatedly broken and diſordered, after they had kept up a heavy fire for a long time. At length, however, they were driven back on the third line; and the action becoming general, ſevere, and bloody, terminated in favour of Britiſh diſcipline againſt American numbers. This conflict laſted an hour and a half; and was ended by General Greene's ordering a retreat, when he perceived the enemy were on the point of ſurrounding his troops.

The loſs ſuſtained by Lord Cornwallis's army was ſtated at 532, including killed, wounded and miſſing; among whom were ſeveral officers of rank and importance.

Such trifling diſaſters as theſe, when compared with the more ripened ſcience of ſlaughter at the preſent day, may perhaps appear trivial: but they were, on this occaſion, deciſive in their conſequence, for, in three days after, Lord Cornwallis in his turn was impelled to a retrograde movement, and retreated from the ſcene of his victory to Wilmington, which is more than two hundred miles diſtant from the field

field of battle, leaving behind him many of his troops, who were desperately wounded.

General Greene now formed the resolution of expelling the British entirely from South Carolina; and he some time afterwards returned thither for that purpose. His first object was to gain possession of Camden, where Lord Rawdon (now the Earl of Moira) was posted with about nine hundred men. This place, rendered strong by the united efforts of nature and art, was covered by a creek and a river on the south and east sides; and as securely defended by redoubts on the north and west. It seemed, therefore, to be too formidable a post to be carried by storm, with the small force which the American General then commanded, consisting chiefly of about seven hundred regulars. He therefore encamped at about a mile from the town, in order to prevent supplies from being carried thither on one hand, and to take advantage of any favourable circumstance on the other.

Lord Rawdon's situation was now rendered peculiarly distressing. He had detached Colonel Watson for the protection of the eastern frontiers, and recalled him on receiving intelligence of Gen. Greene's intentions; but this officer was so closely watched by General Marien, that it was impracticable for him to join Lord Rawdon. His Lordship's supplies were also very uncertain; and, should General Greene's reinforcements arrive, he might probably be compelled to surrender. He, therefore, armed every person who could use a gun, and attacked General Greene in his camp, which was obstinately defended, and for some time victory seemed to declare in favour of the American arms. Lieutenant-colonel, now General (*William*) Washington, who commanded the cavalry, had, at one time, not less than two hundred of Lord Rawdon's men prisoners; but, in consequence of the misconduct of an American officer, General Greene was compelled to retreat, having lost, in this action, about two hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. Lord Rawdon stated his loss at two hundred and fifty-eight.

This affair produced a similar result to the battle of Guildford: Lord Cornwallis was successful in that action, but retreated two hundred miles, and abandoned, for a time, his grand object of marching northward. In the latter case, Lord Rawdon enjoyed the honour of the field, but was shortly after reduced to the necessity of quitting his post, and leaving behind him several sick and wounded.

The evacuation of Camden, and the vigilance of General Greene and his army, gave a new face to the affairs of South Carolina, where the British influence declined with as much rapidity as it had formerly been established. The numerous forts which the English had garrisoned fell, one after another, into the hands of the Americans. Orangeburgh, Motte, Watson, George Town, Granby, and all the rest (Fort Ninety-six excepted) were surrendered; and a considerable number of prisoners, with artillery and military stores, were found in them.

On the 22d of May General Greene commenced his operations before *Ninety-six*, with the main body of his little army. The siege was carried on for some time with considerable spirit, and the place, on the other hand, was defended with great courage. At length the works were so far reduced that the place must have infallibly surrendered, if the arrival of three regiments from Europe, which landed at Charlestown, had not enabled Lord Rawdon to march to the relief of so important a post.

The superiority of the British forces now preponderated once more, and offered only to General Greene the alternative of either raising the siege, or attacking the place by storm, before the arrival of the expected reinforcements. He attempted the latter, and was repulsed with the loss of one hundred and fifty men, after which he retreated over Saluda river.

This active and vigilant officer did not however despond. It was in vain that his friends wished to persuade him to retire to Virginia, for he boldly replied—"I will recover the country, or die in the attempt."

His plan seems to have been, at this period, to avoid any decisive engagement until the British force should become divided; nothing, therefore, but a few immaterial skirmishes took place for some time.

On the 9th of September however he assembled two thousand men, and proceeded to attack the British, under command of Colonel Stewart, who were posted at the Eutaw Springs in South Carolina.

As the Americans advanced to the attack, they fell in with some of the reconnoitring-parties of the English, about two or three miles in front of the main-body; these, being closely pursued, were driven back, and the action soon became general. The militia however were forced at length to give way, but were well supported by the second line; and during the hottest part of the engagement, General Greene ordered the Maryland and Virginia Conti-

Continentals to charge with the bayonet, which decided the day, for theſe troops ruſhed on with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Britiſh lines being ſoon broken and diſordered, the troops were cloſely purſued, and about five hundred taken priſoners.

The Engliſh, however, made a ſecond ſtand, in a poſition favoured by impenetrable enclofures and a piqueted garden; and Lieutenant Colonel Waſhington, after having made every effort to diſlodge them, was wounded and taken priſoner. Four ſix-pounders were brought forward to play upon them, but theſe alſo fell into their hands; and it being found impracticable to acquire any further advantage, the Americans retired, leaving a piquet on the field of action.

The Congreſs honoured General Greene with a Britiſh ſtandard, and a gold medal, emblematical of this ſucceſsful affair, "*for his wiſe, deciſive, and magnanimous conduct in the action at the Eutaw Springs, in which, with a force inferior in number to that of the enemy, he obtained a moſt ſignal victory.*"

The battle of Eutaw, although rather equivocal in point of actual ſucceſs, yet effected ſo material a change in the affairs of South Carolina, that the Britiſh troops afterwards confined themſelves chiefly to the town of Charleſtown, being content with a few foraging and depredatory excurſions, in which little more than ſkirmiſhing occurred.

In this ſituation of affairs the American ſoldiers endured great and extraordinary hardſhips, in conſequence of being deprived of many neceſſaries and comforts; and a plot was at length hatched to deliver up their victorious General to his adverſaries: happily for the cauſe of America, there were only twelve perſons concerned in it, and the deſign, equally deſperate and atrocious, was providentially diſcovered.

The ſurrender of Lord Cornwallis's army, at the ſiege of York, in Virginia, (where General Waſhington commanded in perſon) had, at length, convinced the Britiſh Miniſtry of the impracticability of ſubjugating the United States, and they diſcontinued offenſive operations. It had been reported, from the beginning of 1782, that Charleſtown was to be evacuated; and it was officially announced for the ſeventh of Auguſt, but did not take place till the ſeventeenth of December.

The period having at laſt arrived, when Great Britain thought proper to acknowledge the Independence of the United States; the officers of the army, after eſtabliſhing the Society of Cincinnatus, retired to plough their paternal fields. Among the reſt, General Greene was now at liberty to return to his native country, where he diſplayed the ſame equanimity and good conduct as a citizen which he had evinced during his military career, in the courſe of which the two Carolinas were reſcued from invaſion, and the grand ſtruggle, in a great meaſure, decided.

While the General was abſent from Rhode-Iſland, political animoſities had riſen to a conſiderable height among his countrymen; and, on his return, he exerted himſelf, ſucceſsfully, in reſtoring harmony and quiet. In October, 1785, he embarked on board a veſſel for Georgia, to viſit his eſtate in that part of America. While employed there, on his domeſtic affairs, he happened to walk out in the month of June, in the extreme heat of an exceſſive hot day, and being taken ſuddenly ill, died on the 19th of the ſame month, in the year 1796.

On receiving the account of this melancholy event, the inhabitants of Savannah expreſſed the moſt poignant grief and concern. The ſtores and ſhops were immediately ſhut up, and the ſhipping in the harbour diſplayed their colours half-maſt high. The body was carried to the capital of the province, and interred on the 20th of the ſame month, in a public manner, being attended by the Society of the Cincinnati, the militia, citizens, &c.

General Greene left behind him a widow and five children, the eldeſt of whom was about eleven years old at the time of his father's death.

On Tueſday, the 12th of Auguſt following, the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, came to the following reſolution:—

RESOLVED—That a Monument be erected to the Memory of Nathaniel Greene, Eſquire, at the Seat of Federal Government, with the following Inſcription:—

SACRED to the MEMORY of
NATHANIEL GREENE, ESQUIRE,
Who departed this Life
On the NINETEENTH of JUNE,
M,DCC,LXXXVI.
Late MAJOR GENERAL
In the SERVICE of the UNITED STATES,
AND
COMMANDER of their ARMY
IN THE
SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.
The UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS
ASSEMBLED,
In Honour of his
PATRIOTISM, VALOUR, and ABILITY,
HAVE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.

ORI-

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE charge is too generally urged againſt farmers, that they are reluctant to acknowledge the ſupplies of Providence to have been *abundant*, with *whatever liberality* thoſe ſupplies may have been beſtowed. Incloſed you have a copy of verſes, which I drew up to read to my own labourers at their harveſt-ſupper, after lodging fifty acres of wheat ſafely in the barn. The lines have no other merit than as breathing a different ſpirit from what the agricultural intereſt are too generally charged with. Having the pen in my hand, I have likewiſe added a few lines on the intended incloſure of Enfield-chace, by which my own ſituation will particularly ſuffer, my premiſes, for nearly a mile, being benefited by the ornamental ſhade and ſhelter of the woods. Though a decided friend to incloſures, I may be allowed to lament the conſequent devaſtations of the axe, while I acknowledge the political neceſſity of the meaſure, and am, Sir, your's, &c.

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White-webb Farm,
Enfield-chace, Oct. 22, 1801.

BLOW joyfully the winding horn
Among the riſing ricks of corn;
Lo! the laſt waggon's come!
The wheat and barley now are ſtor'd,
Enough to fill the winter hoard—
So ſhout the harveſt home!

We've riſen with the earlieſt light,
And work'd till evening clos'd in night
The loaded field to clear;
What wheat before our ſickles fell!
What oats! what barley! few can tell,
So thick they roſe in ear!

No falling rain, no cloudy ſkies,
No lightning flaſhing in our eyes,
No workmen at a ſtand:
Thanks to a liberal Providence,
That does with kindeſt hand diſpenſe
His bleſſings thro' the land.

No corn by the fierce tempeſt laid,
No mildew blaſts the ſick'ning blade,
No blight ſhrinks up the ear.
The *poor man* pray'd—his voice was heard;
God, ever faithful to his word,
With plenty crowns the year!

He does both hay and corn prepare,
For man and beaſt are ſtill his care,
And want is known no more;
Let joy be felt and heard around,
Let hill and valley ſwell the ſound,
His bounty feeds the poor!

Let not the *rich* the *poor* diſdain,
Nor think our little labours vain,
'Tis theſe their food prepare;
But while with liberal kindneſs fed,
Should any honeſt poor want bread,
Oh! make their wants your care.

VERSES *on the intended* INCLOSURE *of* ENFIELD-CHACE.

ADIEU to the woodlands, their ſhelter and ſhade,
Where the nightingale's muſic enlivens the glade!
Adieu to the greenſward, ſo lively and gay,
With daiſies and cowſlips, with vi'lets and May!

Adieu to the woodlands, where oft I have rov'd,
And ſweetly convers'd with the friend that I lov'd!
Adieu to the woodlands—my fav'rite retreat
From noiſe and from duſt, from wind and from heat!

Adieu to the woodlands, that give to the poor
The faggot that warms, and the bough at the door!
May the axe ſlip aſide from the barbarous ſtroke,
And the ſaw in the conteſt be ſhiver'd and broke!

Adieu to the wood-pigeon's heart-moving ſtrain!
No more ſhall I hear the ring-dove complain;
From ploughs and from harrows ſhe rapidly flies,
The brown duſty clods have no charms in her eyes.

Adieu to the woodlands, where ſportive and gay,
The cattle, light-bounding, ſo frolickſome play!
Adieu to the woodlands, the pride of the place!
May the hand that deſpoils them be mark'd with diſgrace!

THE RETURN.

AGAIN I ſee thee, cliffs and rocky ſhore,
Ye rough opponents of th' Atlantic wave;
Delighted hear the daſhing waters roar,
While 'gainſt my native land the billows rave,

Once

Once more, lov'd Isle, thy verdant turf I tread,
With transport, absence only can bestow—
Joy in the breeze that winnows round my head—
Such joy, alone, returning pilgrims know.

And those grey mists, which up yon mountains steal,
And mix their wavy summits with the sky—
Rise they, flow curling, from the peaceful vale
Where I was born—where yet I hope to die?

And shall I meet, in that elm-shaded home,
Upon the green, beside the murmuring brook
(Blest solace, after such a weary roam)
A parent's welcome, not a stranger's look?

Shall I behold the fond, the ardent gaze,
'Ere to a mother's bosom closely prest,
Immingle tears, and join the faltering praise
For this sweet moment unto Heav'n addrest?

Ah Hope! still dress thee in those grateful smiles,
By which the weary wanderer thou dost cheer;
Divine consoler amidst all my toils,
Bliss-picturing Hope, ah! be not now severe!

Still wear thy visions that enlivening form
(Hostile to stern Despair, joy-withering fiend)
That bids the seaman struggle with the storm,
And midst the danger arms the valiant mind.

But if I'm doom'd the bitterest pangs to feel,
O'er the low tomb of those I love to mourn;
To find my home an alien's face reveal,
And all my favourite haunts defac'd, forlorn;

Then to some spot I'll glide unseen away,
Where I was wont in happy hours to lie,
Yield up my aching heart to sorrow's sway,
Then far to distant climes for ever fly.

Ye gloomy thoughts, be gone; my friends still live;
Still do my native groves remain the same;
Still shall affection, blest, her blessings give,
And all my sufferings vanish as a dream.

Again the clover-border'd paths I'll tread,
That near the river's side meand'ring run;
Inhale the fragrance which the meadows spread,
While scatter'd oaks exclude the noon-day sun.

And while I view the stream's clear glassy face,
O'er which yon herb-clad rocks their shadows throw,
I'll think of Neptune's wrath, and angry seas,
When from their murky clouds the tempests blow.

Or, stretch'd beneath the shade, in listless ease,
While harmless humming insects round me play,
Mem'ry her phantoms shall begin to raise
Of toils endur'd, and war's confus'd affray;

Till, starting from the tumult of the fight,
No longer hostile images annoy;
But pastoral objects greet my raptur'd sight,
And scenes of rural peace and tranquil joy.

Thus shall my hours advance on golden wing,
Amidst the bliss by home and nature given,
Sweet as the opening beauties of the spring,
Smooth as the summer clouds beneath the vault of heaven.

SONNET.

HAIL, bright-ey'd Goddess of the cheerful mien,
With rosy lip, and halcyon look serene,
Divine Hygeia! touch my favourite swain
With thy pure wand, and give him health again.
O pour salubrious streams thro' ev'ry vein
To chase disease, and all her baleful train;
Again his rapture-beaming eye shall roll,
Inspire delight, and cheer my drooping soul.

Thus to his woes, who holds in magic-chain
My captive heart, in sympathy I turn:
With sick'ning anguish doubly feel his pain,
And seem in fancy bending o'er his urn;
But when again restored to rest,
No pains his frame annoy,
The faithful magnet in my breast,
Tho' trembling, points to joy.
Can dull Indifference, with leaden eye,
Impart, O Sympathy, a bliss like thine?
To her for ever lost the mutual sigh
Which misery can to happiness refine.
Then hail, sweet Sympathy! thou cherish'd guest,
Who giv'st an edge to Grief, to Joy a zest;
From me, I know, thou never wilt depart,
But make thy warm abode within my heart.

To the QUEEN *of* PRUSSIA, *on her* BIRTH-DAY.

WHILE titled suppliants throng the glitt'ring scene
To hail the day that gave the world a Queen,
Shall regal beauty deign to lend an ear,
Nor scorn a bard uncourtly and sincere?—

Who

Who ſees, undazzled, ſcepter'd pomp diſplay'd,
Yet bows to worth that ſhames all borrow'd aid;
To worth that ſhines untarniſh'd on a throne,
In fair LOUISA's bright example ſhewn!
O, form'd alike to grace the courtly ſcene,
Or ſmile the ſweeteſt on the village-green,
To charm alike the heart, the eye, the ear,
And claim the palm, though all around were fair;—
Amid the varied incenſe of the day,
Accept the tribute of an honeſt lay;
Nor deem the praiſe it bears, though warm it flows,
An elogy that Flattery's breath beſtows:—
For know, while ſuch deſert ſhall grace the theme,
That Praiſe for Truth is but another name.

Berlin, B. BERESFORD.
March 10, 1801.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ORIGINAL HENRIAD.

GIULIO CESARE MALMIGNATI was born in the Venetian territory, at Lendinara, a corporation-town on the Adiget, in the laſt quarter of the 16th century.

At Trevigi was printed his firſt poetical work, *Chlorindo*, a Paſtoral Tragedy, which was ſo popular as to be reprinted in 1618, and again in 1630.

Probably he ſtudied at Padova; for ſome complimentary verſes of his on the Departure of Maximo Valerio, *Capitano di Padova*, are comprehended in a Collection of Poems, printed there in 1619.

In 1620 he publiſhed, again at Trevigi, a Tragedy called *Ordaura*, of which a ſecond edition appeared at Venice, in 1630.

And in 1623, at Venice, and printed by Marco Guariſco, appeared *l'Enrico, o la Francia conquiſtada*, an epic Poem on the ſame events, which Voltaire afterwards choſe for the ſubject of his Henriad. This poem is written in *ottave rime*, and conſiſts of twenty-two cantos. It is printed in Italic letters on four hundred and eighty-two duodecimo pages, and is uſhered in by a dedicatory epiſtle to Louis XIII. King of France.

More fancy is diſplayed or indulged by this Poet than by Voltaire. Angels, Incubuſſes, Saints joſtle in his ſong. In the ſixth canto, Henry is conveyed to heaven in a fiery car, and beholds the deſtined manſions of all the Chriſtian princes. In the ſixteen canto, Merlin (it is no anachroniſm ſurely, thus to preſerve the lives of the more than mortal) accompanies Armilla into an enchanted palace, where they ſee in painting the future ornaments of Italy, among whom the Poet, not very modeſtly, reckons himſelf.

Fur cinque ſtanze adorne e ſcure quante
Ornarle puo quaggiu l'arte o l'ingegno,
Ne pone alcun nel ricco ſuol le piante,
Ch'anco non dia di maraviglia il ſegno.
Qui appar tra gli altri fregi, e fra le tante
Bellezze, di pittor l'opra e'l diſegno;
Gli heroi che fur d'Italia i rai lucenti
Serbanſi illeſi a ſecoli vegnenti.—

Vide Merlin ch'eſſer dovea chi l'armi
Cantaſſe, e'l Franco re con l'ampio acquiſto;
Ch'al dolce ſuon di bellicoſi carmi
Trarria d'Italia e Francia il popol miſto;
E ch'eſſer quel dovea GIULIO.—

In the twenty-ſecond canto, an apparition of Saint Louis invites and induces Henry to embrace the religion of Rome; and thus the epopœa concludes.

In the enumeration of his works, which takes place in the ſixteenth canto, Malmignati mentions, beſides the *Ordaura*, *il Thiſi*, *l'Iride*, *la diva Caterina*, and *Rime Diverſe*. It does not appear that theſe have been printed.

Another epic Poem, entitled *l'Enrico, o Biſantio Acquiſtato*, appeared at Venice, in 1635, which conſiſts of twenty-ſeven cantos. It ſeems to have obſcured, by reſemblance of title, the Poem of Malmignati, which eſcapes the notice both of Creſcimbeni and Tiraboſchi.

EMBLEMATIC PLANTS.

The Pariſian Miniſter of the Interior lately requeſted the Profeſſors of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, to indicate two trees to be conſecrated to ſcience and to literature. The Profeſſors (Citizens Desfontaines and Thouin) pointed out the cedar of Lebanum for ſcience, and the oriental plane for literature.

Theſe emblematic plants may be, and probably are, well-choſen; but it would facilitate the general reception of ſuch hieroglyphs, which to the allegoric ſculptor may be very convenient, if the trains of idea were revealed which have led to the ſelection. The myrtle of love, the palm of religion, the laurel of victory, the oak of liberty, the olive of peace, the ivy of criticiſm, the mimoſa of ſenſibility, are not all equally characteriſtic of the

abſtractions with which they are become aſſociated.

SUPPOSED IMITATION.

A French critic aſcribes Pope's famous ſimile, "So pleaſed at firſt the towering Alps we try, &c." to the following paſſage from the Fourth Book of the Anti-Lucretius.

Ac veluti medio jam feſſus monte viator,
Saxoſum per iter poſtquam ereptavit, in aitâ
Tandem rupe ſedens vultum ſudore madentem
Tergit, et aſcenſu labefactos recreat artus:
Tum rigidas cautes et quæ juga vincit anhelans
Cernere amat, relegitque oculis veſtigia lætis:
Surgit mox, avidus ſummum exſuperare cacumen,
Quique viæ ſupereſt labor, hunc animoſior implet.

LA BRUYERE.

The Text of Theophraſtus, with many additional Fragments derived from a Vatican Manuſcript, accompanied by a French Verſion of the whole, has been publiſhed at Paris, by Dr. Coray, a Greek: and the Pariſians begin to perceive, that Bruyere's is a very inaccurate tranſlation. It may poſſibly be diſcovered ſhortly, that his Imitations are maukiſh and vague, that as a characterizer he is inferior to our Butler, and that his celebrity, however great at home, is one of thoſe French reputations, which, when weighed in the European ſcale, is almoſt unperceivable.

WIGS.

Some years ago we had to read the Pogonology. Caxons have now ſucceeded to beards, and a ſimilar work appears, entitled *Eloge des Perruques par le Docteur Akerlio.* This book is aſcribed to Deguerle, the tranſlater of Petronius: it deſerves, for micrology of erudition, a place in the Tranſactions of the Society of Antiquaries; and for frothineſs of eloquence, to be ſtudied by puffers and auctioneers.

BROTHELS *invented by* SOLON.

Nicandre raconte dans le troiſième livre des Choſes remarquables de Colophon, que le legiſlateur Solon a été le premier qui ait bâti un temple à *Venus Pandémos.* Philemon (Athenée liv XIII. p. 569) loue beaucoup la ſage indulgence que Solon a temoignée par cette loi pour la foibleſſe humaine: "Solon tu as vraiment été le bienfaiteur du genre humain! car on dit que c'eſt toi qui as le premier penſé à une choſe bien avantageuſe au peuple, ou plûtôt au ſalut public. Oui, c'eſt avec raiſon que je dis ceci, lorſque je conſidere notre ville pleine de jeunes gens d'un temperament bouillant, et qui, en conſequence, ſe porteroient a des exces puniſſables. C'eſt pourquoi tu as acheté des femmes, et les as placées dans des lieux, où, pourvues de tout ce qui leur eſt neceſſaire, elles deviennent communes à tous ceux qui en veulent."

SEXUAL SYSTEM.

The author of the *Connubia Florum*, a Latin Poem, firſt printed in 1727, and written by D. Delacroix, aſcribes to Vaillant, author of *Botanicon Pariſienſe*, the invention of the ſexual ſyſtem.

At ſibi ſtravit
Intactum Vallantius iter, qua callidus arte
Dirigat in flores etiam ſua tela Cupido,
Vidit; et herbarum detexit primus amores.

There are paſſages in this Poem which the author of the Botanic Garden might have embelliſhed and employed.

MERCIER'S OPINION *of* VOLTAIRE.

"Voltaire," ſays the author of the New Picture of Paris, "has been our grand corrupter: he flattered every king and every vice of his age. He knew not how to ſtrike at ſuperſtition without mortally wounding morality; unlike Hercules, who transfixed the Centaur without hurting the beautiful Dejanira. He ſaw nothing in the Theodicea of Leibnitz but a ſubject for his Candide, that miſchievous production, which attacks the conſolatory doctrine of a Providence. With his eternal Sardonic ſmile he has bequeathed us a ſhameful pyrrhoniſm and a cruel levity, which makes us glide alike over virtues and crimes. The writings of the author of the Pucelle and Republican manners are incompatible.

RALPH CUDWORTH'S WORKS.

In the Life prefixed to Birch's Edition of Cudworth's Intellectual Syſtem, it is ſtated, that the ſtill unpubliſhed Manuſcripts of this great author conſiſt of one thouſand folio pages. Surely the profound though diſcontinued learning, the perſpicuous though quaint preciſion, the all-claſping though overwhelming information, and the uſeful though myſtical tendency of his writings, entitle them all to publication, and would ſecure, in theſe days of architectonic metaphyſicians, a ſufficiently extenſive ſale. The Diſquiſitions on Natural Juſtice, on the Hedonic Philoſophy, on the Controverſy of Liberty and Neceſſity, and the Anſwer to Hobbes's Reflections (to ſay nothing of the theological pamphlets) cannot but retain a high degree of intereſt.

THREE

THREE-WHEELED CARRIAGES.

"Along the Belgic frontier," says Profeſſor Bygge, "three-wheeled carts are uſed by the farmers inſtead of four-wheeled ones. They are made of all ſizes, for one, two and four horſes, who will draw in them as large a load as two, four or ſix horſes in a four-wheeled cart. They are more eaſily turned, incur leſs friction, and ought to be generally preferred."

PLASTER-CASTS.

"To Lyſiſtratus," ſays Pliny, "the world is indebted for the invention of plaſter-caſts. *Hominis autem gypſo e facie ipſa primus omnium expreſſit, ceraque in eam formam gypſi infuſa emendare inſtituit Lyſiſtratus Sicyonius, frater Lyſippi.* (XXXV. 12). This Lyſiſtratus flouriſhed in the time of Alexander the Great: all the buſts of an earlier date are conſequently not copied from modellings; but muſt be likeneſſes comparatively imperfect. Let us not attempt to ſtudy phyſiognomy in the pretended heads of Homer and of Plato.

IMPROVEMENT *of the* ÆOLIAN HARP.

The anemo-chord was invented by John James Schnell, who was born in 1740, at Wahingen, in the Duchy of Wurtemberg. He was bound apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and in 1760 let himſelf as journeyman to an organ-maker, at Rothenburg, named Geiſinger. Thence he removed into Holland, and was a diſtinguiſhed workman under Van Dilken. In 1777 he went to Paris and ſet up for himſelf. He obtained ſplendid patronage, and became muſical inſtrument-maker to the Counteſs of Artois. The ſounding of a harp hung by accident in a breezy paſſage on his premiſes ſuggeſted the idea of that inſtrument, which, in 1789, he firſt expoſed to ſale by the name *anemo-chorde*.

WAX-WORK.

Leopold, while Grand-duke of Tuſcany, cauſed to be made, under the direction of Fontana, and exhibited in the Palace Torreggiano, at Florence, a ſeries of anatomical ſculptures in coloured wax, which have long amuſed the curious traveller and inſtructed the medical ſtudent. In 1775 eight rooms, in 1794 twenty rooms were filled with theſe imitations, which repreſent in every poſſible detail, and in each ſucceſſive ſtage of denudation, the organs of ſenſe and reproduction, the muſcular, the vaſcular, the nervous, and the boney ſyſtem. They imitate equally well the form, and more exactly the colouring of nature than injected preparations; and they have been employed to perpetuate many tranſient phænomena of diſeaſe, of which no other art could have made ſo lively a record.

Cupids of wax are mentioned by Anacreon. Saints of wax were common in the middle ages. For portraiture in wax Andrea del Verrocchio was famous, in the fifteenth century. But the firſt applica- of *ceroplaſtic* to anatomical ſcience, is due to Cajetano Julio Zumbo of Syracuſe, born in 1656. Ercole Lelli, of Bologna, aſſiſted by Manzollini and his wife, made the firſt public collection of wax-modellings ſyſtematically adapted to the inſtruc- tion of ſurgeons and artiſts.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CONTINUATION *of the* THIRD QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* CLASS *of* MATHEMATICAL *and* PHYSICAL SCIENCES, YEAR 9.

ZOOLOGY.—*On the* MONOCLE FLEA.

UNDER the vulgar name of water-flea, (*puce d'eau*) is commonly known a ſmall cruſtaceous animal, very abundant in ſtill waters, and which has ſometimes given riſe to reports of its raining blood, becauſe in the ſpring the eggs with which it is loaded give it a red colour, and the waters where they are found in numbers, have really then the appearance of being dyed with blood.

The moſt ſkilful naturaliſts, Swammerdamm, De Geer, Schæffer, and Otto-Frederick Muller, have ſucceſſively ſtudied it; but nature is inexhauſtible, even in its ſmalleſt productions; and Citizen JURINE, aſſociate-member of the Inſtitute, at Geneva, has further diſcovered, with reſpect to this ſingle inſect, a multitude of curious facts which had eſcaped thoſe learned men. Although this inſect is but two or three millimeters in length, in its largeſt ſtate, Citizen Jurine, on a minute inſpection, has obſerved in it two compound eyes, ſo near together, that many have taken them for a ſingle one; two ſhort mandibles without indentations; a particular organ, which he calls the valves or

ſucker of the mandibles, and which conveys the food between them; two ſmall articulated barbles, which, in the male, reſemble harpoons, and which induced Muller to think, though wrongly, that they were the ſexual organs; two branching antennæ; five pair of feet, extremely complicated, and which produce a retrograde current in the water behind them—a current which cauſes the moleculæ, on which the inſect lives, to move towards the extremities of thoſe feet, from whence they re-impel them towards the mouth, by a very ſingular mechaniſm; the firſt of theſe pair is the longeſt, and is armed with two crotchets, or hooked claws, in the male; there is, laſtly, a very mobile tail, terminated by two ſpinous flat excreſcences.

Citizen Jurine does not confine himſelf to theſe exterior parts. As the inſect is tranſparent, he has been able to deſcribe the interior. Near the inteſtinal canal are two ſpecies of cœcum, which appear to ſhed a diſſolving liquor; the heart, ſituated towards the back, is contracted about 200 times in a minute. The ovaries, in number two, contain a greeniſh matter, which they cauſe to paſs ſucceſſively into the matrix, where it is formed into diſtinct eggs, which are hatched there. This matrix can contain, at once, 18 young ones.

Citizen Jurine enters with much detail into the hiſtory of this inſect. The male is ſmaller, by half, than the female. When about to copulate, he darts upon her, ſeizes her with the long fibres of his fore claws, claſps her with his harpoons, and draws his tail towards the ſhell of the female, who flies off, at firſt, with rapidity; but the male ſtill adhering, ſhe, at length, conforms her poſition to his. The copulation does not laſt above an inſtant. The eggs are nine or ten days hatching in winter, and two or three only in ſummer. The young *pulex* only differs from the adult, by more length in the point which terminates their ſhell. Muller has, improperly, made a ſpecies of them (*daphnia longiſpina.*) In ſummer theſe monocles mew or caſt their ſkin, eight times in nineteen days; the ovaries only appear after the third time. In winter, there ſometimes paſs eight or ten days between two moultings. The firſt laying of eggs produces four or five young ones; the others go on augmenting to about eighteen. Their fecundity is ſometimes ſtopped by a ſingular malady, the ſymptom of which is a blackiſh ſpot, ſomewhat reſembling a ſaddle, placed on the back. Citizen Jurine conceives this ſpot to proceed from the diſplacing of the matter of the eggs.

Laſtly, the moſt ſingular fact of all thoſe diſcovered by Citizen Jurine, is, that a female, which has received the male, tranſmits the impregnating influence to her female deſcendants, ſo that they all lay eggs, without being obliged to copulate, to the ſixth generation, after which they periſh in mewing. Another ſpecies has carried this influence of one ſingle copulation to the fifth generation: the vermin called vine-fretters (*les pucerons*) have, as is well known, furniſhed ſimilar obſervations to Bonnet. Theſe generations without copulation are leſs abundant, and ſucceed each other leſs rapidly, than thoſe in which the males have borne a part.

BOTANY.

Deſcriptions of New Plants, or ſuch as are little known, in the Garden of Citizen CELS, *by Citizen* VENTENAT.

This work is one of the fineſt which has appeared on the deſcriptive part of botany, and it reflects equal credit on the two members of the Claſs who have contributed to it: Citizen Cels, by his zeal in procuring, from all parts of the world, the ſeeds and plants diſcovered in them, and by his ſkill in making them come to maturity; and Citizen Ventenat, for the elegance and accuracy of his deſcriptions—for the botanic erudition which he diſplays—for the juſtneſs with which he aſſimilates the new genera and the new ſpecies, lately diſcovered, of thoſe which were before arranged in ſyſtem; and, laſtly, by the curious obſervations which he makes on their properties. The plates, engraved from the deſigns of an artiſt, whom it is ſufficient to name, Citizen Redoute, deſigner to the Claſs, are ſuch as may be expected from the ſkilful engravers who have charge of them; that is to ſay, that if ſome works executed by the ſame perſons be excepted, ſuch as the *Flora Atlantica* of Citizen Deſfontaines, no book of the kind preſents any ſo highly finiſhed. Four numbers have already appeared, containing each ten plants.

Notice of the Hiſtory of the Oaks of America.

We owe the ſame tribute of eulogium to the work of Citizen MICHAUX, on the oaks of America. It is a fact, ſingular enough, that the oak genus, of which we have ſo few ſpecies in Europe, ſhould be ſo diverſified, under the ſame latitude, in the new continent. The hiſtory of theſe numerous ſpecies is ſo much the more intereſting, as they may be, doubtleſs, for

the

the moſt part, tranſplanted into our climates; and no one was better qualified to make us acquainted with them than Citizen Michaux, who has obſerved them in their natal ſoil, and who has cultivated many of them himſelf, in the eſtabliſhment which he ſuperintended in the United States.

TECHNOLOGY.

A new Method of bleaching Houſehold Linen.

We gave an account, eighteen months ago, of the proceſs recommended by Citizen Chaptal to bleach cotton, which conſiſts in impregnating it with an alkaline lye, and expoſing it, in that condition, to the vapour of boiling water. We have ſince made mention, after the ſame learned man, of the ſucceſs which his proceſs had obtained, and of the improvements made upon it in Ireland, where the public papers had carried the accounts of it; at Paris, in the manufacture of Citizen Bawens; and in many ſimilar eſtabliſhments, which this manufacturer has formed, in partnerſhip with another diſtinguiſhed artiſt, Citizen Bourlier, in different parts of France, ſimple machines have been contrived to turn the ſtuffs in the apparatus, and to preſent them on all ſides to the vapour. It has been found, that linen requires only a weak lye; but that, to bleach it completely, the action of the lye ſhould operate alternately with that of the atmoſpherical air; and, at length, they have been enabled to produce, in two or three days, a perfect whiteneſs on the coarſeſt linens, and for a price leſs, by half, than that of ordinary bleaching.

Citizen Chaptal, wiſhing to carry as far as poſſible the utility of his proceſs, has made an experimental uſe of it for the waſhing of linen. Trials have been made on ſome hundred pair of ſheets taken from the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, and ſelected from among the dirtieſt; and it is allowed that they have been perfectly waſhed in two days, at ſeven tenths only of the ordinary expence. Another advantage attends it, that from their not being ſubmitted to batting, or the other operations of waſher-women, they are much leſs worn away, and the extreme heat to which they are expoſed, muſt totally deſtroy in them every contagious principle.

Improvements in the Art of making Paper.

Citizen SEGUIN, who has been employed, for five years paſt, in the art of making paper, has obtained for his firſt reſults the means of performing in ſome hours what before required a proceſs of ſeveral months; he has, at length, ſucceeded ſo far as to ſubſtitute ſtraw for rags, in this manufacture; and he has preſented to the Claſs a number of ſpecimens of paper formed with this ſubſtance. This paper is not yet as white as that made with well-ſorted rags: but Citizen Seguin remarks, that this imperfection is owing to the little care taken in making it, and not to the nature of the firſt materials; and that in its preſent condition it may very well ſuffice for counting-houſe-writings, law-writings, and all printing of a common nature.

The author has not, as yet, communicated his proceſs.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the* THIRD QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* YEAR 9, *by* CITIZEN LEVESQUE, SECRETARY.

Citizen ANQUETIL, in a Memoir on the Merovingian Franks, and the manners of the Franks, has preſented the picture of the principal political, military, and religious events, which occupy, in the French hiſtory, a period of 147 years, from Clovis to Pepin. The former Prince, by force of arms, by a ſubtle policy, by perfidy and aſſaſſinations, acquired an extenſive empire in Gaul. Seconded by the ferocious valour of a handful of Franks, he was more powerfully ſo by the pious intrigues of the Catholic biſhops. Thoſe prelates preferred an idolatrous conqueror to thoſe Chriſtian kings who did not think like them on the myſterious ſubject of the Trinity. They preached to the people diſobedience to the Arian Princes of Gaul; and by their means, and by his own ſeaſonable converſion, he ſucceſsfully eſtabliſhed his fortune. But although Clovis acted with conſummate prudence, in various reſpects, Citizen Anquetil ſhews that he did not employ the moſt proper means to ſecure the duration of his empire. The powerful dominion of which he was the founder, was conſidered by him as a patrimony to be divided between his four ſons; he parcelled it out, and bequeathed them four feeble ſovereignties. Forty years after, partly by good fortune and partly by ſucceſsful villainy, Clotaire, the youngeſt of his ſons, regained the entire empire—but he followed the example of his father. To this ſiniſter policy may be traced the imbecility of the Merovingian race, who became, in fact, the ſlaves of the firſt officer of their palace, and, at length, ſaw one of thoſe officers, the

the fortunate Pepin, found a vaſt empire on the ruins of their dominion.

Whilſt, in an advanced age, Citizen Anquetil is, in this manner, repoſing from the hiſtorical labours to which he owes his reputation, Citizen BOUCHAUD, that Neſtor of literature, whom ſixteen complete luſtrums, and three years additional, cannot wean from the ſtudies which have conſtituted the charm of his life, has read to the Claſs three Memoirs, all of which indicate a very extenſive erudition and indefatigable reſearch.

1. *A Second Memoir on the Authority and Uſe of Inſcriptions, in the Laws affecting the private Life of the Romans, and in their Pontifical Law, till the Period in which they embraced Chriſtianity.*

2. *A Memoir on the Perpetual Edict*, divided into three parts.—It appears from the firſt that this edict was compiled by order of the Emperor Adrian, and was intended to be referred to as a perpetual law in the tribunals of Rome. The ſecond part contains ſome particulars of the life, the knowledge, and the writings of the lawyer Salvius Julianus, to whom the execution of this labour was entruſted. In the third, the author inveſtigates the authority which the perpetual edict had acquired, explains the order and materials, and, laſtly, treats of the different commentaries and lawyers relative to this edict, from which it appears that, in general, they adopted the order which Julianus followed.

3. *A Memoir on the Moral Writings of Cicero.*—The author admits that the morality of Cicero is ſound; but he obſerves, that the ideas of the philoſophical orator, taken collectively, do not form a regular ſyſtem, and that the paſſages which contain thoſe ideas, loſe much of their force, for want of coherence and arrangement. It may be further objected to the principles of Cicero, that he is ſometimes at variance with himſelf;—the cauſe of this inconſiſtency may be traced, perhaps, to the ſtate of human knowledge at that period. There was no truth which had not been called in queſtion by certain philoſophers, which ſome had not even abſolutely rejected, and which had not been obſcured by the ſophiſms of the rhetoricians. Truths which appeared inconvenient were attacked, denied, and ridiculed. Some writers defended them, merely to diſplay their wit, and did not convince, becauſe they were not convinced themſelves. In fine, every thing was uncertain, every thing was a ſubject of diſpute, and Cicero appears, ſometimes, a ſceptic, like the other philoſophers. We are often at a loſs to underſtand whether he ſpeaks of the opinions of his time, as a ſimple hiſtorian, or whether he propoſes his own thoughts to the reader. Moral principles preſented with ſo much dubiety by the author, can have but little influence on the reader.

Citizen LEGRAND-LALEU, an aſſociate-member, has read a *Firſt Memoir on the ancient Adminiſtration of Criminal Juſtice in France.*

Another aſſociate-member, Citizen KOCH, has tranſmitted to the Claſs the *Notice of a Manuſcript Code of Rachion, Biſhop of Straſbourg*, written in the year 787, and now depoſited in the central library of the department of the Lower Rhine.

Citizen POIRIER has made *ſome Obſervations on this Notice*, which he has communicated to the Claſs.

UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

In the public hoſpital ſome alterations took place in 1800. The Regency of Hanover aſſigned to Profeſſor ARNEMANN two beds for his chirurgical clinical lecture, and eight beds to Profeſſor WARDENBURG, for his medico-chirurgical clinical lecture. Since the union of the City Sick-houſe with the Academical Hoſpital, the whole has been fitted up, ſo as to contain twenty-one beds. Profeſſor STROMEYER, who had been ſixteen years phyſician to the hoſpital, and who, by his ſkill and attention, had deſerved well of the Inſtitution, has requeſted permiſſion from the Government to reſign that laborious office, which has been graciouſly granted, and Profeſſor Wardenburg appointed to ſucceed him. Profeſſor Arnemann has publiſhed further accounts of the ſtate and happy progreſs of the *Clinicum* founded by him, and continued under his direction—(1) State of the clinico-chirurgical Inſtitute at Göttingen, by J. Arnemann, 4to. Gött. 1800—(2) Ninth Report relative to the Chirurgico-clinical Inſtitute at Göttingen, 4to. 1800.—In it he gives a review of the diſeaſes of the laſt half-year; and we learn, that the number of patients amounted to 101, whom the author has claſſed according to the diſeaſes with which they were afflicted—i. Diſeaſes of the eye, 61—ii. Defect of hearing, 2—iii. Cancer of the lips, 4—iv. Swelling of the neck—v. Deformity of the back, 1—vi. Rupture, 1—vii. Dropſical rupture, 1—viii. Preternatural excreſcences, 3—ix. Varicoſe ulcers, 1—x. Glandular tumours, 1—xi. Cancerous ſores, 1—xii. Ulcers in the leg, 1—xiii. Fiſtula, 1—xiv. Chronical inflammation,

2—xv.

2—xv. Swelling of the joints, 1—xvi. Broken bones, 1—xvii. Chronical eruption, 6—xviii. Scaling off of the skin, 1—xix. Consumption, 1—xx. Retention of urine, 1—xxi. Ulcers and degeneration of the penis, 1—Several operations to remove cataracts; and likewise the rare, important, and successful operation of amputating the penis.

SOCIETY *of the* SCIENCES *at* GÖTTINGEN.

On the 1st of November, 1800, the Society celebrated its institution-day. Forty-nine years had now elapsed since it was first formed. Professor HEYNE read a Discourse on the occasion; and the subjects of which it treated were various:—A. The History of the Society; of which an extract is published in the *Götting. Anzeig. von gel. Sachen*—B. An Account of the Prize-dissertations received, and of the new Prize-questions for the following year:—I. No treatise had been received in answer to the mathematical prize-question, the object of which was "*Definire, accuratius quam adhuc factum sit, theoriam motus vaporum.*"—The economical question, for the best answer to which a prize of 12 ducats had been offered, related to the most efficacious means of promoting horticulture, or the cultivation of garden-plants, in the villages. Fifteen treatises were sent in; and the Society adjudged the prize to No. 15, the author of which is M. J. F. von Rotbergilt.—II. New prize-questions for the following year:—For November, 1801, the following historical prize-question: "Desiderat Societas, ut magnus dissensus, quo in historia veteris regni Persici a scriptoribus Græcis et Latinis discedunt Orientales, sub criticum examen vocetur, et quidem ita, ut, missis antiquissimis et fabulosis regibus, in ætate historica post Alexandrum M. h. e. regum Græcorum, Parthorum s. Arsacidarum et Sassanidarum, versetur disputatio."—(2) For November, 1802, the physical prize-question of 1799, which was not then satisfactorily answered, is again proposed, viz. "Quæritur, in quibusnam insectorum et vermium ordinibus respirationis functio et effectus primarius, qui vulgo processus phlogistici, combusturæ certo respectu comparandi, nomine venit, observationibus et experimentis demonstrari possit?"—(3) For November, 1803, a new prize-question: "Cupit R. Societas I. experimentis exquisitis, et calculo illis innixo, sollicite investigari, quomodo corpora ex diversis materiis, sed ejusdem figuræ et voluminis (optime forsan sphæræ diametri unius circiter pollicis) sub eodem aëris statu, eadem luminis intensitate, eadem temperie initiali, &c. sensim per singula minuta temporis observationis in lumine solari calefiant; II. Ad quem gradum temperiei corpus quodlibet adhibitum, in fine observationis, h. e. cessante caloris incremento, perventum effet, vel directa observatione (quod præcipue cupimus), vel saltem ex lege observata increscentis caloris erui."—The authors of the best dissertations will receive prizes of 20 ducats.—(4) Economical prize-questions:—(*a*) For July, 1801: The most accurate and complete Natural History of the insects, which are called earth-fleas (chrysomelæ), and the most effectual remedy to prevent the damage which they occasion.—(*b*) For November, 1801: The clearest and best-founded instructions how to find fossile-coal, &c.—(*c*) For June, 1802: The best physical and economical description of some considerable district of the Elector of Hanover's dominions in Germany.—The prize is 20 ducats.——III. A learned dissertation, the object of which was to shew, from the ancient historians, what effects had been produced by the sudden influx of gold and silver into a country. Professor Heyne takes his examples principally from the history of the Lydians, Persians, Macedonians, and Romans. A copious extract from this dissertation is inserted in the *Gött. Anz.* 1800, p. 1921-36.—At the same meeting was read a Treatise by M. von Köhler, of Petersburg, containing learned researches relative to the Sarda, the Onyx, and the Sardonyx, of the Ancients. For an extract from this treatise, see *Gött. Anzeig.* 1800, p. 1929.—In the November-meeting, Professor Wildt laid before the Society a Critical History of the Air-pump. There will follow the description of an air-pump constructed by himself, and which is, in some measure, the result of the foregoing critical investigations, as the author has endeavoured to unite in his air-pump all the advantages he had discovered in preceding ones. An extract of Prof. Wildt's treatise is inserted in the *Gött. Anz.* 1800, p. 1035.—On the 6th of December Professor Buhle read a dissertation "De librorum Aristotelis, qui vulgo in deperditis numerantur, ad libros ejusdem superstites ratione." The author examines all the existing lists of Aristotle's works, and endeavours to remove the great confusion and alterations of the titles, in order to obtain a more certain and complete view of the whole scientific cycle of Aristotle. He shows that

that it is owing to the multiplicity of the titles, that many of the works of Aristotle, which still exist, are thought to be lost.—An extract from this treatise is inserted in the *Götting. Anzeig.* 1800, No. 207, p. 2037. In the meeting on the 27th of December, Mr. Court-counsellor Wrisberg read "Observationum Anatomico-neurologicarum de Nervis Viscerum Abdominalium Partic. III. de Nervis Hepaticis et Splenicis.—An extract from this dissertation may be seen in the *Götting. Anzeig. von gel. Sachen*, 1801; No. 9, p. 81-88.

THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF JENA.

On the 22d of last March this Society held their second public meeting for this year. The objects which occupied the attention of the members present, were the following prælections:—(1) The Director of the Society, Mr. Professor Lenz, opened the meeting with a treatise on the Belemnites, in which he discussed the opinions of lithologists relative to this subject; and at the same time laid before the Society the supposed origine from the animal kingdom.—(2) Mr. Panzer read a Dissertation on Crystallizations, written and sent to the Society by Mr. Mihatik, of Eperies.—(3) Mr. Schwabe, librarian to the Society, and keeper of their Museum, read a Report on the present state of the Library and Museum, and gave notice, that in future they would be open twice a week for the use of the public.—The Society has lately published the first part of their Transactions. The Museum, in which their meetings are held, is very rich, particularly in Hungarian gold-ores and minerals.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Musical Game-tables and Apparatus for facilitating the Acquisition of the Elementary Principles of the Harmonic Science. Invented, and dedicated to the Princess Charlotte, by Anne Young. 7l. 7s. Preston.

These Tables and Apparatus, the ingenuity and utility of which demand our highest commendation, are of too diverse and elaborate a construction to admit of our entering into a minute description of their parts; and, indeed, the pamphlet of the Inventress, which may be had separately, renders such a detail from us unnecessary.

It will be sufficient for us to say, that the contrivance consists of a box, composed of two equal pieces, or frames, united by hinges, like backgammon-tables, and a numerous variety of characters, chiefly formed of ivory, representing those used in music, and so corresponding in their construction with the figures and apertures of the tables, that by the help of dice and dice-boxes a kind of *musical game* may be played, highly pleasant and diverting, and at the same time pregnant with scientific instruction.

The style and fashion of the whole apparatus, the idea of which has, we learn, been realized at an expence little short of eleven hundred pounds, is elegant and beautiful, and does much honour to Miss Young's taste: but her great praise consists in the happy facility she has produced of attaining all the leading rudiments of the science, and so shortening the road to musical knowledge, that more may now be acquired in one week than could be learnt in six months before the invention of her *Tables*. We recommend this singular and valuable novelty to the attention of all practitioners and teachers: the progress of the former will, by its assistance, be greatly accelerated, and the labour of the latter considerably eased.

The Songs sung by Mrs. Billington in the celebrated Opera of the Duenna, with all the Graces, Variations, and Embellishments, introduced by her at the Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, newly arranged by Dr. Busby. 4s. 6d. Rolfe.

We are glad to find that the sale of the Airs of *Mandane*, in Artaxerxes, as ornamented by Mrs. Billington, has been such as to induce Dr. Busby also to favour the public with the embellishments given by that exquisite performer to the songs of Clara, in the revived and justly-admired opera of the Duenna.

The idea of transmitting to paper the fleeting and evanescent notes of extemporaneous decoration, is as new as it is happy, and while it gratifies the curiosity of the vocal proficient, also produces the most improving subjects of study for the young and emulous practitioner.

We have, as far as our recollection would permit, compared the variations in these songs with those given by Mrs. Billington,

lington, and must say, that we are not a little astonished at their nicety and faithfulness. Of the arduousness of the task of giving permanency to such rapid and transient sounds we are well aware. Only profound science, the most acute ear, and an uncommon power of retention, could execute such an undertaking.

Clementi's Introduction to the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte; containing the Elements of Music, Preliminary Notions on Fingering, with Examples, and fifty fingered Lessons in the Major and Minor Keys, mostly in use with Composers of the first Rank. 10s.
Clementi and Co.

However we may be delighted with the efforts of men of real genius, we are, perhaps, never more indebted to their labours than when they stoop to the humble but amiable task of throwing new light on the tracks of science, and of giving, by their superior arrangement and address, an ease and smoothness to the progress of the pupil, at once alluring and encouraging.

Mr. Clementi's present work amply intitles him to the commendation implied by this remark, and places him high among the public promoters of improvement in the art of playing the piano-forte.

We not only agree with this great master, that "to produce the BEST EFFECT by the EASIEST MEANS, is the true basis of good fingering," but are inclined to extend his rule to every art whatever, and do not scruple to assert, that he has, by the just and luminous order of his precepts, and the excellence and pertinency of his examples, so clearly demonstrated the *easiest means* of producing the *best effect*, that to read his work is to acquire the knowledge sought for; and to practise by its rules is to ensure that free and graceful execution which alone can bring that knowledge into effective operation.

A Duett, for two Performers on one Piano-forte, composed by A. Betts. 4s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This duett is comprized in four movements, the first of which, by its time and style, forms an excellent introduction to the latter three.

The second movement is characterized by a glowing cast of fancy, and the third is both neat and graceful in the turn of its passages. The subject of the succeeding rondo, though not remarkably original, is pleasant and animated. The *two parts* are, generally speaking, skilfully blended, and produce an effect which evinces a familiar knowledge of the character and powers of the instrument for which the composition is written.

The Peace of 1801, *a new Emblematical Sonata for the Piano-forte or Harp, interspersed with several celebrated Airs, appropriate to this great Occasion, composed by Handel, Arne, and Hook.* 2s. 6d. *Riley.*

This little *occasional* compilation contains, among other things, "The Soldier Tir'd of War's Alarms," from *Artaxerxes*, and "O Lovely Peace!" from *Judas Maccabeus*. The other parts of the work consist of well chosen materials, and the whole forms an *analagous* and improving exercise for the piano-forte. The *instrumental cast* given by the Editor to Dr. Arne's celebrated bravura is a bold licence, but certainly does credit to his fancy, and, with piano-forte performers, will add to the value of the publication.

Three Pieces, arranged for the Piano-forte, composed by W. A. Mozart. 4s. *Longman.*

We do not profess ourselves to be friends to *book-making* in general: but when a compilation is of a nature to induce application and promote improvement, we deem it intitled to our recommendation. The three present pieces are so many pleasing rondos. They are selected with judgment, and adjusted for the piano-forte in a style which cannot but render their practice profitable to the young pupil.

"I'm a Jolly Roving Tar," a favourite Song, composed by Wm. Reeve. 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The only praise we can give this song is, that the vulgarity of the melody corresponds with the subject of the words. From the burthen "Fish away, that's your play," our musical readers will be enabled to judge of the style of the whole.

"The Banks of the Nore," a Pathetic Ballad; the Subject of the Words taken from an Idea, by the Author of the Worlds. The Music composed by Theodore Smith. 1s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This gentleman, who long since acquired so much reputation by his excellent piano-forte duetts, has done himself much honour by his present little effort. The style of the melody is strikingly consonant with the general sentiment of the words, and the expression, with some few exceptions, is just and forcible. The two last bars but one of the symphony we must, however, remark, would have been better omitted, as not sufficiently of a colour with the previous part; and at the words "Ah, happy Girl!" the notes, to express

the exultation of the poetry should have been in an ascending direction.

Three Solos for the German-flute, in which are introduced three Scotch Airs, with an Accompaniment for the Violoncello (ad libitum); composed and dedicated to the late Mr. Norris, by the late F. Linley. 4s. *Riley.*

These solos are written with considerable taste, and the passages, for the most part, are well disposed for the execution of the flute. The subject of the *rondo* in the first solo is lively and pleasing, though it certainly consists of little more than an ingenious alteration of the introductory bars in the first movement. The effect of the *tout-ensemble* is truly engaging, and reflects much credit on the talents of the deceased author.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE first number of Dr. BEDDOES' popular *Essays on Health* makes its appearance on the first of December. It is intitled An Essay on Personal Prudence, and on Prejudices respecting Health, addressed to Heads of Families, inhabitants of the British Isles. There can be no doubt but these essays will meet with the attention which the importance of their subject, and the popularity of their author deserve.

Besides the republication of *Johnson's Poets*, which is projected by the proprietors of that selection, another republication is intended of the same work, to be edited by Dr. AIKIN and embellished by the engravings of Mr. HEATH. This edition is designed to be more *select* and at the same time more *extensive*, than that superintended by Dr. Johnson; and it is proposed to unite the most beautiful specimen of typography, with that degree of perfection in the arts of design, which now exists in this country. The first six volumes, comprizing the Works of Spenser, will be ready for delivery in January.

Mr. FELL, whose Tour in Batavia has been so favourably received by the public, will speedily publish an account of a Tour to Paris, containing full and comprehensive directions to Englishmen who visit that city, with an account of all the objects deserving of notice. Such a vade-mecum cannot fail to be of the highest service, at a moment when so many thousand persons in England are prompted by interest or curiosity to visit the metropolis of France, many of whom, without a guide of this kind, would sustain much inconvenience, or become the dupes of artifice and fraud.

Dr. RUSSELL will speedily publish a second volume of his magnificent work on the East Indian Snakes; and he has in forwardness a work on the same scale relative to the Fishes of the Indian Seas.

Mr. RITSON will speedily publish his long expected edition of some Ancient Dramas.

Dr. HAGAR, in consequence of the high opinion entertained of his "Keys to the Chinese Language," lately published at the expence of a bookseller in London, has been appointed by the French government to superintend in Paris the publication of a Chinese Dictionary. The appointment is no less honourable to Dr. Hagar, than to the liberal and enlightened character of the French government, which has properly appreciated the national honour attendant upon the production of so desirable a work. Dr. Hagar is placed upon the same respectable establishment as the learned Oriental Professors, LANGLES and DE SACY, and all the expences of the work are to be defrayed by the republican government. We cannot dissemble our regret, that the total want of a single Mæcenas among the race of contemporary English nobility*, and the operation of a spirit wholly mercenary and commercial in the East India Company, should have been the occasion of this literary Honour being transferred from Great Britain to France.

Dr. BARCLAY has undertaken an important work on Anatomical Nomenclature, which it is expected will soon make its appearance. In this work, the language of anatomy, at present so vague and indefinite, and often ludicrous and absurd, will be new-modelled and established

* It is honourable to Prince Augustus Frederic, who knew Dr. Hagar in Italy, that, before his departure to Portugal, he took considerable pains to procure subscriptions towards defraying the expences of this Dictionary; and, in the true spirit of an English Prince, he declared, that not a single particle of glory ought to be lost to his country. The East India Company subscribed a nominal 100 guineas towards a work which could not be published with less than seven years' labour, and at an expence of 5000 guineas!

on

on fixed and rational principles;—an improvement which will greatly facilitate the ſtudy of this important branch of medical ſcience.

Dr. NESBITT will publiſh in January a comprehenſive work, intitled the Edinburgh School of Medicine, forming an introduction to his other works.

Dr. T. THOMSON, of Edinburgh, has in the preſs, and will publiſh in January or February next, a work on Chemiſtry, in four vols. The intended publication will be enriched with all the diſcoveries in this intereſting ſcience which have been made, either in this country or on the Continent, down to the preſent period; and will be improved by the experience and aſſiduous application of the author, who, for ſeveral years, has been engaged in chemical ſtudies, both as a public teacher, and an experimentaliſt.

The Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge have taken ſuch cognizance of Mr. MOSELEY's Memoir on the Practicability of circulating a Tranſlation of the Scriptures through the Chineſe Empire, as affords a proſpect of his plan being adopted in ſuch degree as may be conſiſtent with the political relations of the two empires. The Biſhops of Durham and London have given it their countenance.

The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar, by B. C. RAWORTH, A. B. of Trinity Hall, is announced for publication in January next, with conſiderable additions and improvements.

The Rev. H. C. MASON, of Bermondſey, is preparing for the preſs a new and uniform edition of the works of his father, the late W. Maſon. The works are to be completed in about forty weekly numbers, making four handſome vols. in 8vo. The firſt number will be publiſhed about the middle of November, in which will be given an elegant portrait of the author.

A volume, in octavo, intitled Oriental Cuſtoms; or, an Illuſtration of the Sacred Scriptures by the Application of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Eaſtern Nations, and eſpecially of the Jews, by the Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, of St. Alban's, is nearly completed, and will be publiſhed the firſt week in January.

A Topographical Hiſtory of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County of York, is in forwardneſs for the preſs. This diſtrict abounds in curioſities both of nature and art. It will be publiſhed in a ſplendid form, and be ornamented with a great variety of elegant engravings, and likewiſe an accurate Map of the diſtrict. The author is the Rev. JOHN GRAVES, of Yarm, in Yorkſhire.

Mr. BLAINE, author of a work intitled The Anatomy of a Horſe, has in the preſs a Syſtem of Veterinary Medicine, illuſtrated with proofs.

Several Lives of BONAPARTE have been announced in France, Germany, and England, probably all of them intitled to an equal degree of reſpect. The public is already in poſſeſſion of all the facts connected with the private Hiſtory of this extraordinary man, and the mingling of theſe with public incidents and documents can at preſent ſerve no other purpoſe than to enrich the book-makers. It is not till ſome years after the death of a public character that ſuch memoirs of him can be expected as will completely ſatisfy curioſity.

The uſual Courſes of Philoſophical and Medical Lectures, in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, have commenced. In addition to the latter, Dr. MONRO, jun. now aſſociated with his father in the anatomical chair, has announced his intention of fitting up rooms in which ſtudents will be accommodated with the important advantages of diſſection, to be ſuperintended by himſelf, and the ingenious Mr. FYFFE.

Dr. BARCLAY has commenced his Winter-courſe of Lectures at Edinburgh, in which he gives a full and comprehenſive view of what is known of the anatomical ſtructure and functions of the human body, explained and illuſtrated by a numerous detail of facts and obſervations drawn from comparative anatomy.

The Clinical Lectures or Surgical Caſes of patients in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, will be delivered this ſeaſon by Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. JOHN THOMSON, ſurgeons.

Mr. JOHN BELL, the Teacher of Anatomy at Edinburgh, is ſoon to reſume his annual labours on that ſubject. His brother, Mr. CHARLES BELL, has begun a Courſe of Lectures on Midwifery.

The following has been lately announced as the Chineſe method of rendering cloth water-proof: to one ounce of white-wax, melted, add one quart of ſpirits of turpentine; when thoroughly mixed and cold, dip the cloth into the liquid and hang it up to drain until it is thoroughly dry. By this method, the moſt open muſlin as well as the ſtrongeſt cloths, will be rendered impenetrable to the heavieſt rain, without the compoſition even filling up the pores of the fineſt lawn, or changing, in the leaſt, the moſt brilliant colours.

The people of London, who ran with so much eagerness to see a foreigner get into a quart-bottle, have, during the present month, been attracted in crowds to see an exhibition of optical images at the Lyceum, in the Strand. These ghosts and spectres, as they are called, are the simple production of a common magic-lantern, the objects from which are thrown upon the farther side of a transparent screen, which is hung between the lantern and the audience. When the lantern is brought nearer the screen, the object is diminished in size, and appears to retire; when taken farther off, the object is encreased in size, and appears to approach the spectator. The exhibitor who deserves the praise of great ingenuity, would however do himself more credit as a philosopher, and as a detector of impostors, if he were to bring forward his apparatus after his exhibition, and explain to the ignorant part of his audience that the illusion arises simply from the application of a magic lantern.

The following is an account of the curious experiments for lifting ships in dock to put in a new keel, which was lately tried for the first time on the Canopus, of 84 guns, in Plymouth Dock, by Mr. SIBBINS, the builder's first assistant. By means of wedges driven against the blocks on each side of the keel, and the use of the catapulta or battering-ram applied to them, the blocks are forced out much easier, and with less danger. Fewer shores are required to support the ship, which also strains less, and hangs, as it were, in slings: by this simple operation, forty men, in twelve hours, can perform as much work as used to take, on the old principle, three hundred men three days; although some ships, in the old method of knocking out the blocks under the keel, have settled from eight to ten inches, the Canopus only settled one quarter of an inch, by this new method. A numerous concourse of artists and others attended to see the experiment tried on the Canopus, and were perfectly satisfied with its usefulness and simplicity.

Beech-nuts are not only excellent food for pigs, but they are now known to yield an oil fit for all ordinary purposes. Major MARSAC, who occupies the house at Caversham, formerly belonging to Lord CADOGAN, lately sold the beech-nuts on his estate for 50l. to a person at Reading, for the purpose of extracting oil from them.

By the accounts of the *General Missionary Society*, published at their anniversary meeting in June last, it appears that the subscriptions, donations and collections for the last year, amounted to 1788l. 10s. 3d.; that the Directors purchased during the year, 2800l. four per cents. and 1000l. three per cents.; and that their present fund consists of 16,000l. three per cents.; 9037l. four per cents.; 3300l. new five per cents.; 1000l. old five per cents. and 500l. in an Exchequer-bill. These modern missionaries do not seem to emulate the poverty of the apostles!

An Englishman has lately obtained leave to establish a paper-manufactory in Portugal, by which it is likely he will make immense profits. He manufactures the paper from the delicate white skin of the aloe, which grows wild in that country, in a prodigious abundance. The paper is of a beautiful texture, and extremely white, and he can sell it at half the expence that imported paper is bought here. The paper is of a quality superior to any at present manufactured in this country.

Early in May next will be published, by Mr. W. SHEARDOWN, a new Map of the *Country round Doncaster*, extending from east to west 60 miles, by 46 miles north and south: the scale two miles to an inch.

Travellers in the Levant.—Letters from Vienna contradict the reports that were circulated last summer about M. VON HAMMER, an Hungarian, who studied in the Oriental Academy at Vienna, and was afterwards with the Imperial Ambassador at Constantinople. It had been said by some, that he had been drowned: Mr. KEITH, indeed, private-secretary to Sir SIDNEY SMITH, thus lost his life at the entrance of the Nile: but luckily Mr. Hammer was not on board the ship. Equally false is the report, that the Capitan Pacha had caused him to be beheaded at Rosetta. M. Hammer has made some literary discoveries in Paphos, and in a library at Rosetta, where he found a complete manuscript copy of the Arabian Tales, or Thousand and One Nights. KLARKE has lately been three weeks in Troas, and his observations very much agree with those of Hammer.

It has long been the opinion of many learned men, that the Fables usually ascribed to Esop probably belong to the Abyssinian Fabulist Lokmann.—A German Correspondent informs us, that in Germany, a person of the greatest credibility at present asserts, that he had seen in Syria a manuscript, with the superscription, "Lokmann's Works," which contained, besides the Fables, Proverbs, Maxims, and Moral Doctrines, and was divided into sections, in one of which he found the Fables hitherto ascribed to Esop.

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The moſt intereſting literary *morceau* which has appeared in Germany during the preſent year, is KOTZEBUE's Narrative of his Adventures in Ruſſia, and his Extraordinary Exile into Siberia. It is intitled "*The moſt Wonderful Year of my Life*;" and a tranſlation may confidently be expected to appear in England.

The French artiſt TOUREL, and the Auſtrian Major SCHWARZ, who now reſides at Vienna with Count VON FRIESS, and is worthy, on account of his extenſive knowledge, and the amiableneſs of his manners, to be the companion of a man, who in himſelf and others ſets more value on the endowments of the mind, than the poſſeſſion of millions, have been making important reſearches at Athens. Some fears, however, are entertained of the ſafety of Tourel. An Engliſh traveller, of the name of TWEDDEL, has been murdered by his Greek ſervant, and buried by his countrymen in an ancient Temple of Theſeus. Profeſſor CARLYSLE has received his papers.

Citizen ANDRE MICHAUX, thinking he could not render a greater ſervice to his country than by tranſporting thither the uſeful plants which grow in analogous climates, firſt viſited Syria, Babylonia, and Perſia. He found, among the natural productions of theſe countries, a multitude of kitchen garden plants, ornamental plants, and others for fodder, cultivated amongſt Europeans, and he brought from thence new riches. On his return, in 1785, he ſet out for North America. He eſtabliſhed two gardens, one near New York, the other near Charleſtown, to raiſe there the plants which he might collect. He afterwards traverſed North America for eleven years together, from the Bahama Iſles and the Cape of Florida, to Hudſon's Bay, that is to ſay, from the 27th to the 58th degree, or in a ſpace of 750 leagues. He did not make this tour along the coaſts; he penetrated into the country more than 400 leagues from eaſt to weſt; he lived with the ſavages, whoſe affections he gained, whoſe cares he repaid, and who aſſiſted him in his reſearches. During this interval, he ſent to France many cheſts of ſeeds, and a great number of ſhoots of trees, moſt of which are now cultivated through all Europe. Among theſe trees were diſtinguiſhed an ilicium, the aromatic fruit of which will ſerve the ſame purpoſes as that known by the name of the ſtellated *anis* of China (*anis etoilé de la Chine*); a larch tree, the wood of which is uſed in building; a new neighbouring kind of quinquina, and which will perhaps ſupply its place; and, laſtly, many magnolia, a pavia, a rhododendron, an acacia, which already are the ornaments of our gardens. On his return, Citizen André Michaux was employed in putting his collections in order, and in drawing up an abridged Relation of his Voyage, and giving an Hiſtory of the Plants of America. Government having nominated him to form a part in the expedition of Captain BAUDIN, he has left to his ſon, who had accompanied him in one of his journies, the care of ſuperintending the printing of his manuſcripts. The Hiſtory of the Oaks of America was in the preſs at the time of his departure, and has been lately publiſhed. It is written in French; the botanical phraſes only are in Latin. It contains twenty ſpecies, and a number of remarkable varieties; arranged in methodical order, according to the form of the leaves and the annual or biennial fructification; and characteriſed in a ſure and invariable manner. All theſe ſpecies have been deſigned in their different ſtates, by Citizen REDOUTE, whoſe talents are well known to painters and naturaliſts; and elegantly engraved by Citizens SELLIER and PLEE; making in the whole thirty ſix plates. At every ſpecies, Citizen Michaux has carefully marked the manner of cultivating it, the ſoil which ſuits it, the uſes to be drawn from it, and the diſtricts of France where it would be advantageous to naturalize it. Among theſe ſpecies are ſome abſolutely unknown; to others are annexed new and intereſting obſervations. The following article on the maritime oak or green oak of Carolina, may give an idea of the obſervations which accompany the deſcription of divers ſpecies.—"This tree grows from Lower Virginia to Florida, and the Miſſiſſippi, along the coaſts, on the iſles and the tracts expoſed to the ſtormy winds of the ocean. The lower countries of North America are lands of a new formation. The ſurface of the ſoil is a ſandy layer, on a very deep maſs of argill. The maritime oaks here acquire a rapid growth, becauſe the fibrous roots with which they are provided in their adoleſcent ſtate find in a moveable ſand the facility of ſpreading in all directions. In proportion as they arrive at adult age, the principal roots reach the clayey bottom, where they imbibe a nouriſhment which ſupports their vigour for many centuries, and renders them capable of reſiſting the impetuoſity of the winds, and of ſupporting the heat of the ſun. From Virginia to the extremity of Florida, the traveller often perceives this iſolated tree, preſerv-

ing all its vigour, in a soil where others cannot exist. It is never damaged by animals. In the plantations situated in the lower part of the two Carolinas, the proprietors keep it to serve for shelter to the cattle. Its tufted foliage is impenetrable to the rays of the sun, and the umbrage of a single tree often covers a space of more than thirty toises. Its fruit (in abundance) is less sour than that of the other species. We are told that the savages obtain from it an oil which they mix with their food. It wood is of an excellent quality. In the North of the United States, it is employed with the greatest advantage in the construction of ships, which last for a long time. The soil of Lower Carolina and of Georgia being of the same nature as that of the *landes* of Bourdeaux, the maritime oak is worthy to fix the attention of the French and Spanish Governments. It offers a means of giving a value to the lands which border on the Mediterranean and the ocean. In the introduction, Citizen André Michaud makes a number of curious remarks on oaks in general, on their uses and their culture, and on the knowledge which the ancients had of them. This work excites a lively desire to see the Flora of America.

According to the observations made by the Academician KRAFFT, the city of St. Petersburgh, on an average of ten years, has annually 97 bright days, 104 of rain, 72 of snow, and 93 unsettled. There are every year from 12 to 67 storms, which, sometimes, when they proceed from the west, occasion inundations. From an experience of more than sixty years, the ice of the river Neva never breaks up before the 25th of March, and never later than the 27th of April; the earliest time of its freezing is the 20th of October, and the latest the 1st of December.

M. ZINCK, the Co-regent of Hesse Homburg, has invented an instrument of music, to which he has given the name of *Harmonica Celestina*. This instrument is in the shape of a spinnet, or small harpsichord, with three rows of keys. As he has only used it in public to execute some pieces of music, the German journalists do not give any details respecting its interior mechanism. He draws from it the sound of the organ, the flute, the piano-forte, of several bowed instruments, and of that called the harmonica. He can derive these sounds either singly or collectively, at pleasure. The purchaser of this instrument, which we are assured is capable of one hundred changes, is the Empress of Germany.

Citizen LALANDE has addressed the following note to the Editor of the *Moniteur*:—"The astrologers alarmed Europe, in the year 1186, by announcing a *conjunction of all the planets*, which was to occasion very extraordinary ravages. I mentioned the circumstance in the Preface to my Astronomy, but was anxious to ascertain whether this rare and singular phenomenon actually took place in the course of that year. Citizen FLANGERGUES, an Associate member of the National Institute, and a zealous astronomer, took the trouble to make the requisite calculations, and the result certainly was, that on the 15th of September, A. D. 1186, all the planets were comprehended within from six signs to six signs, ten degrees, of longitude. This, however, *was not an exact conjunction*; but perhaps many thousand years may elapse before they again so nearly approximate each other."

The Prince Royal of Denmark has lately established a Board of Longitude, at the University of Copenhagen, the chief employment of which will be to calculate Ephemerides in a nautical almanack, as likewise the moon's distances from the planets, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and thereby to increase and render less difficult the methods for finding the longitude at sea. This commission is to consist of Professor BYGGE, of an extraordinary professor of astronomy, and two adjuncts. The director of the commission must annually deliver a distinctly written copy of the Ephemerides calculated by them, together with the moon's distances from the above planets, to the director of the depôt of sea-charts, who is to superintend the printing and publishing of them.

Four years ago, an Academy of Architecture was instituted at Berlin, in which one hundred students learn the higher branches of the science; and for the purpose of initiating youths in the first principles thereof, and preparing them for admission into the Academy, provincial schools of architecture, and the arts therewith connected, have been erected at Breslau, Magdeburg, Halle, and Königsberg, and are to be erected in several other towns of the Prussian dominions. In these schools, pure and mixed mathematics, geometry, the economical and higher branches of architecture, the forming relievoes in clay, &c. are taught gratis; and artists and handicraftsmen connected with architecture are instructed in a variety of useful knowledge, necessary towards

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perfectionating their trades and professions. The teachers are nominated by a committee of the academy at Berlin. The pupils are taught drawing in the drawing-schools already established at a former period.

A person at Paris has discovered a kind of ink, which cannot be effaced by oxygenated muriatic acid, nor by any reactive chemical preparation.

Citizen LANGLES has lately printed in Paris, a Notice on the History of GENGISKAN, extracted from a Persian manuscript, which gives a new proof of the talents and the enlarged views of that conqueror, who was likewise a legislator. The curious reader will see here a pretty long and very interesting extract from the code which he published, and which is printed in the work here announced, in its original language, with the Persian characters in the possession of the National Printing-office. This Persian *morceau* contains thirteen pages, and is larger than any similar fragment printed in France for more than a century past.

In another notice by Citizen LANGLES, on a Latin-Chinese-Mantchou Dictionary, in manuscript, the reader will further see a model of the Mantchoux characters, the first which have been engraved in Europe, and so much the more valuable as the Mantchoux language may perfectly supply in Europe the knowledge of the Chinese. In fact, the Emperors of the Mantchou race, who have governed China for 250 years past, have not ceased during that period to cause to be translated into their maternal tongue all the good works which exist in China. KAM HI, the second of that dynasty, established for this very purpose a *Tribunal of Translators*, which even subsists to this day. In expectation that the peace may finally re-establish the relations which formerly existed between Citizen Langles himself and the Missionaries in China, he informs us that there is already a collection of 200 Mantchou works, both original and translated from the Chinese, that have been accumulating for 150 years past in the National Library; and that it is his intention to profit by the Continuation of the *Notices and Extracts*, to make these works known to the public. These Notices and Extracts, taken from the manuscripts of the National Library and other libraries are published, from time to time, by the National Institute of France, and are intended to form a sequel to the Notices and Extracts formerly read to the Committee established in the *ci-devant* Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. Before the revolution the manuscripts of all kinds, contained in what is now called the National Library, amounted to more than 80,000; but this valuable *depôt* having been since enriched with the manuscripts that have come from Belgium and Italy, and with all those, which formerly making a part of other public or private collections, have been thought worthy to enter into this, it is now more complete than ever in its *ensemble*, and more rich in rare, valuable and well preserved works, so that no other existing collection in Europe can now be compared with it. The above work is intitled Notices and Extracts, and is the fifth volume of a collection, designed in its progress, to execute an immense and difficult undertaking, viz. by smaller or larger extracts, to spread the knowledge of such an immense quantity of valuable works, which, however well preserved now, must necessarily, in time, undergo the common law of returning to dust.*

The Museum Gallery of Antiques at Paris, has been open since the 18th of Brumaire last. On the three last days of each *decade*, the entrance is public; the other days are reserved for the artists that go there to perfect themselves in the study of design. What interest, what resources will they not henceforth find, in this collection of the finest remains of antiquity!—a collection such as could never have been met with at Rome, where they were, for

* It was the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, that in 1785 conceived the idea of this great and commendable undertaking. It nominated for this purpose eight commissaries, and moreover invited all its members to concur in it; the Academy further addressed a general invitation to all the *literati* of France, to make known the manuscripts contained in public or private *depôts* where they had access. The first volume of the *Notices and Extracts* appeared in 1787; the second in 1789, and the third in the following year. The printing of the fourth volume had been begun in 1791, but circumstances, and, above all, the suppression of the Academy, which was decreed in 1793, retarded its publication, and it was only lately carried into effect. After the storms of the revolution, on the revival of sciences and letters, the National Institute was charged by a formal law to *continue the notices of the manuscripts*; and it has accordingly, in every point, followed the plan of the Academy, and the fifth volume, already announced, is the fruit of this new labour; it contains 43 Extracts or Notices of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Tartar, Mantchou, Greek, Latin, and French Manuscripts, with some anecdotical pieces.

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the moſt part, ſcattered in different Muſeums. The Gallery contains, in all, more than a hundred and eighty objects, and is divided into a number of ſaloons, each of which has a particular character. The Muſeum of Antiques, the veſtibule of which is not yet finiſhed, and which is only now entered by a lateral door, near the ſtair-caſe of the Muſeum of Painting, is compoſed of ten contiguous ſaloons, connected together by the perfect accordance of their adjuſtments. The firſt of theſe ſaloons is that of the Seaſons. It derives its name from the cieling which crowns it, and whoſe paintings, executed almoſt underathe reign of Louis XIII. by ROMANELLI, an Italian painter, in high fame for the grace of his compoſitions and the ſweetneſs of his pencil, repreſent the four Seaſons. Here, it is thought, ſhould be aſſembled the antique ſtatues of the rural divinities, and thoſe relative to the different epochs of the year. The cielings of the three following ſaloons, viz: that of Illuſtrious Men; that of the Romans, whoſe paintings offer many traits of hiſtory of that people; and that of the Laocoon, of which this admirable groupe makes the principal ornament, have been painted by the ſame artiſt. The gildings with which the dome is enriched, contraſt, in a ſtriking manner, with the noble ſimplicity of the conſtructions which ſuſtain the upper architecture; and if they do not offer any violent—any diſagreeable oppoſition, it is becauſe the ſkilful architect (Citizen RAYMOND) who has directed all theſe labours, has known how to replace adroitly, in ſome parts of the new decoration, a very ſmall number of rich details, which unite the whole and form an harmonious *enſemble*. To prevent a return to the paintings which decorate the cieling of the Gallery, it is proper to obſerve here, that a painting executed on a wall which it was neceſſary to pull down, in order to enlarge the Hall of Laocoon, has been tranſported elſewhere without any injury, and in one entire piece, with the maſonry which ſerved to ſupport it. This painting is, at preſent, above the niche where this groupe is ſeen, and many toiſes from the place which it formerly occupied. The ſucceſs of this delicate and hazardous undertaking, does honour to the artiſt to whom it was intruſted. In the Saloon or Hall of Laocoon, many freſcoes have been deſtroyed, either by time or by humidity; the ſame ſpaces have been again occupied by new compoſitions; theſe laſt have been painted in oil. The Miniſter of Interior has choſen for this purpoſe, ſome of the artiſts who, in the laſt public *concours*, had obtained prizes of encouragement. A cieling and two vertical paintings have been executed by Citizens HENNEQUIN, PEYRON and LETHIER; they repreſent allegorical ſubjects. Citizens PRUDHOM and GUERIN have painted groupes of infants in two ſpaces of a circular form, making part of the dome. Theſe different paintings, the authors of which are juſtly held in eſtimation, have been finiſhed with as much ſucceſs as could be expected from artiſts diſtinguiſhed by their talents, but little accuſtomed to the painful and wearisome poſture, which they were obliged to ſubmit to, during the term of their labour. Citizen Raymond, Member of the National Inſtitute, and Architect of the National Palace of Sciences and of Arts, has deſigned and ſuperintended all the labours which have been carried on in the Saloons which compoſe the Gallery of Antiques; as likewiſe the new diſpoſitions, decorations and embelliſhments. It is wrongfully therefore that ſome perſons have pretended that he only executed the plans of HUBERT, his predeceſſor. It is undeniable, that thoſe plans were not even communicated to Citizen Raymond.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

ANTIQUITIES.

A Diſſertation on the newly diſcovered Babylonian Inſcriptions; illuſtrated with Copper-plates, and an Inſcription found on a Fragment of Jaſper, printed from the Stone itſelf, by permiſſion of the Hon. Directors of the Eaſt India Company. By Joſeph Hager, D. D. 1l. 1s. boards. Richardſons.

The Archaiology of Wales, for preſerving the Contents of ancient Manuſcripts; the two *firſt* Volumes, which contain a Collection of the Poetry of the Britiſh Bards to the beginning of the Fourteenth Century; and various Hiſtorical Documents and Chronicles to the end of the ſame Period. Royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards. Longman and Rees.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Juvenile Plutarch, or Lives of Celebrated and Extraordinary Children. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

An

An Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson, D. D. By Dugald Stewart, F.R.S. 4to. and 8vo. Cadell.

DRAMA.

Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots, an historical Drama. 4s. sewed. Longman and Rees.

Kemble and Cooke; or, A Critical Review of a Pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on the Character of Richard the Third, as played by Cooke and Kemble." With other Remarks on the Performances of these two Gentlemen. 1s. 6d. Westley.

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EDUCATION.

The Little Hermitage, with other Tales. Plates. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Visits to the Menagerie and Botanical Garden, 2 vols. Plates. 4s. Phillips.

The English Spelling-Book, accompanied by a progressive Series of easy and familiar Lessons, intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language. By William Mavor, L. L. D. 1s. 6d. Phillips.

Arithmetical Questions, on a New Plan, intended to answer the double Purpose of Arithmetical Instruction and Miscellaneous Information. By W. Butler. 3d edition, 5s. 6d. Mawman.

HISTORY.

Dodsley's Annual Register (Vol. 42) for the Year 1800. 10s. 6d. boards. Otridge, and other Proprietors.

LAW.

Commercial and Notarial Precedents, consisting of the most approved Forms, special and common, which are required in Business. With an Appendix, containing the Principles of Law relative to Bills of Exchange, Insurance and Shipping. By Joshua Montifiore, Attorney and Notary Public. 4to. 1l. 5s. boards. Phillips.

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The Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank and Bankers' Notes, Drafts, and Checks; containing all the Statutes, Customs of Merchants, and Decisions at Law and Equity on those Subjects, to Trinity Term, 1801. Including a Case in July, 1801, when essential Information occurred respecting Country Banks. Together with the Stamp-duty on the respective Sums to the latest Act. By Edward Manning, Esq. 8vo. 3s. sewed. Stratford.

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The Hiſtory of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Naval Power of Great Britain; with important Notices relative to the French Marine, and Obſervations on the Navigation Act. Illuſtrated with Notes, tranſlated from the *original* French, by Thos. Evanſon White. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Jordan.

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A Vindication of the Convention lately concluded between Great Britain and Ruſſia. 3s. Wright.

A Collection of Facts and Obſervations relative to the Peace with Bonaparte; including M. Cobbet's Letters to Lord Hawkeſbury. With an Appendix, containing the Conventions, Treaties, and Diſpatches connected with the Subject. With Extracts from Speeches in Parliament reſpecting Bonaparte, and Peace with France. By William Cobbett. Cobbett and Morgan.

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The Reading Guide and Berkſhire Directory for 1802; concluding with a ſhort Deſcription of the County. 8d. ſewed in col. paper. Ruſher, Reading;—Croſby, London.

THEOLOGY.

An Introduction to Chriſtianity, deſigned to preſerve young People from Irreligion and Vice. By Joſeph Sutcliffe. 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

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Veterinary Pathology; or, a Treatiſe on the Cauſe and Progreſs of the Diſeaſes of Horſes, together with the moſt approved Methods of Prevention and Cure. To which are added ſhort Obſervations on Bleeding, Firing, Roweling, Fomentations, and Poultices; and an Appendix, or Veterinary Diſpenſatory, containing the moſt approved Preſcriptions for the different Diſeaſes of the Horſe. The whole intended as a Guide and Companion to the Gentleman, Veterinarian and Farrier. By William Ryding, Veterinary Surgeon in the 18th regt. of light dragoons. 8vo. 5s. boards. Mawman.

Latin Books imported and ſold by J. Bohn, No. 31, South-ſtreet, Soho.

Dindorfii, J. J. Novum Lexicon Linguæ Hebraicæ Commentario in Libros Veteris Teſtamenti, 1 vol. 8vo. Lipſiæ, 1801, 1l. 2s.

Hermanni, God. de Emendanda Ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ, 1 vol. 8vo. Lipſiæ, 1801, 12s.

Juvenalis Satyræ XVI. 2 vols. 8vo. 1801, 18s.

Meiſneri, J. H. Nova Veteris Teſtamenti Clavis, 2 vols. 8vo. Lipſiæ, 1800, 1l. 2s.

Trochaſſia, G. Opera omnia Phiſiologica et Pathologica, 2 vols. 8vo. Viennæ, 1800, 1l. 10s.

Storchii, F. A. Chreſtomathia Græcæ, Quedlinburg, 1801, 6s. 9d.

Schleuſſneri Lexicon in Novum Teſtamentum, 1 vol. 8vo. Lipſiæ, 1801, 1l. 1s.

Teſtamentum Novum, Græc. et Lat. cum Tab. Æneis 29. ex recens. Mathæi Riga 1788; 8vo. 3l. 10s.

German

German Books.

Abicht, J. H. Phyſiologiſche Anthropologie, 1 B. 8°. Erlangen, 1801, 6s.

Eſchenburg's, J. J. Handbuch der Klaſſiſchen Litteratur, 8°. Berlin, 1801, 11s.

Hug, Leon, Erfindung der Buchſtabenſchrift, 4°. Ulm, 1801, 6s.

Lippold's Natur und Künſtler Lexicon, Weimar, 1801, 8°. 1 vol. 1l. 4s.

Paul, Jean, Heimliches Klaglied der jezigen Männer, 8°. Bremen, 1801, 4s.

Vernunft Katechiſmus, Deutſch und Franzöſiſch, 8°. Leipzig, 1801, 3s. 6d.

Wallenrodt, Frau von, Karl Moor und ſeine Genoſſen, 8°. Hamburg, 1801, 6s.

Kotzebue, neue Schauſpiele, 7ter band.

Göthes neüe Schriften, 7ter band.

DICTIONARIES.

Campe, J. H. Deutſches Wörterbuch, als Fortſetzung zu Adelungs, 4°. Braunſchweig, 1801, 1l. 6s.

Adelung's Grammatiſch-Kritiſches Wörterbuch der Hochdeutſchen Mundart, 4ter band. 4°. complet. Leipzig, 1801, 6l. 12s.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. HOLEMBERG'S PATENT *for* LOCKS *or* FASTENINGS *for* GENERAL USE, *on a new and improved* CONSTRUCTION.

THIS invention prepares locks of the ſame exterior form as thoſe which are in common uſe. Internally it uſes an *orbicular bolt* inſtead of a rectilineal one. An inſide tumbler ſerves to increaſe the ſecurity of this bolt. It is double-faſtened by a ſpring flat bolt. The whole ſtructure of the lock is moſt ingeniouſly ſimple; and, after careful inſpection, we are inclined to give it that preference to other locks, which the inventor claims for it.

MR. CHABANNES' PATENT *for a* MACHINE *for* SEPARATING COALS, *and a* COMPOSITION *for making* SMALL COALS *into* CAKES *or* BALLS *to be uſed for* FUEL.

Mr. CHABANNES uſes a grating of wood or metal, having bars, of which the mutual diſtances muſt not be ſmaller than a quarter of an inch, nor larger than an inch and a half. On this grating, he diſcharges the coals, in the mixture of ſmall and great, in which they are bought in the Pool. The great coals are detained above the grating, the ſmall paſs through it; and it is thus the ſeparation is effected.

The ſmall coals he then mingles in a wooden veſſel, with a ſmall proportion of earth, clay, cow-dung, tar, pitch, broken glaſs, ſulphur, ſaw-duſt, oil-cakes, tar, wood, or any other combuſtible matter. A ſufficient quantity of water is uſed in preparing the mixture; and it is ground with a wheel, ſo that it becomes of one conſiſtency. Out of this veſſel, it is conveyed by pipes or otherwiſe into pits or holes of any dimenſions. Theſe pits are lined, every where but at the centre, with bricks united by a cement. At the centre is a drain or water-courſe paſſing under the pit, and covered only with uncemented bricks, amongſt which the water may run eaſily off from the compoſition. The compoſition thus cleared from the water, is, while yet ſoft, moulded into brick-cakes or balls. Theſe are put on a frame, to dry; when dry, they may be uſed as fuel.

MR. GODFREY'S PATENT *for a* TAMBORINE, TABOR, *or* DRUM *and* PIPE, *to be annexed to a* BARREL-ORGAN, *&c. and for the* CONSTRUCTION *of ſuch* BARREL-ORGAN, *or other* MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

Mr. GODFREY in this invention, made nearly twelve years ſince, prepares the frame of his tamborine, tabor, or drum, of any variety of the common forms of theſe inſtruments, of the uſual materials; with heads or covers of parchment, vellum, leather, &c. in two or more parts, and with a ſtraining-frame to be put within the inſtrument. He unites the frames by ſcrews and nuts, or by pins, wires, and other faſtenings.

He next prepares a barrel-organ, or other muſical inſtrument, of the common ſtructure in all reſpects, but that it poſſeſſes likewiſe the following additions: pins on the barrel, by means of which a hammer or drum-ſtick may beat according to the time of the tunes ſet on the barrel; a key in the key-frame, to touch thoſe pins; ſtaples in and upon the barrel, to make the hammer or drum-ſtick beat to time; and a key in the key-frame of the organ, to touch and take the ſtaples in playing.

When the tamborine and the organ are thus both prepared, he adds to the organ, a bar or piece of wood or braſs, which reaches between its two ends, has

at one end a joint or hinge by which it is faſtened to the organ, and reſts at the other on the caſe or frame of the organ, or on a draw-ſtop or key. Upon this bar in the organ, he faſtens the tamborine.

Within the organ, he puts a frame to ſuſtain the hammer, or drum-ſtick; a ſpring is annexed to the hammer; and there is a wire, rod, or ſlip of wood, extending from the end of the hammer to the key in the key-frame.

In the frame or caſe of the organ, he puts a ſtop; to this ſtop he annexes a ſtring or wire, which paſſes acroſs the organ to the hammer or drum-ſtick. To the hammer or drum-ſtick that wire is faſtened, and the movements of the wire from the ſtop make that to ſtrike or be ſilent at pleaſure.

A lever hung in the frame of the organ-caſe, makes the hammer or drum-ſtick to beat time. A wire or rod is put to connect it with the key in the key-frame, which comes upon the ſtaples in the barrel.

With the tamborine, he alſo affixes to the organ, one or more upright pipes, which, by a key in the barrel, may be played at pleaſure.

The tamborine, tabor, or drum, may be put within the organ, either by hanging it an-edge or by laying it horizontally. It may be hung or fixed in the frame at one ſide or end of the organ; and with proper variations, the tamborine, tabor, or drum, may be in like manner added to ſeveral other muſical inſtruments.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

Terror or Fright. Tranquillity. Crying. Laughter. Invented and modelled by George Stubbs G. Townley Stubbs. ſculpt. Price 6s. each, or four for a Guinea.

HOGARTH, in his Analyſis of Beauty, ſpeaking of the fine winding forms of which the human body is compoſed, and which, by their varied ſituations with each other, become more intricately pleaſing, and form a continued waving of winding forms from one into the other, introduces a drawing of a muſcular leg and thigh, which ſhews the ſerpentine forms and varied ſituation of the muſcles, as they appear when the ſkin is taken off. This was drawn from a plaſter of Paris caſt of nature, the original of which was prepared for the mould by Cowper, the famous anatomiſt. In this figure, he obſerves, that as the ſkin is taken off, the parts are too diſtinctly traced by the eye for that intricate delicacy which is neceſſary to conſtitute perfect beauty.

The ſame objection will apply to Mr. Stubbs's Views of the Paſſions, which appear to be in part built on the baſis of Le Brun, and have for their object to ſhew to the tyro the exact form and combination of the muſcles, without any attempt to deviate into grace. So far, we think, they may be very uſeful to the ſtudent, as correctneſs of outline ſhould unqueſtionably be the leading object; and though heads, thus ſtripped, being coloured according to nature, *as it would appear if covered with ſkin*, gives them a moſt groteſque appearance; yet, as we wiſh every artiſt to be well grounded in every ſeparate branch of his profeſſion, we again repeat, they may be a very uſeful ſtudy. This ſyſtem may certainly be carried too far; as we remember an itinerant portrait-painter, who ſome years ſince was reſident in Suffolk, made it his conſtant practice to begin with painting the bones of the head and ſhoulders, hands, &c. he afterwards inſerted the muſcles; and finiſhed, by covering his portrait with ſkin and colour; and this, he inſiſted upon it, was the proceſs of nature, and ought therefore to be the practice of painters!

Solicitude. Sympathy. Contempt. Singleton pinx. G. T. Stubbs ſculpt.

Reverie. Enquiry. Portia. Neriſſa. W. F. Wells inv. G. T. Stubbs ſculpt.

The ſame price as the preceding article, and built in ſome degree on the ſame ſyſtem, but not quite equal in either conception or execution. *Sympathy* is, we think, ſuperior to any of the others.

A View of Porto St. Giovani. E. Edwards, R. A. pinxt. F. Jukes, Aqua-tinta ſculpt. Publiſhed by Jukes, Howland-ſtreet, May 29, 1801. Price 1l. 1s.

There may be thoſe to whom this view is intereſting; but, conſidered as a print, it is not marked with any very ſingular beauty, either in the deſign or engraving.

The Deaf and Dumb Alphabet; humbly inscribed to Sir John Leicester, Bart. Painted by J. Northcote, R. A. and engraved by W. S. Annis. Published by Jeffreys, Clapham-road, price 15s. in Colours.

This is an interesting and pleasing little figure, extremely well imagined, holding up her hands, and talking by signs.

The Goddess of Wisdom. Shelley pinxit.—Vide Akenside's Pleasures of the Imagination.—Caroline Watson sculpt. Published by Molteno, Pall-mall.

This is a pretty half-length figure, *neatly* drawn, and exquisitely engraved.

Political Dreaming.—Visions of Peace.—Perspective of Horrors. Gilray inv. et sculpt. Published by Humphreys, St. James's-street, Price 3s. 6d.

Of Mr. Gilray's multifarious and many-coloured productions it is not easy to speak in higher terms than they deserve. For incident, character, and combination, they very happily seize on the floating subjects of the day, and he treats them in a manner which we think no other artist, except our late unrivalled Hogarth, has been capable. We sometimes lament that such talents should be so much confined to politics; but whatever is the ruling and leading folly is the proper object of satire. The spirit of his etchings would illuminate any subject that they touched upon, and the rapidity with which they are etched is manifested in every line. To describe the variety of characters and combinations introduced into this *three-titled* print is impossible. Mr. Windham's horrible dream, and the little brood scampering to the cheese-parings and candle-ends, are admirably marked.

Preliminaries of Peace; or, John Bull and his little Friends marching to Paris. The same Artist and Publisher as the preceding.

Though this print has a considerable portion of wit and whim, it is not equal to that which precedes it.

Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. Painted, engraved, and published, by J. R. Smith, King-street, Covent-garden.

Correctly drawn, and well engraved; and, as we have been informed by those who know the original, a good likeness.

Constance, Arthur, and Salisbury. R. Westall, R. A. del. S. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by J. R. Smith.

The taste, talent and accuracy of character, which Westall displays in his historical drawings, we have had frequent occasion to notice; this delineation is worthy of the artist, and, as far as we remember it, the print is a fair copy.

John Philpot Curran, Esq. Painted by T. Lawrence, R. A. principal Painter to his Majesty. Engraved by J. R. Smith, Engraver to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Price 10s. 6d.

We sometimes meet with a face peculiarly formed for the painter's giving a striking likeness of it, and where, if the artist attends to the lines, he produces a picture of the mind—Such is the head of Mr. Curran. It is one of those countenances on which God and Nature have set the broad seal of independent thinking and speaking, without regard to the opinion of those he addresses, or perhaps rather better disposed to *oppose* than agree with his hearers in any proposition that is advanced. It is a very spirited and fine engraving, and decides itself to be a strong resemblance of the original.

The Right Hon. Lord St. Vincent, First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's Privy Council. Painted by Kernan. Engraved and published by Mr. Barnard, Fitzroy-square.

We have not happened to see the gallant Admiral since he, many years ago, two or three time sat for his portrait to Gilbert Stuart, the American, and, from the portraits then painted, this is very different; the veteran is now marked much more than we could wish with the characters of age. It must be the earnest wish of every friend to Great Britain, that he may long—very long—retain his health and spirits; and to have the resemblance of such a man at the *later*, as well as the *earlier*, period of his life, must be a gratification to every naval character in the country.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Macartney, K.B. S. de Koster pinxit. C. Townley, Engraver to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, and Member of the Academies of Berlin and Florence, sculpt.

This painting is dressed in the robes of the order of the garter, the spurs, &c. In air and manner it carries clear marks of being a portraiture painted by a foreign artist. Mr. Townley has engraved it extremely well.

Right Hon. Robert Banks Lord Hawkesbury. Painted by T. Lawrence, R. A. Engraved and published by John Young, Engraver to the Prince of Wales, No. 58, Charlotte-street.

This portrait may at the present period become popular: whether it does or not, it is extremely well painted, and admirably engraved.

Vice

Vice-admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronti, &c. Painted by John Rising. Engraved by John Young.

If the merit of all our artists were appreciated according to their abilities, Mr. Rising would rank higher than many of those whose effrontery has raised them to a higher scale. This is a very strong resemblance of the Hero of the Nile, extremely well drawn; and Mr. Young has engraved it in a very masterly style.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Fawcet, K. B.—Sir J. Reynolds pinxit. Engraved and published by J. Ward, Engraver to the Prince of Wales, Newman-street.

This was one of the President's finest portraits, and we were much gratified to find it brought under the burin of Mr. Ward, who has done perfect justice to the original.

The Sportsman's Repast. The Enamoured Sportsman. Painted, engraved, and published by J. R. Smith, King-street, Covent Garden.

These two prints are somewhat in the manner of Morland; but, though equally *rustic*, they are not so vulgar nature as that artist sometimes delineates. In both composition and execution, *the Repast* is the superior print.

He would be a Soldier. Painted by Shee. Engraved by Nugent.

To this pleasing little figure the painter has given a good deal of character, and a natural easy air; and the engraver has well preserved the spirit of the original.

Price four Guineas in Boards, a Selection of Twelve Heads from the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, of the same Size as in the Fresco-pictures, being Fac-similes of Drawings made in Rome, in 1797, by R. Duppa, Author of the Account of the Subversion of the Papal Government.

The work, which is rendered more ornamental and complete by a vignette title-page from the Inferno of Dante, and a small print of the Last Judgment by Bartolozzi, is also accompanied by letter-press, briefly explanatory of the picture, and the leading principles of Michael Angelo as a painter; and the engravings are intended to illustrate those principles. Proofs ets seven guineas.

Printed for the author, No. 7, Weymouth-street, Portland-place; Robinsons, Paternoster-row; and Edwards, Pall-mall.

Iron Bridge over the Thames.

This very curious print is now delivered to subscribers at two guineas each, at Mr. Taylor's, Holborn; Mr. Ackermann's, Strand, &c. The view is taken from the Surry end of the present London Bridge. The plate is four feet long, and two feet wide, and besides the new bridge, comprehends the principal objects of the Cities of London and Westminster, from Bow Church to Whitehall; also the proposed wharfs and terraces on each side of the river; engraved by two artists whose talents are well-known to the public. The bridge by Mr. Lowry, and the other parts by Mr. Malton.

Mr. Bryan of Pall-mall, having had permission to attend Mr. Robit's famous collection of pictures at Paris, has purchased the celebrated *chefs d'œuvre* of Morillio, representing the Good Shepherd, and St. John with the Lamb; together with other distinguished objects in that celebrated assemblage; and they are now added to his other collection, and exhibiting for sale by private contract, at his Gallery, No. 88, Pall-mall, and at the Great-room, No. 118, near Carleton-house. Admission to both rooms, half a-crown.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, *from Oct 20, to Nov. 20.*

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.		
ASTHENIA	11	Ascites, and Anasarca	19
Hœmoptysis	5	Febris intermittens	5
Dysenteria	13	Hysteria	8
Diarrhœa	18	Angina	4
Typhus	9	Cynanche Trachealis	2
Catarrhus	42	Scorbutus	3
Vermes	7	Dyspnœa	10
Amenorrhœa	12	Scabies	6
Menorrhagia	5	Scarlatina	2
Rheumatismus	7	Tussis	12
Epilepsia	2	Paralysis	13

Diarrhœas

Diarrhœas and Dysenteries have prevailed in an unusual degree during the last two or three months; but nothing worthy of remark has occurred either in the symptoms of these diseases, or in the mode of treating them. Typhus has likewise been widely propagated, but has by no means shewn that alarming virulence and malignity which committed such frightful ravages for a considerable period previous to the publication of the last report from the Finsbury Dispensary. It is to be hoped, from the already ameliorated and still ameliorating condition of the poor, that this fever will long continue more innocent, as well as contracted in its influence.

A large proportion of the diseases inserted in the above catalogue were gradually induced by habits of spirituous intemperance. Punishment, in some cases, treads instantly on the heels of transgression; in others, with more tardy, although equally certain, steps, it pursues the commission of moral irregularity.

During the course of a long-protracted career of intemperance, the malignant power of alkohol, slow and insidious in its operation, is gnawing incessantly at the root, and often, without spoiling the bloom, or seeming to impair the vigour of the frame, is silently hastening the period of its inevitable destruction.

In connection with this remark it may not appear unseasonable to suggest an objection against the too general employment of *Tinctures* in cases of disease. They have a direct tendency to destroy the powers of digestion, and to induce the future necessity of artificial stimulation.

Tinctures are *medical drams*—the habitual use of them can be regarded only as a more *specious* and *decorous* mode of debauchery. A lady of fashion and delicacy may in this way most effectually ruin her health, without in the slightest degree impairing her reputation. She may quell the qualms of the stomach, without the inconvenience of inducing any qualms of conscience.

However, it should be remarked, that there are instances in which stimuli may be useful in deducting from the operation of causes still more injurious and more rapidly fatal in their effects.

When, for instance, pain, either corporeal or mental, has arrived at a certain pitch, wine, brandy, or laudanum, although they should always with caution, may sometimes with propriety be prescribed; as, by affording temporary relief, they spare, for a time at least, the wear and tear that is occasioned by too acute and violent emotion. Such a seasonable use of them may perhaps, upon the whole, be regarded as a *saving* to the constitution. Likewise it is a thing that cannot too deeply be impressed upon the mind of the medical practitioner, that whenever a patient expresses an excessively violent appetite, which, from his never having experienced it before, appears clearly to have been *created* by the disease, it ought universally to be regarded as indicating what is subservient to his cure.

As in the lower animals, which are constitutionally deficient in reason, instinct supplies its place; so during the time that the mental power in man is in some measure impaired by disease, Nature uniformly provides him also with a *temporary* instinct, still more sure in its dictate than the reasoning faculty.

Owing to a neglect, as there was every reason to suppose, of this important medical maxim, the reporter has recently lost a young patient, whose character gave to her life an almost incalculable value. Her youth made her death more deeply sorrowful and affecting.

The pale and yellow leaf may fall in autumn unnoticed upon the ground, but it is not without sensation that we regard the vernal flower torn up by the roots or its early blossom withered by the blast.

A person, for some time past, has been under the care of the Dispensary, who, from a morbid visceral affection, has, for upwards of four years, been liable, with short intervals, to fits of the most excessive agony.

The manner in which this poor creature speaks of his excruciating feelings excites horror, without giving any reason to doubt the fidelity and rigid accuracy of his representation.

No limit can be assigned to the possible exacerbation of suffering.—As, by the application of a certain force, all the matter of this vast globe might be compressed within the compass of a nutshell; so it is not out of the reach of possibility that the sensations of a thousand years may in some cases be condensed even into the space of a single instant.

In a report published about two years ago, the case of a young woman * was

* Mr. Bartlett, the apothecary of the Finsbury Dispensary, from having repeatedly attended the patient, would, if required, be able to give a more satisfactory and particular account of this very curious and singular case.

mentioned,

mentioned, who had been confined to her bed for nearly twelve years, in a ſtate of apparent inſenſibility; ſhe has not indeed loſt the power of feeling altogether, although ſhe ſeems to have almoſt entirely loſt the power of expreſſing it; the preſence of the medical attendant ſeems to excite an ineffectual ſtruggle for utterance—ſtill ſhe remains in the ſame melancholy condition. Her mind is as it were kept in a *ſtate of preſervation* by being for ſo long a time *locked up* from the agency of external objects. It is not *time* that deſtroys life, it is *ſenſation*. Every ſingle impreſſion that is made upon the body or the mind takes ſomething from the original fund of vitality. Other circumſtances being the ſame, the leſs a perſon feels the longer will he live. The diſeaſe of this patient was firſt occaſioned by a fall upon her head, that produced a preſſure, probably an effuſion, upon the brain.

Medicine in ſuch a caſe as this can be of no avail; the only chance of recovery would ariſe from the performance of a painful and dangerous ſurgical operation.—Her countenance is evidently phthiſical;—a phyſiognomy that is in general, eſpecially in females, more than commonly intereſting and attractive.

The qualities which it is delightful to contemplate it is not always deſirable to poſſeſs! Thoſe exquiſite charms that are felt by lovers, and are celebrated by poets, and the ſplendor of that genius which in man dazzles and delights, both touch alike on the confine of diſeaſe. Beauty is allied to phthiſis—wit is almoſt contiguous to inſanity. J. R.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In November, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE peace has undoubtedly been not leſs popular in France than in England: of this an unequivocal proof is the favourable reception given to an Engliſh miniſter. Lord Cornwallis was conducted to Boulogne from Calais by Ferrand, General of Brigade, commanding on the coaſt of the department of Calais, at the head of a numerous eſcort. His excellency invited Ferrand to ſupper at Boulogne. His lordſhip ſlept one night at Amiens, at the houſe taken for him during his reſidence at the Congreſs. About two poſts from Paris, Lord Cornwallis was met by Mr. Merry, with whom he entered Paris in his chariot and four. The other carriages followed, eſcorted by one hundred and fifty of the fineſt huſſars in the French ſervice. The Pariſians had previous notice of his arrival, and the ſtreets were lined with people.

The French fête in honour of the peace took place on the 9th of November at Paris, with all the brilliancy that was to be expected. On the Pont-Neuf was raiſed a magnificent triumphal arch. Oppoſite to the port of St. Nicholas was a temple dedicated to Commerce, and built on boats tied together and boarded over. Fire-works were let off from boats placed by the ſide of this temple. The arches on the Pont Neuf were covered with circular frames, loaded with variegated lamps. The elegant baths of Vigier added to this illumination a picturesque effect. Farther on appeared the Altar of the Invalids, at the gate of which had been raiſed a triumphal arch, decorated with antique crowns. From the baſement was hung a globe, beſpangled with ſtars; and a frame, placed above the key-ſtone of the arch, exhibited in letters of fire, of prodigious dimenſion, the name of *Bonaparte*. Four Pyramids were diſplayed along the front.—Near the *Place de Concorde* an immenſe Theatre was conſtructed, on which was elevated the Temple of Peace, the ſame which was raiſed on the 14th of July, on one of the ſquares of the interior of the *Champs Elyſées*. It was ſupported by ninety-four columns of the Ionic order, diſpoſed in a right angle of ten to ſixteen. Two other temples, on a ſmaller ſcale, were erected beſide that of Peace. On both ſides of the grand alley of the Thuilleries were raiſed arcades, with their ſub-baſements. The octagonal baſon was illuminated in all its circumference.

On the morning of the fête an appropriate proclamation was iſſued by the Chief Conſul.

From Berlin it was reported about the beginning of November, that, in conſequence of the reſtoration of Peace betwixt Great Britain and France, the motives which led to the poſſeſſion of Hanover no longer exiſting, his Majeſty had agreed immediately to evacuate that electorate. In conſequence of this reſolution, orders were to be forwarded without delay to the commander of the Pruſſian troops to withdraw

draw from the Hanoverian territories. According to the ſame accounts, the Courts of London and Berlin were likely to enter on negociations for the removal of every difference which might for the preſent exiſt.

SWITZERLAND.

The diſcuſſions on the new Conſtitution of Switzerland commenced at Berne on the 29th of September; and the following articles were accepted by a majority of 60 voices againſt 16:—

Firſt, the integrity of Helvetia is a fundamental article of the Helvetic Conſtitution. Second, the Helvetic Republic forms only one State, its territory is divided into Cantons. Third, there is one right of Helvetic Citizenſhip; there are no political rights of citizens relative to diſtinct cantons.

The queſtion relative to the ceſſion of the territories of the Valais was likewiſe diſcuſſed, and after a long debate it was reſolved by 34 voices againſt 7—"That the whole canton of Valais ſhould appertain to Helvetia, and not be ceded unleſs France ſhould take poſſeſſion of it by force."

On the 31ſt of September the Diet came to the following reſolution:—"The ſupreme power ſhall be exerciſed by a Diet and a Senate, in the name of the Helvetic people." The Paris papers, however, to the 4th of November aſſert, that the Helvetic Diet has been diſſolved juſt after it had completed the Conſtitution, and appointed the members to the Senate. All its proceedings have been declared null, and the old Legiſlative Body, taking the reins of government into their hands, have appointed a Proviſional Executive Government, and reſtored the Conſtitution agreed to in May laſt.

Accounts from Berne ſtate that the antient Swiſs cantons, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, have ſent a deputation to Paris, to conjure the Firſt Conſul, by the names of Tell and Winelreld, to protect them in their antient conſtitution, under which alone they can enjoy tranquillity and happineſs. The accounts from the ſame place of the 7th of November ſtate, that the greater part of the members of the Diet have returned to their homes. The public tranquillity has not any where been diſturbed. The Helvetic troops have already quitted the ſmall cantons. They are on their return to Lucerne. The Helvetic Senate is conſtituted, and Dolder is appointed preſident.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The Batavian Council of Regency have elected the new Legiſlative Body, almoſt all of whom belonged to the former Legiſlation. They are to proceed immediately to the organization of the inferior departments of the government. This change of conſtitution continues to be received with complete apathy.

WEST INDIES.

Citizen Vincent, chief of brigade, and director of the corps of Engineers at St. Domingo, arrived at Paris in the beginning of October. He was the bearer of many letters from Touſſaint L'Ouverture, and an official copy of the conſtitution that was tranſmitted for the approbation of the parent country. This plan was within a few days to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Council of State. Citizen Vincent gives the moſt ſatisfactory details of the ſtate of cultivation in the colony.

EGYPT.

Official accounts came from Egypt on the 14th of November, with the final account of the conqueſt of that country, which, although from the event of peace, not ſo intereſting as they would formerly have been, will be read with ſatisfaction, as the termination of an expedition, which, however diſgraceful to the late miniſters, from the unneceſſary and diſhonorable rupture of the treaty of El-Ariſh, has been honorable to the Britiſh arms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament commenced its Seſſion on Thurſday, the 29th of November, and the King was ſufficiently recovered to attend its opening in perſon. The import of the Speech from the Throne was nearly as follows:—His Majeſty had the ſatisfaction to inform the Parliament, that the important Negotiations in which he was engaged at the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion were brought to a favourable concluſion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjuſted by a Convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to which the kings of Denmark and Sweden had expreſſed their readineſs to accede. The eſſential rights for which this country contended were hereby ſecured: Preliminaries of Peace had alſo been ratified between him and the French Republic; and he truſted that this important Arrangement, whilſt it manifeſted the juſtice and moderation of his views, would alſo be found conducive to the intereſts of this country, and honorable to the Britiſh character. He then addreſſed the gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons and ſaid, he had directed ſuch eſtimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public ſervice, as appeared to him to be beſt adapted

to the ſituation in which the country was now placed. It was painful to him to reflect, that proviſion could not be made for defraying the expences which muſt unavoidably be continued for different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate peace eſtabliſhment, without large additional ſupplies.

He finally addreſſed himſelf to both Houſes of Parliament and ſaid, "I cannot ſufficiently deſcribe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harveſt. In contemplating the ſituation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impoſſible for me to refrain from expreſſing the deep ſenſe I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of my faithful ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend." After paying the politeſt compliments to his forces both by ſea and land, he concluded with wiſhing "That his people may experience the reward they have ſo well merited, in a full enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace—in a progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit, and reſources, and above all, in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the ſafeguard and protection of that Conſtitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our moſt ſacred duty to tranſmit unimpaired to our deſcendants."

Lord Bolton, in the Houſe of Lords, moved the addreſs, which contained no material deviation from the ſpeech. Lord Lifford ſeconded the addreſs, which he had no doubt would meet their lordſhip's unanimous conſent. He contraſted the happy and flouriſhing ſituation of this country at this moment with that in which it was when they laſt met.

The Duke of Bedford gave the addreſs his hearty concurrence—he all along wiſhed for peace, and now that it was made, he received it with the moſt cordial ſatisfaction. He could not, however, agree with the noble lords who had ſpoken as to the fitneſs of the time. There hardly had been a period during the war in which it would not have been at leaſt as fit and as practicable. In this however, no blame was attached to the *preſent* miniſters, who had negotiated and effected a peace with all the alacrity in their power. He hoped now that with peace, the Conſtitution of which the people had been ſo long deprived, would be reſtored to them, and a due attention paid to their rights and liberties.

On the next day copies of the Convention between his Britannic Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia, ſigned at St. Peterſburgh the 17th of June laſt, and of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Britannic Majeſty and the French Republic were laid upon the table.

Lord Pelham gave notice, that he would on Tueſday move, that the Preliminaries of Peace, with the Republic of France be taken into conſideration, and his lordſhip moved, that the lords be ſummoned for that day.

Mr. Vanſittart, in the Houſe of Commons on the 2d of November, roſe and obſerved that from the abundance of the late harveſt, and other circumſtances, it appeared unneceſſary to continue the reſtrictions on diſtilling. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to conſider of the expediency of diſcontinuing the late Acts of Parliament reſpecting the importation of foreign ſtarch, the diſtillation of home ſpirit from melaſſes only, and the prohibition of diſtilling the ſame from corn. Ordered.

The order of the day being read in the Houſe of Lords on November the 3d, Lord Romney, after a pertinent ſpeech, moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to thank him for his gracious condeſcenſion in ordering a copy of the Preliminaries of Peace to be laid before them," &c. Lord Limerick ſeconded the motion.

Earl Spencer regretted that he felt himſelf obliged to deliver ſentiments in oppoſition to the two noble lords who moved and ſeconded the addreſs; and he particularly regretted feeling himſelf called upon to oppoſe a government, compoſed of men with whom he had ſo long acted, and with ſome of whom it had been the pride of his life to maintain the ſtrongeſt friendſhip. Peace, abſtractedly, was doubtleſs a bleſſing; a ſafe and honorable peace was the end of every legitimate war—had that now been obtained? No; we had ſacrificed every thing. In every part of the world we had ceded to France or her allies the conqueſts our fleets and armies had gallantly atchieved. The integrity of the dominions of the Porte, it was true, had been preſerved, but this had been the reſult of the glorious campaign in Egypt. The integrity of the dominions of Portugal was alſo in the Preliminaries ſtated to be preſerved, but we find this in fact to be the integrity of a part. The important province of Oliyenza was to be ceded.

Our faithful ally the Prince of Orange was not even named in the treaty. In vain did we look for the objects of the war—indemnity for the paſt and ſecurity for the future.—The only indemnity was the ſettlements of Ceylon and Trinidad; certainly altogether inadequate. In India we had, by the gallantry and enterpriſe of our armies, reduced Tippoo Saib, and extinguiſhed the danger of the enemy. But look at this treaty. By ceding the Cape of Good Hope and part of Cochin, you give an opening again to the coaſt of Malabar, while in South America by the treaty with Portugal the enemy was to have a military poſt at the mouth of the River of Amazons, which would be fatal to our poſſeſſions in the eaſt. We had ſurrendered the valuable iſland of Martinique. In the Mediterranean we had ſurrendered every thing. In ſhort, in a peace ſo unequal, he could only ſee a ſhort truce. By ſuch a peace the French had been able to give eclat to thoſe dangerous principles upon which he and the other noble lords had been ridiculed. It was ſaid that it was the intereſt of France to preſerve peace; how do we know that? Who can ſee what will be the intereſt of an uſurper?

The Duke of Clarence expreſſed his entire approbation of the peace, as ſafe, honorable and becoming.

Lord Pelham entered into a detailed juſtification of the terms of peace, and a compariſon between it and the *projet* given in by the late miniſters in 1797.

Lord Grenville ſaid it would have covered his heart with joy had the *great* objects for which we had been ſtruggling, and to which the beſt part of *his life* had been devoted, been obtained. His lordſhip then deſcribed the ſituation of France and Great Britain at the time of peace being ſigned. We were in a ſituation of the higheſt proſperity. In the Weſt Indies we had every thing except St. Domingo. In the Eaſt we had an abſolute dominion. France, on the other hand, had attained inordinate power on the continent of Europe; but the Britiſh conqueſts in the other parts of the world were ſurely ſuch as to enable us to command equivalents for the ſacrifices we made. His lordſhip then followed nearly the arguments of Earl Spencer.

Lord Grenville was followed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Rawdon, Lord Warwick, Lord Mulgrave, the Biſhop of London, the Biſhop of Rocheſter (who, though a Miniſter of the Goſpel of Peace, voted againſt the peace) and Earl Fitzwilliam.

After this Lord St. Vincent roſe to take notice of an expreſſion which had fallen from a noble lord for whom he had the higheſt reſpect and eſteem. That noble lord (Earl Spencer) had ſaid that the Preliminaries on the table were attended with circumſtances of humiliation and diſgrace to this country. His lordſhip denied that any thing like either attached to them. The preliminaries he was convinced, were equally honorable and advantageous to this country; and the ſhare he had the honour to have had in adviſing their being acceded to, he ſhould ever conſider as the pride of his life.

Lord Nelſon roſe to ſpeak a few words reſpecting a point, in regard to which no one of their lordſhips could, perhaps, ſpeak with more information than himſelf. With regard to Malta, that iſland, when the noble earl ſent him down the Mediterranean, was in the hands of the French, and on his return from the battle of Aboukir he thought it his firſt object to blockade it, becauſe he deemed it an invaluable piece of ſervice during the then ſtate of affairs in Egypt, to reſcue it from the hands of the French. In any other point of view, he could aſſure their lordſhips, that Malta was of no ſort of conſequence to this country; it lay at two great a diſtance from Toulon, to ſerve as a ſtation to watch the fleets of the French that put to ſea from that port.

The Marquis of Buckingham expreſſed the pain he felt at being obliged not to give a ſilent vote, but at that late hour to have occaſion to riſe. He lamented ſincerely that he could not give his conſent to the Preliminaries on the table, becauſe he thought them highly humiliating and diſgraceful to this country.

The Earl of Carnarvon aſſigned his reaſons for not concurring in the motion for approving the Preliminaries. His lordſhip declared he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

The queſtion being then put from the woolſack, the houſe divided—Contents 94. Proxies 20. Non-contents 10. Proxies 0.

In the Houſe of Commons, on the ſame day, Sir Edmund Hartop moved, and Mr. Leigh ſeconded, an addreſs to his Majeſty.

Lord Hawkeſbury, after ſome prefatory remarks, expatiated on the benefits reſulting to the nation from the reſtoration of peace. He then went more particularly into the ſubject, calling the attention of the Houſe to the peculiar circumſtances under which his Majeſty's Miniſters had brought about the treaty. The government of the French Republic had been ſo changed, that Jacobiniſm was

no longer talked of, and every thing at preſent was ſo ordered in that country, as to give a rational ground to expect permanency and ſtability to whatever engagements they might enter into. The terms of the treaty were both honourable to our allies and ſafe to the country. The great object of the war was to prevent the introduction of the pernicious principles that were then prevalent in France; theſe principles being now materially changed, the neceſſity of continuing the conteſt no longer remained. In this ſtruggle, however, two coalitions had totally failed, and incalculable blood and treaſure had been expended. England, deſerted by Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, and left to combat with the whole world, had concluded a treaty of peace both honourable and ſafe. At the ſame time he was by no means of opinion that France could have injured this country. In the ſituation in which things were, being unable to ſave Europe entire, as it was before the revolution, was it not better we ſhould, by entering into terms with France, ſecure what we could? His Lordſhip then took a view of the comparative ſtate of France and England, and the advantages which muſt reſult to our commerce by the ceſſion of Ceylon and Trinidad, and concluded by ſaying, that a reconciliation had been happily effected, and he prayed to God it might be for the country's good.

Mr. T. Grenville roſe to oppoſe the terms of peace, and in doing ſo he would not lull the people into a falſe repoſe, nor be deterred from ſpeaking his ſentiments, however unpopular they might be; but would plainly and explicitly declare, that by the treaty he conſidered this country entirely ruined!!! The ſyſtem of vigour long carried on by this nation, but now fatally laid aſide, was the only way to ſecure our independence as a nation. With reſpect to this being an honourable peace, a ſlight view of its terms would clearly prove the reverſe. He then took a view of the terms of the treaty, and concluded with ſaying, let the peace be carried into execution—let the ceſſion be completed, and he would aſk what chance England had that ſhe would not, within eighteen months, again be plunged into war, after ſhe had laid up her ſhips, and diſcharged her army and navy, when France might ſeize on her military poſts, and, combining with the maritime powers of the North, ſweep her ſeas before ſhe could get a ſhip afloat.

Lord Caſtlereagh then roſe, and defended the preliminaries againſt the attacks of the laſt ſpeaker. He maintained that the terms were both ſafe and honourable, and that had we continued the war, we probably ſhould not, at the end of ſeveral years, have been able to procure better.

Lord Temple followed on the oppoſite ſide, and condemned the peace in the moſt unqualified terms. He aſked Lord Hawkeſbury how he, who had boaſted that he would dictate a peace at the point of the bayonet, could ſign, in the capital of his own country, ſuch a diſgraceful capitulation?

Mr. Banks highly approved of the preliminaries, and after eloquently ſupporting his opinion, concluded by giving the Addreſs his hearty ſupport.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that ſince the coalition of the Continental powers was diſſolved, the queſtion of peace or war had become only a queſtion of terms. Whatever might be our wiſhes, nothing remained for us but to obtain juſt and honourable conditions for ourſelves and the few allies that remained to us. By the preliminaries now ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Houſe, we had not gained every thing, but the difference between the terms we had obtained and thoſe we had a right to expect, was not to be compared with the evils reſulting from the continuance of the conteſt. We did not materially want an extenſion of territory, but, retaining thoſe parts of our conqueſts unattached to our ancient poſſeſſions, our grand object was to add freſh ſecurity to our maritime ſtrength and commercial greatneſs. In the Eaſt and Weſt Indies we had got all we had a right to expect, and any acquiſitions in the Mediterranean were comparatively of leſs conſequence. He confeſſed he was ſorry we did not retain Malta, and ſtill more ſo that that place was not more particularly ſpecified in the treaty; but if we were to give it up, he did not know we could better diſpoſe of it. Mr. Pitt then went into a long defence of the preliminaries; and with regard to the Conſular Government, he ſaid he wiſhed to baniſh all harſh language, all acrimonious epithets, all irritating alluſions. It would be hypocriſy in him to deny, that all his opinions with regard to perſonal merits and demerits had undergone a change, but if a laudable line of conduct be in future purſued by the Firſt Conſul, he was afraid it would be dictated by intereſt more than principle. He had no difficulty in ſaying, that though he never conſidered the reſtoration of Monarchy in France as a *ſine qua non*, he thought it would have been a

happy

happy thing for France and all Europe, and he thought so still. He sought not to disguise from all the world his regret at the disappointment of his hopes. Happy would he have been to have put together the fragments of a venerable edifice so cruelly scattered. We had, however, succeeded in the demolition of Jacobinism; at least we see it stripped of the delusive colour, which gave it its chief power of distinction. Mr. Pitt then enumerated the advantages we had gained in the Union with Ireland, by our naval and military reputation, and the consolidation of our Indian Empire; and after predicting to the country, if it was true to itself, a long train of prosperity and happiness, concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. Fox said he never in his life gave a vote more cordially than he did in favour of the treaty of peace. It was an honourable peace; if it was not glorious it was no wonder; no peace could be glorious unless founded on a glorious war, which was by no means an epithet that could be given to the late one. If Ministers could, without risk, have obtained better terms, they were certainly blameable in not doing so; but was this the case? No. In continuing the war we incurred a certain expence, and every day our situation was rendered worse. Ceylon and Trinidad were both valuable acquisitions. The situation in which the Cape was placed in the preliminaries was better for this country than if we ourselves retained it; we should have all the advantages without the expence.* The loss of Malta was rather to be regretted. The Ministers had acted with dignity in acceding to a peace, while they were still able to carry on the war. Let the gentlemen consider not merely the financial loss, the lives sacrificed, but the misery to which, for two years, the people of this country had been reduced. The fall in the price of the necessaries of life since the peace, unexpected as it was, had shown the effect which the war had in enhancing the price of every article of consumption. Some regretted that the peace was glorious to France. If peace could be glorious to the French Republic without being dishonourable to this country, it would not give him any concern that it should be so. The object of the war was the restoration of the accursed House of Bourbon, and to him it was a recommendation of the peace that this object had failed. Had that project succeeded, it must have been attended with the most fatal effects to the general liberties of mankind. To the people of this country it must have been attended by the most deplorable consequences. It was true that Egypt had been recovered by the unexampled gallantry of our troops, but who was so fond of military glory as to wish to purchase it without necessity? Egypt might have been our's by the capitulation of El-Arish. But it was said at that moment that we were to *pause!* We did pause, and the pause cost us seventy-three millions of money, besides the lives of thousands. The noble Lord said, that the danger of French principles were extinct, and that we had only to dread the power of the Republic. Undoubtedly no man felt more strongly than he did the misfortune to England and Europe, from the unsatisfactory state of the Continent; but it was not the peace, but the war, that had produced so fatal an aggrandizement. It was the measures of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) which had excited an irresistible spirit in France—a spirit of proud independence. All men were fired with devotion to their country, and the thoughts of independence inspired an energy which nothing could subdue. With respect to the future, he was of opinion, that to enjoy the blessings of peace small establishments were necessary. It was in commercial resources that we were to counterbalance the aggrandizement of France. The French Revolution was calculated to divert men's attentions more eagerly to the question of liberty. But was that to be opposed by the sword? Mr. Fox then made some remarks on the Government of France, and commented, with some severity, on the observations of Lord Castlereagh, who had said, that Ireland had been treated with a delicate hand: Mr. Fox contended, that the conflagrations, whippings, &c. in the year 1797, deserved a very different character. He concluded by saying, that if the common-law was restored in the room of martial-law, in Ireland; if the Habeas Corpus Act was put in force, he should rejoice.

Lord Folkstone said a few words; and Mr. Windham rose and said, he still retained his former opinions. The question was then put and carried without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the next day moved the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee of Supply. The House went into a Committee,

* This our readers will recollect was exactly our own sentiment.

mittee, and Sir William Elliot moved, that 130,000 men be granted for the ſea-ſervice for three months, commencing on the 3d of January, 1802, and ending on the 3d of April; in which number was included 30,000 marines. That 740,000l. be granted for victualling the ſame, at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man per month, for the ſame period. That 721,500l. be granted for wages for the ſame at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man per month, for the ſame period. That 240,604l. be granted for the ordinaries of the navy for the ſame period. That 97,500l. be granted for the ordinaries of the ſervice for the ſame period, at the rate of 5l. per month per man. That 1,180,000l. be granted for the ſame period, for wear and tear, at the rate of 3l. per month per man."—Agreed to. The Chairman then aſked leave report progreſs and ſit again.—Agreed to.

Sir William Hartop brought up the Report of the Committee on the Addreſs.

Mr. Windham ſaid, he had not departed from thoſe opinions which it was well known he held in oppoſition to the treaty: all he heard on the ſubject only tended to root them more ſtrongly in his mind. The reſult of the debate of laſt night was, that we were in the power of France; that France had the power, but we hoped not the will, to cruſh us; that we were in the paw of the lion, but he not being hungry, did not tear us to pieces, and we were happy to ſee him turn about and lie down. This was the real ſtate of the caſe, and he was ſorry to find it ſo.

Doctor Lawrence ſaid, he had entertained a hope that the dangers of the peace would be farther removed from us; but this hope vaniſhed when he ſaw the Marquis Cornwallis ſent, bound hand and foot, to Amiens. He would not heſitate to aſſert, that no treaty had ever been made that was not infinitely preferable to thoſe articles in queſtion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary at War, and ſeveral other members ſpoke in ſtrong terms of approbation of the peace. After which the report was agreed to without a diviſion.

Both Houſes, on the 6th of November, went in ſtate to St. James's, and preſented Addreſſes on the preliminaries of peace, to which his Majeſty returned gracious anſwers. The Houſe of Lords adjourned till Tueſday; the Houſe of Commons to Monday.

On the 10th of November Lord Hobart, after a ſpeech highly complimentary to General Hutchinſon and his army, moved "That the Thanks of the Houſe be given to Lieutenant General Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. for his eminent ſervices in Egypt."

Lord Nelſon, Lord Pelham, and the Duke of Clarence, ſucceſſively ſpoke in favour of the motion, delivering the higheſt eulogiums on General Hutchinſon and his troops. The motion was then put and carried unanimouſly.

The important debate which occupied the attention of the Houſe on the 13th of November was upon the ſubject of the Northern Convention. Like the preliminaries with France, it is a compromiſe with which every one may be pleaſed, but of which no man can be proud. A war with the Northern Powers is itſelf an evil of ſuch extreme magnitude, and ſo truly to be deprecated, and more eſpecially if brought upon ourſelves by a too rigid adherence to demands, in themſelves queſtionable, if not in ſeveral inſtances impolitic and unjuſt, that any Convention which prevents ſuch a calamity muſt be heartily approved by every friend to the peace and happineſs of mankind. By this Convention we have ſecured enough for every proper purpoſe of marine advantage and dignity, but it has by no means ſecured to this nation all the haughty and pre-eminent terms which were at firſt contended for, and is obviouſly formed upon the baſis of the treaty of the Armed Neutrality, which was drawn up in expreſs oppoſition to the intereſts of this country.

In the courſe of the debate Lord Grenville expreſſed his diſapprobation of ſome of the leading articles of the Convention, which he contended were injurious to the maritime and commercial intereſts of this country, inaſmuch as we had renounced ſeveral important points, which he aſſerted, by the law of nations, we had a right to maintain. Some of the ſtipulations in the Convention were looſely and vaguely worded, ſo as to require explanation or amendment. This he hoped Miniſters would do, now that the communication with all the parts of the Continent was completely open. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Holland, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Nelſon, all ſpoke in favour of the Addreſs, and the queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Commons Lord Temple wiſhed to know, whether the Courts of Denmark and Sweden had agreed to the Convention. Lord Hawkeſbury replied, that he had a communication with the Ambaſſadors of thoſe Courts, who aſſured him that their reſpective Sovereigns

were

were ready to give their concurrence, which he expected hourly. Mr. Grey was of opinion that Miniſters had acted judiciouſly, in the ſtate matters were in, to make a compromiſe rather than carry the buſineſs farther; but he thought it rather unparliamentary to call for unqualified approbation, without any official documents from Sweden and Denmark. The favourable termination of the buſineſs he attributed to the death of the Emperor Paul. He concluded by ſaying, that notwithſtanding the obſervations he made, it was not his intention to oppoſe the Addreſs.

Lord Temple and Lord Hawkeſbury ſeverally ſpoke, the former againſt, the latter in favour of the Convention. Lord Glenbervie, Sir W. Scott, Mr. Sturgeſs, and Mr. Newbold, were in favour of the Addreſs, as well as Mr. Erſkine, who ſaid, he placed the fulleſt confidence in the meaſures of the preſent Government. Mr. Tierney was in favour of the Addreſs. He approved of the meaſures of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and ſaid, this was a golden gleam of that happineſs we were encouraged to expect from the reſtoration of peace. The queſtion was, after a long debate, carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Vanſittart, on Saturday, the 14th of November, brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. The ſeveral reſolutions were read and agreed to.

Mr. Tierney moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, rendering it penal for bakers to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, bread that had not been baked twenty-four hours. He obſerved, that the Bill had been brought in to anſwer a temporary purpoſe, ariſing from the ſcarcity of corn, which now, by the bounty of Providence, in ſending us a plentiful harveſt, no longer exiſted. The Act had a fortnight to run, but it would nevertheleſs be a conſiderable relief to a number of induſtrious and honeſt bakers, who might have infringed its proviſions under the idea that the cauſe had ceaſed, if it was immediately repealed: he wiſhed, therefore, that it ſhould have a retroſpective operation from laſt Monday. The Secretary at War ſaid, he was too well convinced of the motives of the Hon. Gentleman to doubt the propriety of adopting a meaſure he recommended, but he wiſhed to ſuggeſt, whether, as rights of actions might have already accrued, it would not be unjuſt towards thoſe who had commenced them to give the Bill a retroſpective operation. He thought it would be better if the Bill took effect from the day of giving the notice.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, he would wiſh to conſult with his friends upon the ſubject.—Leave was given to bring in the Bill. The Revenue Bills on the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means on the 16th of November, Mr. Bragge in the Chair. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Houſe had determined, for wiſe and prudent reaſons, to continue for three months our naval and military eſtabliſhments the ſame as they were during the preceding year. It was therefore become neceſſary to provide the ways and means for carrying into effect the intentions and vote of Parliament.

In the Supply the following ſums were voted:—

	£.
Army	2,382,625
Navy	3,562,000
Ordnance	400,000
Miſcellaneous Services	100,000
Army of Ireland and Ordnance	620,000

Making in the whole near 7,000,000

The Land and Malt produced 2,750,000l. for the purpoſe of meeting part of the demand.

In providing the Ways and Means there were three modes that offered themſelves to his conſideration. Firſt, an iſſue of Exchequer Bills to be ſuperadded to thoſe already outſtanding. Secondly, that of a ſhort loan. And thirdly, to fund the Exchequer Bills now afloat. The ſecond conſideration he reſiſted, becauſe was aware that two loans in the ſame year operated to the injury of the public funds, as the payments claſhed continually, and would conſequently occaſion their depreſſion. The outſtanding Exchequer Bills amounted to 8,500,000l. of theſe 2,300,000l. were held by the Bank, and the remainder were in the hands of private individuals.

On the 11th of November the terms agreed upon between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Committee appointed to wait upon him that day, for ſettling the terms of funding 8,500,000l. of Exchequer Bills, were as follow, viz.

For each 100l. of principal, the holders are to receive the undermentioned ſums of ſtock, which are eſtimated at the following prices:—

£.	£.	s.	d.
25 Conſols at 68⅜	17	1	10½
25 Reduced at 67⅝	16	16	10½
25 New 5 per Cents. at 99	24	15	0
50 Four per Cents. at 84¾	42	7	6
0 19 Long Annuities at 19⅝	1	14	4
	£. 102	15	7

The

The proprietors are to have the option of subscribing 50l. additional for every 100l. bill to be applied to redeeming the sum of about 2,300,000l. bills held by the Bank of England.

The bills to be carried to the Exchequer on or before the 24th of November, and the interest to be calculated to the day, and paid in money.

The deposit of 25l. per cent. on the additional 50l. for each 100l. Exchequer bill, to be paid at the time of leaving the bills for payment, 25l. per cent on the 18th of December, and the remaining 50l. per cent. on the 15th of January. Such is the bargain that Mr. Addington has made. He has funded the bills on terms which bear an interest of 4l. 16s. 9d. The new stock of all kinds created is 10,625,000l. And the long annuity for 59 years will be 7,437l. 10s. The interest due upon the bills is to be paid in money when they are delivered into the Exchequer; and the dividends on the new funded stock are to be paid at the respective periods of the several stocks. The house adjourned until next day.

Monday the 9th of November being Lord Mayor's day, was celebrated with unusual magnificence. Sir John Eamer, notwithstanding "these piping times of peace," thought it his duty as a soldier, to revive the custom of exhibiting a man in armour; and to improve on ancient custom, three others in armour accompanied him on foot. A dragoon undertook to be the champion, and he was fitted with the armour of William the Conqueror from the Tower. Sir John's corps likewise attended to do him honour. The dinner was sumptuous, and had every justice done to it by the numerous guests. The late Lord Mayor was received by the people with just and well-earned marks of affection. They took the horses from his carriage at Blackfriar's-bridge, and drew him to Guildhall. They paid the same mark of respect to his independent and popular predecessor, alderman Combe, whose horses they also took out, and drew him in state to the hall.

Citizen Otto and Mr. Addington were received with the most rapturous bursts of applause. Neither Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, Lord Grenville, nor Mr. Dundas attended to experience the reception which their conduct deserves.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

Aitkin, James, Castle street, Leicester fields, print seller. (Hill, Rood lane)
Atfield, John, late of Red Lion street, Clerkenwell. (Fothergill and Savage, Old Broad street)
Atherton, Robert, Latchford, Chester, tanner. (Hilton, Manchester)
Andrews, George, Holybourne, Hants, tanner. (Drew, Bermondsey street)
Allen, Theodore, Bath, fishmonger. (Becket, Clement's inn)
Broudish, Joseph Haines, Birmingham, factor. (Whateley, Birmingham)
Blakey, George, Mile-end, ship-owner. (Wawn, Mark lane)
Buchannan, John, Woolwich, pork butcher. (Owen and Ralfe, Bartlet's buildings)
Brock, John, jun. Wapping street, slopseller. (Wegener and West, Red Lion street, Wapping)
Bishop, Richard, Tetbury, and John Ireland, Culkerton, Wiltshire, corn dealers. (Pitt, Cirencester)
Blair, John, London street, Ratcliff cross, mariner. (Nind, Prescott street)
Barnes, John, Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings)
Cawthorn, George, British Library (late Bell), Strand, London. bookseller. (Thomas Lamb, Harper street, Red Lion square)
Craig James, Lime street, merchant. (Leigh, Bridge street, Blackfriars)
Cortissos, Abraham Hiam, Leman street, merchant. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square)
Cheyney, John, Oxford street, linen draper. (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
Cornish, John, Deptford, butcher. (Jones, Nag's Head court, Grace Church street)
Cobham, Elijah, Liverpool, merchant. (Ellames, Liverpool)
Cookes, John, White Horse lane, Stepney, coal merchant. (Harper, Cannon row, Westminster)
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookseller. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane)
Dwyer, James, Bristol, hatter. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)
Else, William, Fleet street, warehouseman. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place)
Evans, Richard, City road, Middlesex, umbrella maker. (Swann and Willington, Fore street)
Evans, John, late of Wolverhampton, now of Liverpool, hardwareman. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings)
Furnell, James, Kent road, fellmonger. (Drew, Bermondsey street)
Hodgson, Thomas, Liverpool, broker. (Edward Foulkes, Manchester)
Henchan, John, Liverpool, dealer in muslin. (Pennington, Liverpool)
Halliday, William, Watling street, warehouseman. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court)
Herford, Joseph, Curtain road, Shoreditch, taylor. (Walton, Great Shire lane)
Humphreys, Evan, Temple street, Bristol, victualler, &c. (C. Millin, Bristol)
Harvey, W. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Frecleton, Liverpool)
Henderson, Robert, Oxford street, fishmonger. (Orrell, Winsley street)
James, Robert, Lydstone, Penryn, dealer. (George Chapman George, Penryn)
Jeayes, John, Aldersgate street, merchant. (Hall, Red Lion court, Fleet street)
Izod, William, Lamb street, Spital fields, baker. (Crosby, Dyer's buildings)
Kind, Peter, and William Smith, Southampton, linen drapers. (Leigh, New Bridge street)
King, George, Frome-Selwood, Somerset, cabinet maker. (Walthew, Lower Seymour street)
Leigh, Thomas, Foxdenton, Lancaster, dealer. (Low and Halsted, Manchester)
Ludley, William, Petworth, shopkeeper. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)
Miller, James, Hammersmith, wheelwright. (Williams, Bartlet's buildings)
Mitchell, Henry, Gosport, rope maker. (Lewis Young, Gosport)
Middleton, William, J. H. Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants. (Staunsfield and Eden, Liverpool.
Mallalieu, George, Salford, cotton manufacturer. (Lowe and Hallstead, Manchester)
Marshall, John, Little Russell street, Bermondsey, tanner. (Lee, Caufield court, Temple)

Meycock,

Meycock, James, Broad street, St. Giles's, haberdasher. (Weightman, Castle street, Holborn)

M'Carty, John, Liverpool merchant. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings)

Newton, John, Manchester, check manufacturer. (G. and W. Nabb, Manchester)

Newton, J. Kirby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, liquor merchant. (Barrow, Threadneedle street)

Nathan, Henry, Sherness shopkeeper. (Bexwell, Little George street, Minories)

Ogden, James, Ashton-under-Line, cotton spinner. (J. Higson, Manchester.)

Orstein, Fred. Ludwig Emel, Frith street, mathematical instrument maker. (Palmore, Doughty street, Founding hospital)

Pemberton, John Holland, Liverpool, merchant. (Ward, Dennett, and Greaves, Covent garden)

Pheasant, Edward, Grantham, dealer. (Concanen, Coleman street)

Palmer, Mark, Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, sail maker (Wawn, Mark lane)

Quantrill, Wm. William street, Shoreditch, carpenter. (Moore, Johnson's court, Fleet street)

Rowlands, Edward, Coalbrooke Dale, Salop, barge owner. (Morris, Newport)

Rudhall, Ant. Bedminster, Somerset, baker. (B. and O. Smith, Bristol)

Rawley, Joseph, Chancery lane, boot and shoe maker. (Newcomb, Vine street, Piccadilly)

Rofs, Henry, now or late of Liverpool, Co-partner with William Rofs, of Washington, North Carolina. (Peter Ellames, Liverpool)

Serle, John, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, clothier. (Henry Davis, Bristol)

Sefton, John, and Francis Roach, Castle street, Leicester fields, linen drapers. (Parry, Thavies inn)

Shynn, Benjamin, late of Fulbrigh, Essex, shopkeeper. (Henry Francis, Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall)

Strong, Edward, and William Harvey, Liverpool, anchorsmiths, &c. (George Rowe, Liverpool)

Shuttleworth, James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor street)

Serres, John Thomas, Wimpole street, bookseller. (Pinero, Charles street, Cavendish square)

Simmonds, John, Canterbury, linen draper. (Brown, Little Friday street)

Stearaford, John, Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper. (Batten and Antlice, Temple)

Tinson, Thomas, Fenchurch street, wine merchant. (Pullens, Fore street)

Taylor, Joseph, and J. B. Marsh, Wigmore street, linen drapers. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square)

Tayler, Thomas, Birmingham, draper. (Smart, Staple's inn)

Tichens, John George, Queen row, Bethnal green, merchant. (Wybourn, Craig's court)

Tripp, John, Bristol, fafeiman. (Jenkins and James, New inn)

Tomkinson, John, Salford, Lancaster, weft and twift dealer. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)

Tomkinson, Richard and John, and Daniel Fred. Solieke, Liverpool, merchants. (Orrell, Winsley street, Oxford street)

Tilstone, John, Newcastle, Staffordshire, hat manufacturer. (Poole, Newcastle)

Virtue, Timothy, Hammersmith, carpenter. (Hamilton, Berwick street)

Varley, Ingram, Wigan, shopkeeper. (Gaskell, Wigan)

Wall, Edward, Shrewsbury, innkeeper. (Roffer, Kirby street)

Wallis, Joel, Tiverton, Somerset, baker. (J. Moon, Keynsham, Bristol)

Yeoman, William, Theobald's road, tallow chandler. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Auriol, Peter James, Devonshire square merchant, Dec. 5

Ayres, John, Old Broad street, broker. Dec. 12

Ansell, George, White Crois alley, watch spring maker, Dec. 8

Alderton, John, Robertsbridge, Suffex, dealer, Dec. 5.

Bennett, R. S. Broundfoitch, hatter and hofier, Dec. 17

Bayley, William, Wakefield, ironmonger, Dec. 1

Butler, William, Holborn, tavern keeper, Nov. 21

Barry, Jane, Orchard street, Portman fquare, haberdafher, Nov. 28

Bartlet, James, Frome-Selwood, clothier, Dec. 14

Brydges, Theo. Colchester, innkeeper, Nov. 30

Babington, John, City road, umbrella maker, Dec. 19

Betts, William, William Peter Betts, and George Veriar, Lambeth and Cheam, flocking manufacturers, December 1

Cooper, Thomas, jun. Liverpool, horfe dealer, Nov. 16

Curtis, J. Warwick ftreet, Golden fquare, harnefs maker Nov. 27

Collins, Robert, jun. late of Union court, but new of Queen ftreet, Lincoln's inn fields, Dec. 19 (final)

Churchill, William, Somerton, Somerfetfhire, maltfter, Dec. 3

Cockett, Thomas, Peckham, baker, Dec. 8

Chauvet, Lewis, and Peter Turquand, Old Jewry, merchants, Dec. 17

Davies, William, Bartholomew clofe, linen draper, Dec. 5

Dawson, George, Lancafter merchant, Nov. 27

Davies, John, Liverpool, dealer, Nov. 19

Denne, William, Canterbury, draper, Nov. 30

Eldridge, Charles, Cheltenham, victualler, Dec. 11

Fifhwick, William, Whittle in the Woods, Lancafter, Nov. 25

Fugill, Joseph, Briftol, woollen draper, Nov. 23

Foreft, Digory, Abingdon ftreet, wine merchant, Dec. 5

Foster, Chriftopher, Poultry, bookfeller. Nov 24

Firth, John, Wafhaway, Lambeth dealer, Dec. 8

Gregg, William, Wickham mark t linen draper. Nov. 3

Gamble, John, late of Willoughby Waterleis, fcrivener, Nov 24

Gregory, Matthew and Thomas, King's Arms yard, merchants, fparate eftate, Dec. 1, joint eftate, Dec. 8 (final)

Ginger, Richard, Queenhithe, falter. Dec 5

Gibbins, Daniel, Beckles, fhopkeeper Nov 28

Gearing, William, Water lane, jmholder, Dec 15

Grove, John, late of Liverpool, mariner, Dec. 8

Gouldfmith, Richard, New Bond ftreet, embroiderer, Dec. 5

Hatfield, Joseph, Crown court, Broad ftreet, merchant, Nov. 21

Hathaway, Thomas, Cheltenham linen draper, Dec. 22

Holmer, Solomon, Doncafter, leather dreffer, Dec. 1

Hughes, John, Silver ftreet, Falcon fquare, victu ler, Nov. 27

Haynes, Thomas, Duke ftreet, Weftminfter, haberdafher, Nov. 28

Haywood, F. and George Palfreyman, Manchefter, calico printers, Dec. 11

Hopping, James, Southwark, hatter, Dec. 19

Hendy, Chriftopher, Falmouth, mariner, Dec. 12

Haflewood, Joseph Thomas, Bridgnorth, grocer, Dec. 10 (final)

Ireland, Samuel, St. Clement Danes, merchant, Nov 28

Jackfon, Ralph, Market Weighton, fhopkeeper, Nov. 26

Jackfon, N. Nian, and George Bartlet, Gerard ftreet, ironmongers, Dec. 15

King, William, Birmingham, factor, Dec. 8

Kemble, Samuel, and Walter Spens, Norfolk ftreet, merchants, Dec. 1

Knight, Sufannah, Aldersgate ftreet, cork cutter, Dec. 5

Liniker, John, Liverpool, woollen draper, Nov. 16

Lloyd, James Audlem, Chefter, grocer, Dec 21

Lindegrin, Charles, Mincing lane, and Andrew Lindegrin, jun. For finou h, merchants, Dec. 22 (final)

Morrell, Nichola, Newton upon Oufe, dealer, Nov. 27

Mainwairing, Charles, Manchefter, fhoemaker, Nov 19

Mewburn, Tulip, Newcaftle, fpirit merchant, Dec. 15

Milnes, Richard, late of Crowneft, Danbury, maltfter, Dec. 8 (final)

Morgan, William, Portfmouth, mercer, Dec. 15

Manfon, Thomas, Fokenhoufe yard, merchant, Nov. 24

Norris, Thomas, jun. Lincoln's inn fields, cabinet maker, Dec. 5

Nichol, Morgan, St. Martin's le Grand, pawn broker, Dec. 8

Onion, Edward, Briftol, brewer, Dec 5 (final)

Phillips, D. Oxford ftreet ftable keeper, Nov 28

Powley, Richard, Hornfea, Yorkfhire, dealer, Nov. 23

Parker, Richard, Little Argyle ftreet, fifhmonger, &c. Nov. 21

Phipps, James, Briftol, innkeeper, Nov 24

Plaftons, John, Worcester, coach proprietor, Dec. 2 (final)

Parry, George, Long Acre, coach maker, Dec. 5

Page, Charles, Croydon, taylor, Dec. 17

Parkes (otherwife Pearcehoufe), John, Birmingham, gunmaker, Dec. 7

Reid, Jof. Stockport, draper, Dec. 2

Reilly, James, and James Collins, Mead's court, taylors, Dec. 12.

Roberts, John, Pontefract, druggift, Dec. 14

Rogerfon, William, Gerard ftreet, ftatuary, Dec 8

Rennie, George, St. Olave's, coal merchant, Dec. 5

Siret, Thomas, Park lane, victualler, Dec. 5

Serjeant, Edward, jun. Minories, flopfeller, Dec. 5

Simpfon, Thomas, Oxford ftreet, Goldsmith, Nov 21

Scott, James, Stratford, Eflex, lime burner, &c. Dec. 5

Stone, John Sykes, James ftreet, Weftminfter, oilman, Dec. 5

Scholefield, Richard, Batley, maltfter, Dec 10

Stone, William, Queen ftreet, Cheapfide, merchant, December 10

Smith, Theophilus, Tunftal, potter, Dec. 2

Seagram, Gab. Tiverton, grocer, Dec. 3

Stonehewer, William, and William Davies, Manchefter, fuftian manufacturers, Dec. 15

Smethurft, James, Oldham, innkeeper. Dec. 8

Towley, George, Leicester Regis, miller, Dec. 8

Tomkins, Charles, Cornhill, ftreet, merchant, Dec. 19

Vaughan, Benjamin, Bunhill, calico printer, Dec. 1

Winterbourn, T. and C. Gardner, Carey ftreet, taylors, Dec. 5

Weaver, Thomas, Green ftreet, Oxford ftreet, carpenter, Dec. 1

Willis, James, Pudding lane, merchant, Dec. 5

Wilkinfon, William, and Thomas Chapman, Jewry ftreet, coal factors, Dec. 5

Walker, Thomas and Richard, Manchefter, merchants, Dec. 8

Winter, Thomas Wilfon, Kingfton, Hull, innholder, Dec. 2

Wilfon, Stephen, London, filkman, Dec. 5

Watfon, William, Oxford ftreet, filk mercer, Dec. 19 (final)

Wood, Robert, Blackburn, fuftian manufacturer, Dec. 15

Wilmott, Henry and Samuel, Beaminster, tanners, Dec. 15

Williams, Hugh, Manchester, umbrella manufacturer, Dec. 7

Woolger, William, Minories, brazier, Dec. 19

Wooley, John Rumford, fadler, Dec 13

Yates, T. Stockport, and C. Lowes, late of Manchefter, muflin manufacturers, Dec. 1

Yates, Edward John, Bifhopfgate ftreet, drug merchant, Nov. 21

Yates, William, Little Guildford ftreet, Dec. 5

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The number of Britiſh ſhips entered and cleared in Britiſh ports, in the year 1782, was 11,625, tonnage 1,123,000; in 1800, ſhips 22,364, tonnage 2,825,000—Increaſe in nineteen years, ſhips 10,379, tonnage 1,702,000.

"A curious and ſingular fact worthy the attention and inſpection of the naturaliſt:—A ſow belonging to Mr. Thomas Grace, of the Borough-road, Southwark, within the laſt week, had a litter of nine pigs, and an animal reſembling, in every reſpect, an elephant!!!" —— *Whitehall Evening Poſt, Nov.* 3.

Melon Society.—The late anniverſary took place at the George, Chiſwick, when about three hundred gardeners and nurſerymen attended. Soon after dinner, the ſeveral gardeners produced their melons, many of which were of an excellent quality. Mr. Phillips, of Richmond was the umpire. Mr. Whitman, of the Duke of Northumberland's, Sion-houſe, was allowed to have produced the fineſt; Mr. White, of Richmond, had the next. To the former was voted a ſilver cup, and to the latter a ſilver punch-ladle. Notwithſtanding theſe deciſions, the landlord of the Pack-horſe, Turnham-green, was ſeemingly the favourite, as the beſt judges preſent not only beſtowed many encomiums on his melons, but devoured them very greedily, fearful leſt he ſhould offer them by way of competition.

Married.] At Marybone, Sir John Murray, bart. of Stanhope-ſtreet, to Miſs Callander, eldeſt daughter of Adam Callander, eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Broome-houſe, Shooter's Hill, the ſeat of Sir Hyde Parker, J. Reſtal, eſq. of Stratford, Green, Eſſex, to Mrs. Roche, only daughter of W. Oſborne, eſq.

Dr. Nevinſon, of Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, to Mrs. Moody, of Cooperſale, Eſſex.

Mr. R. Nunn, of Friday-ſtreet, to Miſs C. Wilmot, of Tottenham.

Mr. J. Le Prince, of Ringwood, Hants, to Miſs Francilion, of Pentonville.

At Walton upon Thames, H. Goldney, eſq. to Mrs. Hitches.

J. Ferguſon, eſq. to Miſs Bloxam, daughter of Sir Matthew Bloxam, M. P.

The Rev. H. Okes, eſq. A. B. of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, to Miſs P. Bulby, of Kingſton upon Thames.

F. C. Wingrave, eſq. of the exciſe-office, to Miſs Dawſon, of Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

J. Cripps, eſq. of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Harriſon, of Clapham Common.

Mr. R. Lee, of Bernard-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs Prowting, of Chawton, Hants.

H. Hartwell, eſq. to Mrs. Elrington, of York-ſtreet.

At Chriſt Church, Newgate-ſtreet, Mr. E. Goddard, brandy-merchant, to Miſs C. Campbell, eldeſt daughter of the late W. Campbell, eſq. diſtiller, of Dock-head.

Mr. W. Ruſſell, of London-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of G. Clarke, eſq. of Sevenoaks.

At Marybone, W. Glen Johnſtone, eſq. to Miſs H. M. H. Richardſon, ſiſter of Sir G. Richardſon, bart. of the ſixty-fourth regiment.

Alſo, L. Vaſſall, eſq. to Miſs S. Fitch.

Mr. Whitford, of Broad-ſtreet Buildings, to Miſs H. Wells, of Weſtminſter.

At Mortlake, R. Melville, eſq. of Amſterdam, to Miſs E. Skurray, of Wakefield.

Mr. Bent, bookſeller, Coventry-ſtreet, to Mrs. Hurford, widow of the late Henry Hurford, eſq.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Mr. Jeremiah Sinderby, of Brook's-market, Holborn, to Miſs Poate, of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and of New Town, Hants, and niece of Capt. Colnett, of the navy.

J. Grant, eſq. wholeſale linen-draper, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of R. Smith, eſq. wholeſale grocer, of Alderſgate-ſtreet.

Lieutenant Lloyd, of the train of artillery, to Miſs Campbell, fourth daughter of R. Campbell, eſq. of Blackheath.

Mr. W. F. Gardner, merchant, of Crutched friars, to Miſs Englehart, daughter of J. D. Englehart, eſq. of Kew.

Mr. Richardſon, of Iſlington, to Mrs. Hayes, of St. Clement's, Strand.

At Pimlico, Mr. Knight, to Miſs M. White.

Mr. Lane, of South-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, to Miſs A. Townſon, of Threadneedle-ſtreet.

In Marybone, J. F. Steadman, eſq. of Bread-ſtreet-hill, to Miſs Greening.

H. W. Mortimer, eſq. of Fleet ſtreet, to Miſs Ritchie, of Otley.

F. Perkins, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, Southwark, to Miſs Sanders, of Camberwell.

Mr. W. H. Houghton, of the navy-office, to Miſs S. A. Kidington, of Great Portland-ſtreet.

J. S. Walton, eſq. to Mrs. C. C. Diemar, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Diemar, of Calcutta.

At Biſhopſgate Church, Mr. J. Ebenezer Saunders, fiſh-factor, to Miſs S. Gondge, of Norton Falgate.

At St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter, G. Ellis,

G. Ellis, esq. M. P. to Miss Parker, daughter of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, bart.

J. Macmaster, esq. of Doughty-street, Guildford-street, to Miss Roberts, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

The Rev. J. Myers, rector of Walton on the Hill, Surry, to Miss Woodman, of Ewell.

At Martin's, in the Fields, the Rev. T. Baker, of Crowhurst, in Sussex, to Miss A. Gledstanes, daughter of Col. Gledstanes.

Died.] Mr. F. Brazier, of Shadwell.

At Islington, in her 81st year, Mrs. F. Barker, widow.

Mrs. Avery, wife of Mr. Avery, organ-builder, Queen-square, Westminster.

Mrs. C. Lovewell, of Wood-street.

In Southampton-street, Strand, Mrs. Cameron, wife of J. Cameron, esq. of the East India Company's service.

At Burwood, in Surry, in her 76th year, Mrs. Currie.

Mr. T. Higgs, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

Miss L. Mackie, of Marden-hill, Herts.

In his 39th year, P. Stanhope, esq.

Mrs. Claridge, of Potter's Bar, near Hatfield, Herts.

Mrs. Sims, of Newington-place, Surry.

Mr. Oddie, of the Bear-yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Ockham, in Surrey, in her 23d year, Miss N. Bonsey.

G. Crowe, esq. late of Shotton.

At Hackney, in her 80th year, Mrs. Corneck.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, two months after the death of his wife and infant son, the Hon. John Cochrane.

Mrs. Millikin of Norfolk-street, Strand.

At Highgate, in his 80th year, T. Isherwood, esq.

At Hayes, near Uxbridge, on his road to London, P. Drinkwater, esq. of Manchester.

At Harrow, the Rev. B. Escott, M. A.

Mr. J. Woodcock, fourteen years assisting-clerk to W. Rix, esq. late town-clerk of London.

Aged 80, J. Crosier, esq. of Ickenham, in Middlesex.

At Epsom, Mrs. A. Cook.

At Hendon, G. Harvey, esq.

In his 72d year, J. Farmer, esq. of Cumberland-place, Marybone; this gentleman has bequeathed a large personal property to the Society for Maintaining and Educating poor Orphans of Clergymen till of Age to put Apprentice.

S. Thurston Adey, esq. M. P. for Higham Ferrers.

At Upper East Hayes, in his 69th year, Dr. W. Lowdor, late lecturer on midwifery at St. Saviour's, Southwark.

On Highbury-terrace, in his 77th year, Mr. E. Jackson, of Grace Church-street.

Mrs. A. Davison, of Tyndale-place, Islington.

In Chancery-lane, Mr. J Hodgson, attorney.

Mr. R. Kaye, of High-street, Bloomsbury.

At Windsor, Mr. Wright, one of the Queen's pages.

In her 86th year, at her son's house, in Rosamond street, Mrs. M. Biggs.

At Bish-court, Surry, in his 83d year J. Ewart, esq.

At Guildford, Captain Hayes, of the 15th light dragoons.

In Bond-street, Captain P. Scott, of the Bengal military establishment.

At Brompton, J. Fearnside, esq. of the Exchequer.

In Charter House-square, in his 87th year, the Rev. A. Natt, A. M.

Mrs. Downes, of Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico.

Mrs. D. Young, of Lincoln's-inn.

At Putney, in his 93d year, P. Stapel, esq. formerly an eminent Dutch merchant.

Lately, in Brewer-street, Mrs. Philips, late of Abbey-green.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A correspondent of the Newcastle Advertiser recommends to the conservators of the river Tyne, and the commissioners for the improvement of Tyne-bridge, certain alterations which he thinks necessary to be made, for the safety and convenience of those who pass under the bridge. Tyne-bridge, in its present state, is composed of 9 arches, and from the massy size of its pillars, so much of the water-way is taken up, that at the distance of about 30 yards above bridge, and nearly in the middle of the river, two sands cast up, one of which appears before low water, the other is not quite so soon visible; to clear the navigation of which two sands, he further recommends the consolidating of the five and six arches into one, which he thinks would be about 144 feet span, and this one likewise to be of cast iron; its rise so

high as to admit a keel to fail through it, at high water in ſpring tides. To the enquiry, how the height of the caſt iron is to be overcome on the upper ſide, this correſpondent anſwers, that the deſign of the preſent improvements (an act of parliament having been lately obtained for the widening and improving Tyne bridge, as noticed in a former number) obliges the conſervators to give it more riſe, ſo that a little more than what is now intended, will effectually accompliſh this deſign. It may be further objected, that this riſe running ſo near the ſouth end of the bridge, may not look ſo well to the eye; but when objects of ſuch great conſideration are obtained by it to the trade, as that of the keels ſailing through it or under it when the wind admits, at all times of tide, independantly of many other improvements to the trade and navigation, theſe conſiderations, he judges, will finally remove every objection that may be made againſt it. But theſe are not the only inſtances in which the navigation will be thereby benefited; for in winter, when the river has been frozen any length of time, and the weather is changeable, it will, he preſumes, be more certain to break up theſe firſt, on account of the paſſage being more open, there, than many other places, by the openings of the preſent main arch, and that of caſt iron, which will be a certain means of directing the ice from the ſhipping at the quay, and thereby preventing all that damage which is ſo frequently happening at thoſe ſeaſons. Another good which will attend it, is, that when ſhips are warping in or out from the quay, the keel or other craft navigation, will be chiefly on the ſouth ſide of the river, ſo that, under ſuch circumſtances, there will be a greater certainty of keeping clear of each other; thereby preventing much damage and loſs of time; and laſtly when the below-bridge coal is nearly exhauſted, this part of the navigation will then be found more uſeful, not only to the proprietors of thoſe large and extenſive fields of untouched coal on both ſides of the river Tyne, but to thoſe of the Darwent likewiſe, which will, moſt aſſuredly, be brought down either by canal navigation, inclined planes, or railways, to the river, above bridge. As an additional number of keels will then paſs this way, and moſt probably a new kind, that of canal bridges; this, which will be ſtill a greater increaſe, will, by this plan, be effectually provided for. The above ſuggeſtions, if attended to, would not only provide for the improvement of Tyne bridge, but likewiſe for that of the river Tyne and the navigation in general, and in all probability would prevent the further conſideration of any alteration or improvement to be made at any future period.

An agricultural ſociety was formed lately at Barnard Caſtle, (October 7), conſiſting, wholly or chiefly, of practical farmers, and improvers of ground; it is propoſed to confine the attention of the members to improve and advance the huſbandry of the county, lying, in general, within a circumference of 10 or 12 miles diſtant from the town of Barnard Caſtle.

Married.] At Coltneſs, G. Callender, jun. eſq of Craigforth, major in the Rifle corps, to Miſs E. Compton Erſkine, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. H. Erſkine, advocate.—Mr. E. Heron, butcher, in Morpeth, to Miſs Richardſon, of Acklington.—Mr. J. F. Stanfield, manager, to Miſs M. F. Kell, both of the Morpeth theatre.—Mr. P. Hardcaſtle, of Stockton upon Tees, to Miſs Wailes, of Bearl.—Mr. J. Foggin, jun. carpenter, to Miſs J. Pettigrew, both of Gateſhead.

At Kirk Merrington, Mr. J. Liddell, wine merchant, in Durham, to Mrs. Hewit, relict of Mr. Hewit, late of the Durham bank.—Mr. J. Walton, merchant, in Stanhope, to Miſs Rippon, of Durham.—Mr. B. Woodman, tanner, of Morpeth, to Miſs Wilſon, of Ulgham.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. T. Winſhip, roper, in partnerſhip with Meſſrs. Hood, and Co. to Miſs A. Fothergill, daughter of the late Capt G. Fothergill.

At Morpeth, Mr. Burrell, ſon of P. G. Burrell, eſq. of Alnwick, to Miſs C. Sanderſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sanderſon.

At Durham, Mr. Parker, an eminent ſtationer in Cambridge, to Miſs S. Hayes, daughter of the Rev. T. Hayes, of Durham Cathedral.

At Marybone, London, Mr. J. Tate, of Cornhill, London, to Miſs Robſon, of Greenhill, Belford, Northumberland.

At Whickham, Mr. H. Greenbank, officer of Exciſe, to Miſs C. Collingwood, daughter of Mr. W. Collingwood, innkeeper, of Smalwell.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Arlot, watch maker, to Miſs Dobſon, daughter of Mr. Dobſon, ſhip-owner.—Mr. J. Proctor, bleacher, of Eltwick, to Miſs P. Walton, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. C. Burton, tallow chandler, of Blyth, to Miſs M. Garvey, of Morpeth.

At Whitburn, Mr. G. Chambers, grazier, &c. to Miſs Brown.—Mr. T. Fox, brewer of Stockton, to Miſs E. Trewhitt.

Died.] At Durham, aged 66, Mrs. Nicholſon, widow of the late Mr. G. Nicholſon, architect.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Pew, mother-in-law to Mr. Richardſon, cabinet maker.—Mr. R. Lambton, hair dreſſer.

At Newcaſtle, at the houſe of his ſon-in-law, Mr. Marley, linen draper, Mr. Spencer, ſen. formerly of Leeds.—Suddenly Mr. J. Weir, whip-maker.—In the prime of life, of a decline, Mr. T. Henderſon, woollen draper, much reſpected by all his friends and acquaintance, and likewiſe by the corps of Newcaſtle volunteers, of which he was a member, who have reſolved to erect a mural monument in Gateſhead church, as a teſtimony of their regard for him.

Suddenly Mr. T. Emerſon, of Staples inn, London.—Mr. R. Hodgſon, ſon of the late Mr. Hodgſon, an eminent founder.—Aged 40, Miſs M. Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Smith.

Smith.—Mrs. Brumell.—Aged 66, Mrs. S. Bell.—Mrs. M. Strologer.—Mr. T. Mood, joiner &c.—Aged 84, Mrs. Drummond, relict of the late Mr A. Drummond, maſon.—Mr. T. Arthur, butcher.—Aged 56, R. Huntley, eſq. Mr. T. Maſon, butcher.

At Stockton, Mrs. Forſter, wife of Mr. Forſter, itinerant preacher in the methodiſt connection.

At Sunderland, Mr J. Downey, an eminent attorney.—Mr. G. Hogg, dyer.

At North Shields, aged 46, Mr J Millie, ironmonger; univerſally reſpected as a very worthy man, and an ingenious mechanic.

At South Shields, Mrs. A. Smart.—Captain T. Todd, of Yarmouth.

Aged 50, Mr. S. Smith, of Buſhblaties, near Durham.

At his ſeat at Arthington, in his 75th year, T. Arthington, eſq. high ſheriff for Yorkſhire, in 1767.—Aged 48, Mr. J. Graham, formerly agent to J. Thornhill, eſq. of Sunderland.—Miſs Orde, daughter of Lieut. Col. Orde, of Holliwell, near Durham.—Alſo Mrs. Thompſon, nurſe in Col Orde's family.

At Chimney Mills, near Newcaſtle, in her 65th year, Mrs. E. Pentland, relict of the late Mr. J. Pentland, miller.—Mrs. Graydon, wife of Mr. Graydon, miller, at Southwick.

At the Windmill Hills, Mr. M. Mills, many years an eminent flour-dealer on the old Tyne bridge, and afterwards on the Battle Bank, Gateſhead.

At the Leaſes, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. W. Smith, ſurgeon, &c.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Among the numerous inſtances of very extraordinary productiveneſs of the late ſeaſon, are the following, taken from the Cumberland Packet, of October 20.

A pear was lately pulled in the garden of Mr. Routledge, of Shaddongate, near Carliſle, which weighed 11 ounces, 11 drams, and meaſured 11 inches in circumference. The tree on which it grew is only three years old.

Lately a common field pea, in the garden of Mr. J. Oſtle of Newtown, in Abbey Holm, which had taken root there accidentally, produced 404 pods, containing 2213 peas! It had only a ſingle ſtalk or ſtem, for ſeveral inches above the ground.

A cabbage was lately cut upon the eſtate of G. Sadler, eſq. of Dean Scales, in the pariſh of Deane, which weighed 44 pounds, and meaſured 5 feet 15 inches in the circumference!

An apple was lately plucked from a tree, of the Patagonian kind, in the orchard of Mr. J. Hunter, of Millom, Cumberland, which meaſured 15 inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of a pound!

A new and commodious butchers' market has been lately opened at Carliſle.

Married.] At Whitehaven, the Rev. Mr. Grice, rector of Drigg and Irton, to Miſs Hogg, daughter of the late Mr. Hogg, merchant, of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Hoatham, grocer of Sheffield, to Miſs M. Sutton, of Scotby, near Carliſle.—Mr. Ant. Sharp, grocer, of Kendal, to Miſs Wharton, of Orton, in Weſtmoreland.

At Brampton, Mr. J. Armſtrong, to Miſs M. Highmoors.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eſk, Mr. A. Batey, to Miſs J. Coulthard, of Beck.

At Hotton, Mr. J. Brown, of Hornſby Gate, to Miſs M. Bell, of Thomas Cloſe.—Alſo, Mr. J. Ouſby, of Fort Putnam, near Greyſtoke, to Miſs O. Cameron.—The Rev. Mr. Sanderſon, of Ponſonby, to Miſs Fell, daughter of the late Captain Fell, of Parton.

At Carliſle, Mr. R. Aſbridge, brewer, of Parton, to Miſs D. Littledale, of the cottage, Morreſby.—J. Beck, Eſq. to Miſs S. Gill.

At Workington, Mr. T. Cragg, merchant, to Miſs Brough.

At Bolton, near Lancaſter, E. Pennington, eſq. of Kendal, Colonel in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, to Miſs Sparling.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Turner, bookſeller, to Miſs Clarkſon, of Brackenthwaite, near Burton, in Kendal.

Mr. R. Coulſton, to Miſs J Bourtholme, both of Wornell Fell, in Sebergham Pariſh.

At Harrington, Mr. T. Skerry, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs N. Sproat, both of Lowca.

At Orton, near Kendal, Mr. A. Sharp, grocer, to Miſs Wharton.—Mr. W. Garnett, aged 66, to Miſs Phillipſon, aged 22, both of Croſsthwaite, in Weſtmoreland. It is remarkable, that the bridegroom weighs twenty-one ſtone, and his bride only ſeven!

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. J. Sewell. On leaving the Guildhall in a dark night, he unfortunately miſſed his way to the ſtairs, walked out of a window three ſtories high, and was killed on the ſpot

R. Lodge, eſq.—Aged 37, Mrs. E. Hutton, wife of Mr. W. Hutton, hatter.—Aged 54, Mrs. M. Jackſon, widow.—Aged 27, Mr. J. How, weaver.—Mr. W. Smith, ſen. ſtaymaker,

At Kendal, Mr. B. Linkinſon, fiſh-hookmaker.—In an advanced age, J. Lambert, eſq. of Watsfield, near Kendal.—Mr. T. Benſon, merchant, of Liverpool, and a quaker.—Aged 91, Mrs. Moſer.

At Whitehaven, aged 94, Mr. R. Sanderſon.—In her 41ſt year, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Capt. J. Hodgſon.

Mr. T. Barnſather, of Garthſide, near Brampton.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law, J. Hetherington, eſq. of the Intack, near Brampton.—In an advanced age, Mr. Smith.

At Parton, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Gibſon, principal clerk in the 'compting houſe of the Old Brewery company, Whitehaven. It is a circumſtance very ſingular, and equally creditable to all parties, that the grand-father of the deceaſed, his father, his uncle, his elder brother, and himſelf, have, for upwards of 60 years paſt, lived and died in the employ

of

of that houſe; ſucceſſively filling places of conſiderable truſt, and ſeverally diſcharging the duties thereof with integrity and fidelity. The deceaſed was, in every reſpect, highly eſtimable to his friends and to ſociety.

At Harrington, Mrs. Stockdale.

In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Tyſon, ſon of Mr. N. Tyſon, merchant, in Kendal.

At Workington, aged 66, Mrs. Piele.—In the prime of life, Miſs M. Sherrington.—In his 51ſt year, Mr. J. Hodgſon, ſen. merchant.—Aged 21, Mr. J. Fearon, ſon of Mr. J. Fearon, ſhip owner.

YORKSHIRE.

An elegant engraving will, in the courſe of a few months, be publiſhed, of the beautiful monument erected in Trinity Church, in Hull, to the memory of that highly reſpected and much regretted Chriſtian miniſter, the Rev. Joſeph Milner, M. A. who was upwards of 30 years maſter of the free grammar ſchool in the above town, and ſucceſſively lecturer and vicar of the ſaid church. We mention this circumſtance, becauſe we believe it will afford peculiar pleaſure to the inhabitants of Hull in general, and, likewiſe, to his numerous pupils in various parts of this kingdom and on the continent, at whoſe expence the monument, which was the laſt work of the celebrated ſculptor, Bacon, was erected.

Married.] Mr. J. Richardſon, corn miller, to Miſs A. Freeman, both of South Owram, near Halifax.—Mr. W. Crowther, corn-miller, to Miſs S. Walton, both of Norland, near Halifax.—Mr. W. Maude, of Otley, to Miſs Robinſon, of Lombard ſtreet, London.—Mr. J. Hill, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs Hepworth, of Pomfret.—Mr. S. Jones, of Friday ſtreet, London, to Miſs M. Lilley, late of Wakefield.—Mr. J. Petch, attorney, of Kirby Moorſide, to Miſs H. Cooke, youngeſt daughter of the late A. Cooke, eſq. of Hart Hall, near Whitby.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Jarman, to Miſs M. M. Errington, both of the Theatre Royal.—Mr. J. Swale, attorney of Settle, to Miſs Hogarth, of Kendal.—Mr. R. Blezzard, merchant of Leeds, to Miſs S. Blezzard, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Blezzard, of Guiſeley.—Mr. Mirfin, mercer, &c. of Sheffield, to Miſs Flower, of Worksop.

At Hull, S. Gee, jun. eſq. to Miſs Moore, daughter of the late J. Moore, eſq. merchant.—Mr. T. Harriſon, of Sigglesthorne, in Holderneſs, to Miſs M. Weſtoby.

At Wakefield, W. Groom, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, London, to Miſs A. Maude, of Lethley, near Otley.—Mr. J. W. Neale, to Miſs F. Maude.—Mr. W. Caſs, of Thirſk, to Miſs Cowen, of Sutton-under-Whitſtone Cliff.—Mr. Poynton, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Standage, of Dewſbury.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Myers, to Miſs Edgcumbe, of Wakefield.—Mr. C. Morris, to Miſs M. Sharp.—Mr. R. Hicks, of Hippax, to Miſs M. Brown.

At Northallerton, Mr. Hirſt, attorney, to Miſs Walton.

Mr. G. Lockwood, woolſtapler, of Honley, near Huddersfield, to Mrs. H. Dickinſon, of North Owram, near Halifax.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Hiley, to Miſs M. Clapham.

Died.] At Hull, ſuddenly, Capt. J. Brown, maſter of the ſhip Mancheſter, and late of Stockton upon Tees. He had walked out with a friend to view the illumination; returned home, and expired almoſt immediately.

In his 80th year, greatly reſpected, Mr. J. Picard, formerly a wine-merchant of Nottingham.—Aged 49, Mrs. E. Atkinſon, widow of the late Mr. Atkinſon, bookbinder, and daughter of Mr. Martin, ſhopkeeper.—Aged 32, Mr. D. Walker, hair dreſſer.—Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr. Hartley, dancing maſter.

At Leeds, Mrs. Soper, wife of Mr. Soper, ſurgeon.—Mr. J. Heath, of the Horſe and Groom public houſe.—Mr. Haiſt, merchant.—Far advanced in years, Mr. D. Rider, formerly an eminent clothier.—Mr. C. Wrigleſworth, butcher.—Mr. B. Kaye, mercer, and a quaker.

At Halifax, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. W. Norris, jun.—In her 60th year, Mrs. Schorey, wife of Mr. Schorey, of the White Swan inn.—Mrs. Ogden, wife of Mr. J. Ogden, worſted manufacturer.

C. Steer, eſq. of Birſtall, near Halifax.—J. Armitage, eſq. of Kettlethorp, near Wakefield.

At Knareſborough, ſuddenly, aged 77, Mrs. A. Archdale.

Mrs. Sylveſter, relict of the late E. Sylveſter, eſq. of Bramhope, near Otley.—Mrs. Shepley, wife of the Rev. W. Shepley, of Horſforth, near Leeds.—Mr T. Baſs, of the Roſe and Crown public houſe, Barnard Caſtle.

At Patrington, aged 74, Mrs. Sayle, widow of the late Mr. E. Sayle, farmer, of Helſham.

At Woodhall, near Selby, Mrs. M. E. Graham.

At Thorpe, near Market Weighton, aged 66, Mr. A. Adamſon, farmer and grazier; of a ſincerely upright and charitable diſpoſition.

At Sutton on the foreſt, in his 82d year, the Rev. H. Goodricke, Prebendary of Grindall, in York cathedral, rector of Hunſingore, and vicar of Aldborough, both in this county. He was younger brother of the late Sir John Goodricke, bart. of Ribſtone.

Mrs. M. E. Graham, of Woodhall, a maiden lady. She has left the bulk of a large fortune to the ſons of two ſervants that had lived with her for ſeveral years.—Aged 24, Mr. R. Kirkby, 2d ſon of Mr. Kirkby of Mowthorpe.

At Howden, in her 21ſt year, Miſs E. Clayburn.—Mr. J. Whiteley, worſted manufacturer, of Stainland, near Halifax.—Mr. J.

Sutcliffe, worsted manufacturer, of Holdsworth, near Halifax.

At Bradford, aged 86, Mrs. Rawson, relict of the late J. Rawson, esq. She was a lineal descendant of Archbishop Sterne, and cousin to the celebrated author of Tristram Shandy, &c.

Mrs. Baldwyn, wife of the Rev. E. Baldwyn, head master of the free-grammar school. Mr. J. Atkinson, of the Bishop Blaze public house.—In his 76th year, Mr. J. Maude, tobacconist.—Mr. W. Fryer, of the Bowling Green inn, near Bradford.

At Doncaster, Mr. Lister, grocer.

LANCASHIRE.

There is now living and exhibiting, at Liverpool, a most singular and, indeed, uncommon animal, hitherto undescribed by any naturalist; it approaches in its form, nearest to the land tortoise, but has a tail exactly like a crocodile, and is extremely fierce.

The following is an accurate statement of the shipping belonging to the ports of Lancaster and Ulverstone, within the last 12 months, made up to the present time. The total number of vessels has been, 158, producing upwards of 25,625 tons, and navigated by 2332 men; of these vessels, 68 were employed in the foreign and 90 in the coasting trade. During the above period, these ports have been deprived, by capture, wreck, and transfer to other ports, of 44 vessels of 5255 tons burden, and containing upwards of 628 men; the exact number, therefore, is 114, of 16,370 tons and 1710 men; of which 76 vessels, of 13,996 tons and 1605 men belong to Lancaster, and 38 ditto of 2374 tons, and 105 men to Ulverstone. Total 114 vessels, 16,370 tons, and 1710 men.

Married.] Mr. J. Conway, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Christie, eldest daughter of J. Christie, esq. of Pall Mall, London.—Mr. L. Burgel, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Mansergh, of West Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale.—Mr. R. Ashur, of Maghull, to Miss M. Winstanley, of Aughton.

At Liverpool, Capt. Boyd, to Miss Hill.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss S. Brownbill, of West Derby.

At Hemel Hemstead, Herts, Mr. J. Leigh, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hilton, of Bury House.—Mr. T. Griffith, draper, to Miss D. Medley, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Medley.—Captain M. Humble, to Miss A Johnson.

At Manchester, Mr. Smallpage, druggist, to Miss Browne.—Mr. F. Dixon, to Miss M. Bond.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss A. Howard.—N. A. Schaufthen, ensign in the Cheshire militia, to Miss Stewart.—Mr. G. Nelson, of Liverpool, to Miss L. Fairclough; also Mr. J Barker, of Norwich, to Miss S. Fairclough, both daughters of Mr. H. Fairclough, of Liverpool.—J. N. Brown, esq. Lieut. of the 14th light dragoons, to Miss S. Fawcett, of Manchester,—Mr. M. Broome, of Manchester, to Miss C. Walker, of Gorton.—Mr. T. Bell, of Garstang, to Miss E. Robinson, of Burnlem.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 25, Miss J. Bowes, daughter of the late J. Bowes, esq. and alderman.—Mrs. Wilson, relict of the Rev. D. Wilson, and daughter of the late Mr. Wilson, of Livesey Hall, near Blackburn.

At Liverpool, aged 15, master J. Graham.—Mr. Watkinson, brush-maker.—Aged about 23, Mr. J. Kerr, jun. ship chandler.—Mrs. Allen, widow.—Suddenly Mr. J. Knight, late glass-manufacturer; and in two or three weeks after, in her 20th year, Miss Knight, niece to the above Mr. Knight, and daughter of Mr. G. Knight.—Mrs. Williamson.—H. Lake, esq. formerly of Wavertree.—Aged 70, Mr. D. M'Lean, much respected as a truly honest man.—Aged 24, Mrs. R. Richardson, wife of Mr. J. Richardson, merchant, late of Glasgow.—Mrs Morrison.—In his 22d year, the Rev. P. Aikin, Baptist Minister; alike eminent for the endowments of the scholar, the piety of the Christian, and the fidelity of the minister.

Mr. P. Robinson.—Mr. T. Ellison, who had been 45 years employed in the tool manufactory of Mr. J. Wyke, originally, and now of Mr. S. Green.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Kerr, warehouse-keeper of Excise.—Aged 74, Mrs. Swift.—Aged 42, Mrs. Bradley, wife of Mr. Bradley, dock-master.—In her 57th year, Mrs. Speers, widow of the late Capt. A. Speers.—Miss E. Whitfield, daughter of Mr. Whitfield, cooper.—Aged 16, Miss E. Jump.—Mr. James, tobacconist.

CHESHIRE.

Henry Rice for uttering a forged bank note, Aaron Gee, for stealing calico in a bleaching ground, Thomas Gibson for burglary, Edward Dearon for burglary, and Benjamin Bebbington for horse stealing, received sentence of death. The three first were ordered for execution on the 3d of October. The two last were reprieved.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Tyas, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Jones, of Huntingdon Hall—Mr. E. Roberts, to Miss M. Drury.

In London, E. V. Townshend, esq. of Chester, to Miss C. A. Du Pré, daughter of the late J. Du Pré, esq. of Portland Place.

At Totteridge, Herts, J. L. Panter, esq. of Muswell Hill, Middlesex, to Miss S. Downes, youngest daughter of the late P. Downes, esq. of Shrigley.—Mr. S. Lowe, of Whitchurch, to Miss Murray, of Park Gate.—The Rev. P. Halsted, rector of Grappenhall, to Miss Leigh, of Booths, near Knutsford.

Mr. J. Harrison, of Aldford, to Miss Colley, of Churton Heath.—Mr. R. Roberts, jun. of Milford place, to Miss Williams, of Mold.—Mr. C. Ferguson, printer, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Morris, of Chester.

At Neston, Mr. J. Parry, to Miss Bloore, of Leighton Hall.—J. Cotter, esq. of London, to Mrs. Price, relict of the late Rev. Mr. J. Price, of Broughton, near Chester.

Died.]

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Leet, late of the Yacht inn.—Mr. Haultier, drawing master. Mrs. Griffith, wife of Mr. Griffith, box book keeper to the theatre.—Mr. Parsonage, of the Roebuck public house.

At Nantwich, suddenly, Mr. T. Steel, stay and corset maker. His loss will be deplorably and distressfully felt by a widow and eight children, mostly small, who had nothing to depend upon but his earnings.

At Nantwich, Miss Hall.

Suddenly in the prime of life, Mr. J. Egerton, of Tattenhall.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married] At Ashover, Mr. Colmore, to Miss Milnes.

At Derby, Mr. T. Morris, cabinet maker in St. Paul's Church Yard, London, to Miss, Handford.

Died.] At Derby, aged 80, Mrs. Broughton.—In her 31st year, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. W. Edwards, watch-maker.—Aged 77, Mrs. Vickors, relict of Mr. E. Vickors, hosier.

At Rushton, near Chapel in Le Frith, very suddenly, aged 75, Mr. S. Needham.

At Buxton, C. Steer, esq. of Firstall, near Leeds.—The Hon. Capt. Hamilton Lindsay, brother to the Earl of Crawford.

At Blackwall, Mr. J. Breward.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a stone bridge over the river Trent, at Gunthorpe Ford, and likewise to raise a flood-road on the South side of the river, to Bridgford Lane End, and a flood road on the North side, to the village of Gunthorpe, with sufficient arches in the said roads.

Married.] The Reverend J. Sidney, vicar of Ilkeston, to Miss Kneighton, of Cotmanby.

At Banbury, Mr. Isaac, sadler, to Miss Walker.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Maffon, to Miss M. Harpham, of the Strugglers hotel.

At Worksop, Mr. J. Wilson, attorney, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Mr. Wright, of Wombwell, in Yorkshire.

At Nottingham, Mr. S. Roberts, fellmonger, to Miss Barber, daughter of Mr. Barber, grocer.

At Newark, Mr. Moorhouse, surgeon, of Sheffield, to Miss Cramper.

Died.] At Nottingham, T. Boot, esq.—Mrs. Porter.—In her 97th year, Mrs. Hall, widow.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Collinshaw, a maiden lady, sister to Captain Collinshaw, of the Nottinghamshire militia.—Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. Savage, cooper.—Mrs. Bigsby.—Mr. Taylor, frame-smith.—Mrs. Watts, of Coddington, near Newark.

At Banbury, Mr. W. Shirley, wholesale grocer.

At Thoresby Park, to the inexpressible grief of the family, the Honorable Evelyn Pierrepoint, eldest son of Lord Viscount Newark, one of the knights of the Shire for this county, and a captain in the Nottinghamshire regiment of Militia.

At Claypole, near Newark, Miss E. Cooke, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Cooke.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act for building a bridge over the river Witham, in the borough of Boston, at or near the place where the present bridge crosses the said river, and for powers to purchase houses, lands, &c. for making convenient ways and passages to the said intended bridge; as also for enlarging the Jail of the said borough, and for building a new Jail there; for powers to purchase houses, lands, &c. for that purpose; also for supplying the town of Boston with water; for improving and enlarging the Market-cross, and for improving and regulating the fairs or marts, and markets, within the said borough; and for stopping up common ways or streets in the said borough, which are of no public utility.

A new turnpike-road is intended to be made from Spittlegate, in Grantham-parish, to Bridge-end, in Horbling-parish, to pass thro' the several parishes of Spittlegate, Somerby, Welby, Ropsley, Owsby, Hador, Braceby, Haceby, Dembleby, Scot Willoughby, Newton, Osbournby, Threckingham, Spanby, Horbling, and Swaton, all in this county; with a power to extend the same, if thought advisable, to Corby (from Spittlegate) thro' the several parishes of Somerby, Boothby Pagnell, Bitchfield, and Burton Coggles, all in this county. It is likewise intended to apply to Parliament for leave to make a turnpike-road from the point where the Barton-street-road intersects the turnpike-road in the parish of Laceby, to a certain place called Hollow-gate-head, in the parish of Louth, through the several parishes of Laceby, Irby, Beelsby, Barnoldby le-Beck, Hatcliffe, Ashby-cum-Fenby, East Ravendale, Hawerby, North Thoresby, Beesby, Ludborough, Utterby, Fotherby, Brackenbury, and Louth, all in this county.

The commissioners for improving the outfall of the river Welland, have lately come to a determination to make a new river, or cut, from the Shepherd's Hole, in the parish of Surfleet, across the salt marshes, to Fosdyke inn, being in length about two miles one furlong, the bottom thereof to be 50 feet feet, and each side to batter two feet for every foot in depth; the forelands on the north side to be 30 feet, and on the south side 50 feet wide; the south bank to be 60 feet wide at its base, 30 feet wide at the top, and 11 feet in perpendicular height.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Pindard, of Donington, a beautiful white heifer, which has, every year, since its birth, had a succession of upwards of 30 horny protuberances stretched along the ridge of the back, some of them from 6 to 8 inches in length, which,

which, in the spring, with the change of coat, are regularly supplanted and shed. From the misery which the animal is subject to, in having these horns injured and broken off, the owner has humanely resolved to kill it.

Married.] Mr. Allen, jun. to Mrs. Wharry, both of Catterton Magna, near Stamford. —Mr. Phillips, mercer, &c. of Wragby, to Miss M. Hairby.—Mr. J. Fretwell, grocer, of Gainsborough, to Miss Dewdney, of Exeter.—Mr. Thorpe, farmer, of Witchley Warren, to Miss E. Ullet, of Stow, near Gretford.

At Lincoln, Mr. R. Featherby, ironmonger, to Mrs Wood.

At Marybone Church, London, Mr. J. Hildred, attorney, of Boston, to Miss M. Hardy, late of Grantham.

At Bourn, Mr. Beaumont, surgeon, of Gravesend, to Miss Osbourn; eldest daughter of Mr. R. Osbourn —The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Dunsby, to Miss F. Wright, of Fulbeck.

Died.] Aged 66, Mr. J. Fowler, late of Goltho, near Wragby.

At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr W. Wright, joiner, &c. —Aged 30, Mr. W. Tilleard, late musician in Messrs. Roberts and Franklins company of comedians.—Aged 25, Mr. N. Simpson, late common carrier from Lincoln to Gainsboro'.

At Cockerington, near Louth, Mr. Coverdale, of London.

In Manchester Buildings, Westminster, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Dr. Cooper, of Bath Easton Villa, and late of Stamford.—Mrs. Dickins, of South Witham.

At Louth, far advanced in years, Mrs. Taylor, widow.

At Barton, while on a visit, aged 17, Miss Hesleden, daughter of T. Hesleden, esq. of Ferritz, in Yorkshire. She was in good health as usual, until late in the afternoon of the preceding day.

At Marton, near Gainsborough, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Stow, butcher.

At Gainsborough, aged 77, Mr. W. Wright, bookseller. Mrs. West, wife of Mr. J. West mariner. Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Watson, inn keeper.

LEICESTER.

Married.] At Cossington, Mr. T. Castledine, of Mounterel, to Miss Gilbert.—The Rev. Dr Hardy, rector of Loughborough, to Miss M. Smear, third daughter of the Rev. C. Smear, rector of Frostenden, Suffolk. —Mr J. Puffer, of Sapcote, to Miss Haines, of Gilmorton.

At Leicester, Mr. Bruce, coach proprietor, to Mrs. Gibbs.

At Sapcote, Mr. J. Wood, to Miss M. Moore.

At Ansty, Mr. Beaumont, hosier, to Miss S. Johnson.—Mr. H. Yates, of Brailsford, in Derbyshire, to Miss Etton, of Oakthorpe, in this county.

Died.] At Leicester, at his brother's house, Mr. J. Peach, son of Mr. Alderman Peach, of Bristol.

At the Trinity Hospital, in his 102d year, Alice Gilbert.

At Lindford, Dorset, R. Pulteney, M. D. F.R.S. an eminant physician and naturalist, formerly of Leicester.—Mr. H. Henton, an opulent farmer, of the Redale.—Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, aged 70, W. Clare, gent. of Ibstock.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss E. Adshead.—Mr. J. Smith, of Lower Penn, to Miss S. Neachols, of the Heath.—Mr. T. Perks, butcher, to Miss M. Roden. —Mr. W. Barrs, of Birmingham, to Miss Cooke, of Morton, in this county.—J. Smith, esq. of Great Fenton, justice of the peace for this county, to Miss E. Turner, of Lane End. —Mr. G. Shaw, grocer, of Stone, to Miss Hammond, of Eccleshall.—Mr. J. Ironmonger, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Bunn, daughter of Mr. Bunn, flax dresser, of Worcester.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 28, Mr. T. Godwin, hair dresser.

At Newcastle-under-line, Mrs. Blunt, wife of the Rev. Mr. Blunt.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Olarenshaw — Mrs. Prettie, wife of Mr. R. Prettie, attorney.—Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. Robins, butcher.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. M. Gutch, son of the Rev. J. Gutch, registrary of the university of Oxford, to Miss M. Wheeler, of Birmingham.—Mr. G. Bellamy, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Crowdry, of Glamorganshire.

At Harborne, Mr. Bennison, of Smethwick, to Mrs. A. Parkes.—Mr. Wiggan, druggist, &c. of Bilston, to Miss Hateley, second daughter of Mr. J. Hateley, coal master, of Ettingsall.—Mr. W. E. Johnson, only son of Mr. D. Johnson, of the Portway House, to Miss S. Warren, of London.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Barber, jeweller, of London, to Miss Kendrick, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Kendrick, of Digbeth.—Mr. W. M. Steel, to Miss Carr.—The Rev. J. Kennedy, curate of Kimcote, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Storace, of Summer's Hill.—Mr. J. King, merchant, to Miss A. Snape.—Mr. T. Heathcote, to Miss E. Ewer.—Mr. T. Raftin, to Miss P. Wright.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Norris, widow of the late G. Norris, esq. of Droitwich, in Worcestershire.—Mrs. Cooper, formerly of the Red Cow public house, in the Horse Fair.—Mr. J. Wright, of the Coach and Horses public house.—Mr. Jefferies, shagreen case maker.—Mr. J. Allen, for upwards of 20 years, master of a respectable academy in Dale End.

At his house in this town, Mr. Gibbs, of Cubbington,

Cubbington, near Warwick.—Mr. Kimberley, writing maſter of King Edward's School in this town.—Mrs. Barnet, wife of Mr. P. Barnet, ſaw plate maker.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. W. Taylor of the Crown public houſe.—Far advanced in years, Mr. D. Davies, wire worker.—Mr. Sheldon, pincer maker.—Mr. W. Cooper.—Mrs. Barrs, wife of Mr. Barrs mercer.—Mr. J. Meridith, factor.—Aged 87, Mrs. M Fulleleve, a maiden lady.

At Stratford upon Avon, aged 70, Mr. W. Sandland, a traveller in the haberdaſhery line.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Beaman, of Weſtcot, to Miſs S. Clarke, of Church Palverbatch.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Brundon, hair dreſſer, to Mrs. Bailey.—Mr. W. Jones, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Scoltocke, of Kentock, near Shrewſbury.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Lowe, attorney, to Miſs Maſſey.

At Bridgnorth, T. Herd, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, London, to Mrs. Gueſt, widow.—Mr. J. Harris, of Hales Owen, to Miſs Darby, of Green Hall, near that place.

At Clapham, Surrey, Mr. Neal, builder, to Miſs A Daires, of Emitrey, near Shrewſbury.—Mr. Pea, confectioner, of Wem, to Miſs Derrett, of Shrewſbury; alſo Mr. Evans, taylor, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Pea, near the former place.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. M. Clarke.—Suddenly, Mrs. Cartwright, widow of the late Mr. Cartwright, apothecary.—Miſs Baxter, the laſt ſurviving of five ſiſters, who have all died of a decline.—Mrs. Leighton, wife of the Rev. F. Leighton.

At Oſweſtry, in his 18th year, Mr. J. Dovaſton, ſon of Mr. Dovaſton, attorney of Llanymynech; reſpected and lamented as a pattern of duty and obedience to his parents, and in other reſpects, a youth of great promiſe.—Mr. F. Howells, of Walton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. G. Carter, many years landlord of the Upper Fox inn.—Mr. C. Prince, ſen. of Wem.

At Quatford, near Bridgenorth, Mr. W. Lowe, many years landlord of the Tumbling Sailors inn.

At Lampeter, in his 75th year, Mr. R. Owen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. W. Lawrence, a medical gentleman of Cirencester, in a letter to the printer of the Glouceſter Herald, dated November 10, among other arguments and teſtimonies to refute an erroneous idea, entertained by ſome, that the vaccine diſeaſe yields a power of protection only for a limited time, produces an extraordinary inſtance, which lately occurred to him. He ſtates the caſe as follows:—"A woman had *ſuffered the diſeaſe twenty one years ago*, fearing that time had worn out its power of ſhielding the conſtitution, ſubmitted to repeated inoculations with active ſmall-pox infection; and lived about a month in a houſe for the reception of thoſe who labour under the ſmall-pox, where ſeveral had heavy burthens; theſe ſhe conſtantly aſſociated with, and breathed the infectious atmoſphere of the place, without feeling the ſmalleſt effect."

Application will be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for power to carry into effect a propoſed rail-way, acroſs the foreſt of Deane, from the river Wye to the Severn, on a plan of general benefit that ſhall connect the ſaid rivers, and conciliate and combine all other collateral intereſts connected with the foreſts.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Dovey, grocer, to Miſs Gale.—Mr. W. Saunders, of Saul, to Miſs H. Vick, eldeſt daughter of Mr. D. Vick, of Elmore, near Glouceſter.—Mr. R. Mayo, to Miſs H. Dangerfield, both of Slimbridge.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Miſs M. Stephens, daughter of D. Stephens, eſq. of the 5th regiment of dragoon guards, quartered in this city.—Mr. P. Cooke, third ſon of Mr. J. Cooke, plaſterer.—In his 82d year, Mr. D. Spencer, ſen.—In her 25th year, Miſs M. Goodyer, a young lady of a mild and benevolent diſpoſition, and engaging manners, and much endeared to her relatives, by her dutiful and affectionate behaviour, as a daughter and a ſiſter.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, M. T. Evans, attorney, to Miſs Watkins, only daughter of the late Rev. T. Watkins, a prebendary of the cathedral, &c.—Mr. W. Tanner, of Hampton Court, to Miſs Grubb, of Shobdon.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. T. Price, many years a faithful ſervant in the family of Mr. Wainwright.

Mrs. Pember, wife of Mr. Pember, ſaddler.—Mrs. Proſſer.

At Sydenham, near London, Miſs Iſab. Price, ſecond daughter of the late M. Price, eſq. of Lincoln's inn fields.—In his 67th year, Mr. W. Wathen, of Dinedor-court, near Hereford. The warmth of his attachments, and his ſocial, generous mind, and liberal diſpoſition, endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J Parker, bookſeller, of Oxford, to Miſs S. Hayes, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hayes, of the city of Durham.

At Banbury, Mr. J. Pain, to Mrs. Wykham, widow, of Swalcliff, in this county.

At Maddern, J. Bye, eſq. to Miſs Baynes, only daughter of C. Baynes, eſq. of Penzance, in Cornwall.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 89, Mrs. Betſworth.—The Reverend C. Blackſtone, jun. fellow of Wincheſter College, Oxford, and only ſurviving ſon of the Rev. C. Blackſtone, of the ſame College.

At Henley, Mr. A. Rowden.—The Rev. C. Wake, B. D. Rector of Fenny Compton, and late fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford.—Aged about 60, Mr. W. Hanks, maſter of the Bear inn, Woodſtock.

At

At Bampton, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 49, the Rev. W. Hawkins, sen. fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Aldates, in that city.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Haines, of Whitchurch.—Mr. T. Stevens, of Nettlebed.

Aged 68, Mrs. Anthony, of Shipton house, near Abingdon, Berks, and daughter of C. Pleydell, esq. formerly of Northmoore, in this county.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. J. Dury, second son of Mr. J. Dury, attorney, of Banbury.

[We must beg leave to contradict the paragraph copied from a late Oxford Journal, (which was in this particular imposed upon) respecting the marriage of Mr. J. Wintor to Miss A. Viret, no such marriage having taken place.]

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Finedon, Mr. J. Stanton, farmer, to Miss Berry, of Ashley, in this county.

Mr. Cope, surgeon, of Wellingborough, in this county, to Miss Sharp, of Fryar's Farm, Bedford.

The Rev. R. B. Hughes, of Rislingbury, to Miss Jephcott, daughter of the late Rev. H. Jephcott, of Nether Heyford.

At Banbury, Mr. J. Pain, son of the late Alderman Pain, to Mrs. Wykham, widow of the late R. W. Wykham, esq. of Swalcliffe.

Mr. Smith, grazier, of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, to Miss Goodale, of Carlton, in this county.

In London, Mr. Whiteman, to Miss Cole, both of Daventry.

Mr. R. B. Warwick, of Standground, to Mrs. Meadows, widow, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Peterborough, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Bateman, vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnshire.

At Oundle, Mrs. Gregory, relict of the late Mr. Gregory, of Barnwell Mill.

At Daventry, Mr. Freeman, attorney.

At Dunstable, of a consumptive habit, Miss E. Brown.

Mr. Gentle, farmer, of Hemington, near Oundle; he was apparently well and walked in his garden a few hours before he died.

Mrs. Bayley, widow, of Little Stukeley, Huntingdonshire, and grand-daughter to White Kennett, D. D. formerly bishop of Peterborough.—Mrs. Mortimer, widow, of Milton.

At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 21, Mr. J. Day, second son of Mr. J. Day, attorney, of Banbury.

At Bath, in her 69th year, Mrs. Hunt, widow of the late Rev. R. Hunt, rector of Stoke Doyle, in this county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Johnson, junior, farmer, to Miss P. Sparrow, both of Chesterton.

In London, Mr. C. Johnston, of Cambridge, to Miss S. Johnson, of Bottlesham.—Mr. J. Nunnely, draper, of Kettering, to Miss Luccock, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Rumbold, baker, of Margle Bon, to Miss Colleft, eldest daughter of Mr. Colleft, of Cambridge.

The Rev. Z. Stichall, of Wisbeach, to Miss Bumham, eldest daughter of J. Bumham, esq of Buxton, in Norfolk.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 70, J. Merril, esq. alderman, and many years a respectable bookseller, but had lately retired from business.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Smith; a woman of real goodness of heart and a truly Christian disposition.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. T. Freeman, maltster, of Barrow.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Catton, the Hon. G. Irby, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Boston, to Miss R. Ives Drake, daughter of W. Drake, esq. late Member for Amersham, in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. R. Chasteney, land-surveyor, of Norwich, to Miss J. Samson, of Sedgeford.—Mr. J. Gillings, surgeon, of London, to Miss George, of East Dereham.—Mr. B. Brown, wheelwright, of Swaffham, to Miss Castle, of Magdalen.

Mr. R. Mann, merchant, of Bungay, to Miss Day, of Norwich.—Mr. R. C. Harvey, of Alburgh, to Miss M. Blyth, of North Creak Abbey.

Mr. T. Wright, stationer, of Wisbeach, to Miss M. Taylor, only daughter of Mr. Taylor, wool-comber, of Norwich.

In London, Mr. W. G. Graham, of Norwich, to Miss M. Wingrove, of Bath.

At Sedgeford, —— Green, esq. to Miss Wethered, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wethered.

The Rev. D. Lewes, of Thoruden, in Suffolk, to Miss A. M. Leathe, eldest daughter of Mr. Leathe, surgeon, of Acle.

At Norwich, Mr. S. Linstead, butcher, to Miss Bellamy.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss E. F. Rackham.—Mr. S. Dunham, cordwainer, to Mrs. A. Betts.—Mr. B. Norman, hempen-cloth-manufacturer, to Miss Freeman.—Mr. J. Knights, taylor, to Mrs. Jenkinson, widow.—Mr. E. Barnard, to Miss P. Chapman.—Mr. Robinson, hot-presser, to Miss Woodcock.

At Ringsfield, near Beccles, Mr. R. Berry, farmer, to Miss Fox, eldest daughter of Mrs. Fox, of Worlingham.

Mr. T. Thompson, of Roydon, to Miss Cocher, of Lynn.—Mr. Rodwell, linen draper, of Lynn, to Miss Stanton, of Ling House.

Mr. D. Lovelt, of Colton, to Miss Luck, of Honingham; also, Mr. T. Luck, farmer, of Honingham, to Miss S. Lovelt, of Colton.

Mr. J. Mills, farmer, to Miss Gostling, both of Trowse Newton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 45, Mr. E. Elden, manufacturer.—Aged 39, Mrs. Plaford,

wife of Mr. R. Plaford, patten-maker.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Hedgman, wife of Mr. R. Hedgman, carpenter.—Mr. J. Simpson, many years a driver of the Newmarket mail-coach.

Aged 23, Mr. P. Betts, eldest son of Mr. Betts, wheelwright, of Happisburgh.

At Lynn, while in his chair, getting his breakfast, Mr. R. Hamond.

At Yarmouth, aged 84, Mrs. M. Waller.

SUFFOLK.

On the 5th of Nov. last, at Bury, while a *mob of Christian savages* were indulging themselves in the inhuman amusement of baiting a bull, the poor animal (which was, by nature, perfectly gentle, but which had been privately baited in the morning and goaded with sharp instruments, in order to render him furious enough for public exhibition) although tied down with ropes, in his agony and rage, (baited as he was by dogs and gored by brutes in the shape of men) burst from his tethers, to the great terror of his tormentors, and the no small danger of the peaceable inhabitants of the place.—After this, the poor beast was doomed to be a victim of still greater barbarity, of fresh tortures inflicted: he was entangled again, with ropes, and horrible, monstrous to relate! his hoofs were cut off and he again baited, while he had to defend himself on his mangled, bleeding stumps! The magistrates of Bury have repeatedly tried to prevent such infernal, demoniacal proceedings, but the demons are sanctioned, it seems, by an act of Parliament.—Surely such an act is highly disgraceful, to the period of the world we live in, to our country in general, and to the exalted character of the British nation.

ESSEX.

The Essex Agricultural Society, at their late anniversary meeting, October 9, resolved, in consideration of the high price of corn, and the great advantages arising from the dibbling and drilling of wheat and other corn, both with respect to the saving of the seed, and the improved mode of cultivation, to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the year 1801, dibbles in the great number of acres of wheat in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with that grain, so that the same be not less than twenty acres. Also to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the crop of the year 1801, dibbles in the greatest number of acres of any other corn, in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with such other corn (except beans being already generally dibbled), so that the same be not less than forty acres. Also to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the crop of the year 1801, drills in the greatest number of acres of wheat, in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with that grain, so that the same be not less than twenty acres. Also to give a silver medal to the person, who, for the crop of the year 1801, drills in the greatest number of acres of any other corn, in proportion to the whole quantity of land sown with such other corn, so that the same be not less than forty acres. And that the successful candidates for the drilling-premiums be allowed one guinea each for the drill-holder. At a previous meeting of the general committee, it was resolved to offer four premiums of five guineas each, to five labourers in husbandry, one guinea each, who shall have brought up the greatest number of children, &c. &c. to five men servants, who shall have received wages during the greatest number of years, &c. to five women servants, who shall have received wages, &c. and to five wives or widows of labourers, who shall have done the greatest number of days work in husbandry, between the 26th of September, 1800, and the 20th of September, 1801.

At the above meeting at Chelmsford, (of the Essex Agricultural Society,) Mr. Wakefield gained the medal for dibbling wheat, having dibbled 26 acres. Mr. Tweed was the successful candidate for drilling wheat, but waved his claim in favour of Mr. Ambrose; he received a prize, however, for drilling the greatest number of acres of other corn.—The candidates for drilling and dibbling wheat were very numerous. The Society have announced their intention to enlarge their subscriptions, for the special purpose of extending their premiums for stock.

Married.] Mr D. Lamprell, of Rettendon, to Miss Balls, of Runwell.

At Colchester, at the Quakers-meeting, Mr. J. De Horne, linen-draper, to Miss S. Bell.

Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Wevenhoe, to Miss A. Cock, of Bull's Bridge, Hempstead.

At Heybridge, near Malden, Mr. W. Wood, to Miss S. Barnard.—Mr. G. Parr, of Writtle, to Miss Leake, of Wealdhall.—Mr. Parris, of Long Barns, Beauchamp Roothing, to Miss J. Ellistone, of Quickbury, near Sawbridgeworth.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. G. Wood, who formerly kept the Canteen, at the Old Barracks.—Mr. Packman, cabinet-maker and upholsterer.

At Colchester, Mr. Till, surgeon.—Mrs. Jacobs, widow.—Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. Anderson, linen-draper.

At Bassingbourn Hill, near Dunmow, his Grace Robert Fowler, D.D Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland; he had been in the possession of the see about 21 years.

At Beccles, aged 20, Miss E. King. This young lady entertained a strong presentiment of her approaching dissolution, and mentioned it to her friends about two months before, although she was, at that time, in apparently good health, and continued so till the Wednesday preceding her death.

At Leigh, in his 20th year, Mr. E. Harridge, son of D. Harridge, esq. of Little Stambridge Hall.

At Swaffham, Miss J. Appleyard.

At

At Braintree, at the Wheat Sheaff, aged 63, Mrs. Hocker.

At Helvedon, ſuddenly, aged 63, Mr. S. Harvey, a reſpectable ſchoolmaſter.

At Riven Hall, in his 91ſt year, Mr. J. Wood, farmer.

At Galleywood Common, Mr. P. Ruffle, ſon of Mr. Ruffle —Mr. Hammond, miller, of Galleywood Common.

Mr. C. Francis, ſon of Mr. R. Francis, of Heybridge Hall, near Malden.—Mr. Phillips, of Purleigh.—Mr. K. Jennings, butcher, of Great Wakering.

Aged 26, Mr. C. Francis, farmer, of Munden.

At Maldon, Mr. J. White, tanner. He was ſuddenly ſeized, ſhortly after his going to bed, with an apoplectic fit, which baffled every medical aſſiſtance.

Mr. W. Thompſon, comptroller of the cuſtoms.—Mrs. Bright, relict of the late Mr. Bright.

Mrs Smith, of Prittlewell.

At Leigh, Mr. W. Elliott, farmer.

At Witham, Miſs M. Church, niece to Mr. J. Scott, attorney.

Mr. J. Bell, corn-merchant; a man of an upright character.

Mr. S. Baker, of Thorrington Hall.

At Bocking, Mr. J. Engliſh, formerly a conſiderable baize-maker.

The Rev. J. Thorogood, Diſſenting miniſter; univerſally reſpected for his learning, abilities, and piety.

Mrs. White, of Gold Hanger.

At Brentwood, in his 81ſt year, E. Benſon, eſq. a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Barnard, of Heybridge-mill, near Malden.

KENT.

An Agricultural Society has been lately formed at Margate, for the expreſs purpoſe of *growing Indian Corn*, and the members, and a number of other gentlemen, have each agreed to form a plantation of it. It appears that ſome plants have been produced in that neighbourhood equal to what has been ſeen to grow in America or the Weſt Indies. It is devoutly to be wiſhed that this laudable purſuit may be extended, as the produce of this plant is well known to be very uſeful to ſociety

Married.] Mr. J. Bird, to Miſs E. Wood, both of Heame.

At Waltham, Mr. R. Keeler, farmer, to Miſs M Sutton.—F. S. Pitcher, eſq. of Cobham, to Miſs Hole, daughter of the Rev. T. Hole, of Georgham, Devon —Mr. E. Strickland, grazier, of Appledore, to Miſs S. Huggett, of Canterbury.

In London, T. Collier, eſq. of Southfleet, to Miſs Snelling, of St. Mary Cray.

At Kingſnorth, Mr. J. Bingham, blackſmith, to Miſs S. Calbey.

At Deptford, Mr. E. Alſton, to Miſs Gooch, of Swianſtorp, Norfolk.—Mr. H. Elliott, to Miſs M. Furley, both of Oſpringe.

Mr. J. Saintclear, of Folkſtone, to Miſs M. A. Sims, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Sims, farmer, of Caple-le-Ferne.

At Greenwich, Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Artillery, to Miſs Campbell, fourth daughter of R. Campbell, eſq. of Blackheath.—Mr. J. White, woollen-manufacturer, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, to Miſs A. White, third daughter of Mr. White, of Hale Farm, St. Nicholas, in Thanet.—Lieut. G. Graymell, of the North Glouceſter regiment of Militia, to Miſs Friſby, of Sandwich.

At Folkſtone, Mr. T. Caiſter, grocer, to Miſs S. Graylon.

T. Mitchel, eſq. of Dover, to Miſs S. A. Porter, of Canterbury.

At Canterbury, Mr. Sheaf, wool-comber. —Mr. Greaves.—Mr. T. Hayward, gardiner.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Sawer, widow.

At Rocheſter, in an advanced age, Mrs. S. Rondeau.—Mr. W. Tanner, ſon of Mr. Tanner, of the Red Cow public-houſe.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Drury.

At Warehorn, Mr. W. Maylam.—Mrs. Spratt, wife of Mr. J. Spratt, paper-maker, at River.

At Whitſtable, ſuddenly, Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. Kemp, ſenior.

Mrs. Mecrow, wife of Mr. Mecrow, carpenter, at Wingham.

At Wrotham, Mrs. E. Medhurſt, a maiden lady, of Maidſtone.

At Ticehurſt, aged 33, Mr. J. Morphett, jun. of Tenterden.

At Tenterden, aged 61, Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Mr. T. Carpenter, taylor.

In her 20th year, Miſs C. Smith, of St. Dunſtan's, near Canterbury.

At Exmouth, G. Frend, eſq. of Kenton, Devon, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Alderman Frend, of Canterbury.

At Folkſtone, Mr. E. Smith, attorney.

At Sandgate, Mr. T. Kirwin.

At Roſetta, in Egypt, in his 30th year, Captain W. Netherſole Long, of the 86th regiment, only ſon of the late W. Long, eſq. of Canterbury.

Mr. J. Hawker, boarder, of Dover Caſtle.

At Bearſted, Mrs. Filmer.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Kennard, miller, of Lewes, has at preſent in his poſſeſſion a hog only eleven months old, whoſe weight is between fifty and ſixty ſtone, which makes his increaſe conſiderably more than a ſtone per week from the day he was farrowed!

Died.] At his houſe, in the Cliffe, near Lewes, aged 85, Mr. G. Verralt, ſen. auctioneer; the deceaſed has left behind him ſix children, thirty-ſeven grand-children, and twelve great-grand-children; he has quitted the world with an unblemiſhed reputation, having conducted himſelf, in every relation of life, as "God's nobleſt work—an honeſt man."

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At New Alresford, Mr. J. Holden,

den, surgeon, to Miss Shawford.—The Rev. W. Harrison, rector of Tadley and Overton, to Miss A. Nichols, daughter of Major Nichols, of the 45th regt. of foot.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Bartholomew, wife of E. Bartholomew, esq.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Clark, widow, of Lymington.

WILTSHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting for the benefit of the Salisbury Infirmary, Sept. 23, the collection at the church doors for the benefit of the institution, amounted to sixty-nine pounds twelve shillings.

Married.] Mr. Smith, of Luggarshall, to Miss Mortimer, of Marlbro'.

At Corsley, after a courtship of 20 years, Mr. J. Eyre, to Miss E. Collins —The Rev. J. W. Champneys, of Ogbourn, St. Georges, Wilts, to Miss M. Merriman, of Bath.—Mr. D. Jenkins, of Charter house, Hinton, to Mrs. Milson, widow of Mr. Milson, of Bradford — Mr. H. Hancock, mealman, of Bath, to Miss J. Simkins, of Stanton street, Barnard, in this county.—Mr. J. Offer, brush maker, of Bristol, to Miss J. Churchplate, of Malmsbury —Mr. T. Merriman, town clerk of Marlborough, to Miss Clark, of Prehute house, near Marlborough.

At Warminster, Mr. J. Roles, grocer, to Miss F. Hinton.

At Salisbury, Mr. Young, butcher, to Miss Green.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Goddard, eldest son of J. Goddard, esq.

At Devizes, Mr. W. Halcomb, sen. of the Bear-inn, in which he had honourably acquired a handsome fortune.

At Broughton, near Stockbridge, the Rev. J. Williams, many years curate of Downton.

At an advanced age, Mr. W. Batten, maltster, of Quidhampton, near Salisbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Longdon, of George-street, Manchester-square, London, to Miss Smith.

G. Potter, esq. to Miss Gunning.—Mr. W. Bendale, corn-factor, to Miss Smith, only daughter of Mr. W. Smith, brewer.—Mr. King, apothecary, to Miss P. English, eldest daughter of Mr. English, auctioneer.—Mr. T. Newman, jun. glover, of Worcester, to Miss L. Fry, second daughter of Mr. R. Fry, woollen-draper, of Bristol.

The Rev. G. Barry, curate of Walcot, to Miss Squire, of Walcot-parade.

At Walcot Church, Mr. Mathias, at Messrs. Linterns, music-sellers, to Miss Godwin, daughter of Mrs. Godwin, haberdasher.

Lieutenant Knott, of the second regiment of Somersetshire Militia, to Miss Clarke, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Clarke, merchant, of Bristol.

At Hatherley, Devon, B. Arthur, esq. to Miss M. Cross, daughter of the late Mr. W. Cross, of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, in the prime of life, and after the most acute sufferings during a lingering illness, the lady of Lord John Russel.

Mrs. Phillott, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Phillott, rector of this city; a lady of whom it may be declared, without exaggerating her character, that she was pious, without ostentation; generous, without prodigality; mild and affable, without weakness; and affectionately indulgent, without transgressing those rules by which alone any charities can be exercised. It might be truly said of her, what Addison said of himself, and what will almost ever be the reward of Christian virtue—"See with what fortitude a Christian can die."

In her 70th year, Mrs. Hopkins, long known to the public as an actress at Drury-lane Theatre. She enjoyed a good state of health till a few months before she paid the common debt to nature.

At his lodgings in the Circus, after an illness of only a few hours, Major Boland.—Mrs. Smith, wife of R. Smith, esq.—Mrs. Byam.

At Bristol, Mrs. Whitney, wife of Mr. Whitney, apothecary —Mrs. Beale, sister to Mrs. Ireland, of Brislington.

Mr. C. A. Lawrence, son of Mr. Lawrence, of Cross-inn.

At Surinam, in his 27th year, Mr. J. Evans, son of Mr. J. Evans, of Clifton.

At Batcombe, aged 79, Mr. Boord, maltster (which business he had carried on upwards of sixty years), and father of Mr. Boord, attorney, of Bath.

Aged 76, the Rev. Mr. Turner, upwards of fifty years rector of Loxton.

At the Hotwells, in his 28th year, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, fourth son of the Duke of Grafton, post-captain in the navy, and late commander of the L'Oiseau ship of war.—The lady of E. Simeon, esq. M. P. for Reading.

At East Harptree, near 90 years of age, Mrs. Walker, a maiden lady.

The lady of Dr. Cooper, of Bath Easton Villa.

At Saundhill Park, near Taunton, Mr. T. Jennings; he was shortly to have been married to an amiable young woman to whom he has bequeathed all his property.

H. Edgell, esq of Standerwick-court, justice of peace for this county; a gentleman universally esteemed in public and private life, and whose loss will be severely felt by the poor of his neighbourhood.

DORSET.

Married.] T. Bunn, esq. of Frome Selwood, to Miss Kelson, of Beckington.

Died.] At Hawkchurch, Mrs. Domett, mother of Capt. Domett, of the navy.—Mrs. Abbott, of Charlton Herethorne.—Mr. Nichols, of Cruxton.

At Cotham, the Rev. W. Topham, vicar of Shaftsbury.

Aged 63, the Rev. H. Sherive, L.L.D. of Hide

Hille House, near Bridport, and justice of the peace for this county.

DEVON.

The Commissioners of the Navy have lately made a survey of the whole of Cawsand Bay. They have it in contemplation, by the advice of Mr. Penn, King's-pilot, at Cawsand, to construct a pier from Pinlee Point, to the S. E. part of the bay; which desirable object, if once obtained, will secure the bay completely against the E. S. E. gales, the only winds which can now affect it, and there can be moorings then laid down for forty men of war.

Married.] In London, Mr. J. Hyde, woollen-draper, of Exeter, to Miss Bidlake, of Totness.

Mr. Fretwell, grocer, of Gainsborough, to Miss Sweetland, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Sweetland, baker.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Clavell, of the Barfleur ship of war, to Miss C. Bully, 2d daughter of Mrs. Bully, wine-merchant.

At Georgeham, F. Pilcher, esq. to Miss Hole.

Mr. Bailey, attorney of North Petherton, to Miss S. Morle, of Williton.

Died.] At Dartmouth, at the house of his son, aged 65, Mr. Laurence Tremlett, merchant, late of Totness. He sustained through life, in all the domestic and social relations, as well as in the transactions of Commerce, the character of a good and upright man.

WALES.

Married.] At Forden, Montgomeryshire, Lieutenant-col. Cockburne, eldest son of Sir James Cockburne, bart. to the Hon. M. Devereux, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Hereford.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. Duvan, to Miss Stokes.

At Prendergast, Pembrokeshire, W Bowen, esq. late Major in the Haverfordwest Legion, to Mrs. Morris, widow.—Mr. Lloyd, attorney, of Llanfair Cærinion, to Miss Pugh, of Kerry, in Montgomeryshire.

At Abergavilly, Mr. J. Spurrell, auctioneer, of Carmarthen, to Miss M. A. Board.

At Lamphy, Pembrokeshire, W. Parry, esq. of Portclew, to Miss A. Kemm, second daughter of H. Kemm, esq. of North Downhouse.

At Llandovery, Mr. W. Price, surgeon, to Mrs. E. Jones.—R. W. Price, esq. of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire, to Miss F. Lloyd, second daughter of J. Lloyd, esq. of Berth, near Ruthin, and chief justice of the Carmarthen circuit.

At Aberin, in Carnarvonshire, Captain J. Crawley, of the navy, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Rev. G. Roberts, vicar.

Died.] Aged 81, Mrs. Kenrick, wife of J. Kenrick, esq. of Ruabon, Denbighshire.

At Carnarvon, M. Owen, esq. of Tygwin, Merionethshire.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. Jones, attorney, of Builth, Brecknockshire.

In Llandovery, Miss Phillips, sister of T. H. Phillips, esq. of Pontywall, Brecon.—Mrs. Mayne, wife of Mr. Mayne, wine-merchant, of High Wycombe, Bucks, and relict of the late N. Mayne, jun. esq. of Carmarthen.

At Lambstone, near Haverfordwest, aged 90, W.W. Bowen, esq.

At Haverfordwest, suddenly, W. Blond, esq.

At Carmarthen, Miss M. Oakley.

SCOTLAND.

A potatoe was lately dug out of the garden of Mr. Andrew Morris, in Abernethy, measuring in circumference 15 inches by 11½. It weighed 1lb. 12 oz. avoirdupoize!

The workmen have lately begun again to build on the east front of the New College of Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in 1789, upon a large scale, conformably to an elegant plan by the late Mr. Adam, architect. The building continued to advance for several years, till the subscription fund was exhausted. The north-west corner was completely finished, and the north-east corner roofed in.

The new channel in the Frith of Forth, to the southward of the island of Inchkeeth, has been lately bouyed up and rendered navigable by order of government, for the greater safety of ships of war entering the Frith. This passage, which is also found to be of the greatest utility to the trade of Leith, and the ports higher up the Frith, has greatly enhanced the grandeur and beauty of the highly interesting prospect it affords; by bringing the ships so much nearer the coast, and consequently so much more within the immediate view of Edinburgh and its environs.

A life boat, of a construction similar to that at Shields, has been lately built at Montrose.

Population of Berwickshire:—Males 14058, females 16033—Total 30091.

Population of the city of Glasgow.—Parishes of Inner High Church or North, 8089 persons—Outer High Church, or East, 5253—St. Andrew's ditto, or Middle, 4338—Blackfriars ditto, or South, 4901—Tron ditto, or South West, 6594—Ramshorn ditto, or North West, 7401—Wynd ditto, or West, 3799—St. Enoch, 6704—Barony parish comprehending the suburbs, North of the Clyde, 29431—Gorbals, comprehending Tradestown, Hutchiestown, &c. being the suburbs south of the city, 7559—Total 83769.

It is in contemplation, to erect a new county hall, with suitable offices, also a prison and bridewell, in the town of Perth: these, with several other improvements now in a state of forwardness, will tend greatly to augment the town. Plans are accurately prepared, and an act to empower their being put in execution, will, it is expected, pass next session, for a new dock and bason, where 30 vessels may un oad at one time, and a fine broad

street

ſtreet will be thrown open to the road, and which is intended to join the bridge.

Married.] At Strabane, Colonel R. Anſtruther, of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, to Miſs Nairne, daughter of Lieut. Col. Nairne, of the Breadalbane Fencibles.

J. Robertſon, jun. eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow, to Miſs J. Grey, of Gartcraig.—Captain W. Erſkine, of the 16th regiment of foot, ſecond ſon of J. Erſkine, eſq. of Calcroſs, Perthſhire, to Miſs Myers, only daughter of Major General Myers.

At Dumfries, Mr. C. Paterſon, to Miſs J. Laurie.—Major Mc Murdoe, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Captain J. Wilſon, of the Queen's Ranger Dragoons.

At Edinburgh, W. Moxon, eſq. from Hull, to Miſs I. Williamſon, eldeſt daughter of J. Williamſon, eſq. of Polmont-houſe.—Mr. P. P. Sheriff, merchant, to Miſs C. Stirling.—Mr. J. Crawford, of Paiſley, to Miſs M. Richmond, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Richmond, of the Nurſery, Leith-walk.

At Leith, A. Scott, eſq. purſer of the ſhip Iris, to Miſs P. Forbes, daughter of the Rev. W. Forbes, late miniſter of Fordown.

Mr. G. Yuille, merchant, in Glaſgow, to Miſs M. Buchanan, of Ardenconnel.

At Glaſgow, A. Bogle, eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica, to Miſs M. Stirling.

At Gretna-green, Capt. Lloyd, of the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards, to Miſs Williams, of Pool, Montgomeryſhire.

At Scoure, Iſle of Mull, the Rev. Edmond M'Queen, miniſter of Barra, to Miſs I. M'Lean, ſecond daughter of Mr. C. M'Lean, of Scoure.

Lieut. Col. J. Burnett, late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs M. Steele, youngeſt daughter of J. F. Steele, eſq. of Gadgirth, in Ayrſhire.

At Montroſe, T. Bruce, eſq. the younger, of Arnot, to Miſs Renny, eldeſt daughter of R. Renny, eſq. late of Borrowfield.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. Mc Dowall, eſq. late of Woolnet.—Miſs A. Scott, daughter of the deceaſed W. Scott, eſq. writer to the ſigner.—A. Seton, eſq. ſon of the deceaſed Sir Henry Seton.—J. Baird, eſq. Deputy King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer.

Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. Dr. Kemp, one of the miniſters of the city, and ſiſter to the Earl of Hopetown.

The Reverend Dr. Charles Wilſon, Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in the Univerſity of St. Andrews.

Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th regiment of foot, eldeſt ſon of A. Walpole, eſq. banker.

At Strabane, Miſs M. Somerville.

At Kircubbin, the Rev. Dr. Frazer.

In his 51ſt year, and 24th of his miniſtry, the Rev. J. Punton, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation of Hamilton: he expired ſuddenly, when on his way to Glaſgow.

At Carnſalloch, J. Hannay, eſq. of Torrs.

At Loſſie Barns, near Elgin, J. Walker, M. D.

At Old Meldram, Dr. J. Gordon, a gentleman of eminent abilities in his profeſſion.

W. Glen, eſq. of Aſloſs, juſtice of peace for the county of Ayr.

At Falkirk, Mr. J. Bell, merchant.

At Wigton, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Martin, a Quaker, late of Kirkbride; with the character of a man of rigid integrity, habitual ſobriety, a vigorous underſtanding and independent mind.

At Kirk-michael, Ayrſhire, the Rev. J. Ramſay, miniſter of the goſpel.

At Fairgirth, near Dumfries, in his 71ſt year, J. Dixon, eſq. late of Whitehaven.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Mc Dowall, wife of J. Mc Dowall, eſq. merchant.—The Rev. Dr. M. M'Culloch, miniſter of Bothwell.

At Dumfries, J. Mundell, eſq. ſurgeon.—Miſs Culton, of Auchnabony.

In his 90th year, Mr. F. Mitchell, writing maſter, and the oldeſt freeman of the Incorporation.

At the Manſe of Kirk Oſwald, in her 85th year, Mrs. M. Woodrow, wife of the Rev. Mr. Biggar, and daughter of the author of the Church Hiſtory of Scotland.

At Ellon Caſtle, in the county of Aberdeen, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; he was made a colonel in 1762, a major-general in 1772, a lieutenant-general in 1777, and a general in 1793.

At Coates, near Edinburgh, aged 77, the Right Hon. the counteſs dowager of Glencairne.

At Dundee, Captain A. Bower, of the 93 regiment of foot, ſecond ſon of A. Bower, eſq. of Kinnettles.—Mr. J. Grant, ſurgeon.

In Egypt, of the wounds he received in the battle of the 21ſt of March, Lieut. A. Donaldſon, of the 42d regiment, ſecond ſon of the deceaſed Lieut. Col. Donaldſon, of the 3d regiment of Fencibles.

At Dalkeith, Mr. J. Dick, tobacconiſt, and adjutant to the Dalkeith Volunteers. While on duty with the corps he was ſuddenly taken ill, and expired in a few moments.

At Fairley, Mr. A. Dunlop, ſon of the late Mr. A. Dunlop, Profeſſor of Hebrew in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

At Thunderton, Lady Dowager Dunbar, of Northfield.

At Halhill, near Dunbar, Miſs J. Tate, daughter of Mr. W. Tate, late merchant in Glaſgow.

At Brachead, Miſs M. Houiſon.

At Perth, in his 85th year, Mr. Patrick Niſbett, ſurgeon to the Royal Artillery. He was above 60 years in that ſtation, and acted as a ſurgeon in the expedition to Carthagena, in 1739. He alſo attended the artillery in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Conſiderable progreſs has been already made in the line of military-road, which has been laid out in the county of Wicklow, and which is intended to interſect the great chain of ſouthern mountains, in their utmoſt length, in a direction nearly from north to ſouth. This great national work, which will doubtleſs prove highly conducive to the improvement of that part of the kingdom, is likely to be very ſpeedily completed.

There are now in the city of Dublin, about 6000 merchants, traders and ſhopkeepers, of different denominations; of theſe there are 311 wholeſale merchants, free of the 6 and 10 per cents, in the cuſtom-houſe, as regulated by act of parliament. There are, likewiſe, 267 principal grocers and 120 bankers.

Married.] R. Laſcelles, eſq. county of Downe, Ireland, to Miſs Hutchinſon, niece to lord Frankfort.

In Dublin, P. French, eſq. aged 21, to Miſs Dennis, aged 46.—D. Reid, eſq. of Canton, in China, to Miſs Bell.

J. Blake, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Walter Blake, of Mentol Caſtle, in Galway, to Miſs Brice, of Kilrout Houſe, in Antrim, grand-daughter to Lord Ventry.

At Waterford, Edm. Caſhin, eſq. to Miſs Moriffey, daughter of the late captain Moriffey.

The Hon. H. Blackwood, to Miſs Finlay, of Griffith, county of Meath.

At Limerick, S. S. Benwell, eſq. of the 21ſt regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs W. R. Lewin, daughter of the late J. R. Lewin, eſq. of Port Fergus, in the county of Clare.

Died.] At Dublin, at his houſe in Kildare-ſtreet, the Right Hon. Lord Roſſmore. His lordſhip, the preceding day, had dined abroad in a ſelect company of friends, where he was diſtinguiſhed by his accuſtomed chearfulneſs, and kind manners. In the evening he was at the drawing-room, at the Caſtle, and remained till half after 11, when he retired, and on going to bed, was apparently in perfect health; about two o'clock he rang for his ſervant, who, inſtantly appearing, his lordſhip ſaid he was a little ſick, and inſtantly expired, without a groan.

In Dublin, in his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Mercer. To an uncommonly ſtrong, clear and comprehenſive underſtanding, this gentleman added a rectitude of heart, and an ardour of ſentiment and affection, which imparted a peculiar energy to every thing he did or ſaid. He was the enlightened, warm and ſteady friend, and aſſertor of the rights of man, on the broadeſt baſis, civil, political and religious. His ample fortune, acquired in the Eaſt, with unſullied integrity, by the laborious purſuits of commerce, was uniformly devoted to a well-regulated hoſpitality, and acts of noble and generous kindneſs. Mr. Mercer was born at Newry, in the Province of Ulſter, and received ſuch an education as fell to the general lot of merchant's ſons at that day, in ſmall commercial towns. He was ſent to a grammar-ſchool, where he learned but little of the Latin language, as might be expected when it is known that he was ſent to an uncle, a merchant in Dublin, at the early age of thirteen, in whoſe counting-houſe he remained a ſhort time. From this ſituation he removed to the houſe of another friend in Liverpool, under whoſe protection he had a better proſpect of making his way in the world, and ſecuring that independence, which was the early object of his honeſt policy and ambition. In this enterprizing mart he entered into a ſeafaring life, which he purſued with ſuch induſtry, and every requiſite quality of head and heart, that before the age of eighteen he was appointed Captain of a Weſt Indian merchantman. In this ſtation he remained for ſeveral years, ſometimes in the employment of others, and ſometimes trading on his own account between Europe, the Weſt Indies and America. But finding that the moſt precious part of his life was paſſing away without any rational proſpect of the object which he was anxious to obtain, he turned his views in 1767 to the Eaſt, where he flattered himſelf that perſeverance and integrity would crown his wiſhes with ſucceſs: and from thence, after various viciſſitudes, ſome of which had nearly extinguiſhed his moſt flattering hopes, he returned in 1787 with a fortune of not leſs than ſixty thouſand pounds. No man could love money leſs on its own account, or from any view to improper expenditure than Mr. Mercer. No conſideration of this kind could engage him in the purſuit of it; becauſe, when obtained, it was the miniſter of a truly generous ſpirit. Ever ready to relieve the unfortunate, he had a peculiar pleaſure in aſſiſting thoſe, eſpecially young men, who poſſeſſed a diſpoſition congenial with his own, and aimed at independence by ſkilful enterprize, but with ſcanty means. His love of an independent fortune aroſe from an independence of mind, which from an early period of life grew with his growth, and marked his character in a very peculiar manner. So ſtrongly was he impreſſed by theſe principles, that, when in India, he had the following beautiful paſſage engraved on a ſolid plate of gold and hung up in the cabin of his ſhip; and it ſtill continues to hang over the chimney of his parlour.

Hail! Independence; hail! Heaven's next beſt gift,
To that of life, and an immortal ſoul:
The life of life! that to the banquet high
and ſober meal, gives taſte.

While in India, Mr. Mercer formed an intimate friendſhip with Lord Macartney, then Governor of Madras, of whoſe abilities and integrity he had a very high ſenſe, and to whom he was enabled to do eſſential ſervice

in his conteſt with General Stuart, who was arreſted by the late Sir George L. Staunton, his Lordſhip's Secretary, at the very inſtant the General ſeemed to meditate the ſame attack on his Lordſhip, which he had before effected on Lord Pigot. After Lord Macartney's and Mr. Mercer's return from India, a very regular and affectionate correſpondence by letters ſubſiſted between them; and in his Lordſhip's occaſional viſits to that country, the moſt friendly interviews and viſits, during which a highly pleaſing and unreſerved communication of ſentiment took place.—But, from his Lordſhip's frequent abſence on foreign embaſſies, &c. and Mr. Mercer's declining health ſince his Lordſhip's return, their epiſtolary correſpondence, in a great meaſure, ceaſed for ſome time paſt. Mr. Mercer's attachment to the cauſe of liberty was ardent. While abſent in India he entered moſt warmly into the cauſe of America, and rejoiced exceedingly in her full emancipation from the unwarranted claims of Great Britain. Shortly after his return from India the French revolution commenced. Here his predominant principles and feelings were again called forth. Having been a witneſs in early life to the degrading ſyſtem of oppreſſion which pervaded France, he eſpouſed her intereſts (as the intereſts of all mankind) with his whole heart, and to the laſt hour of his life, watched with ſolicitude every event connected with her freedom and independence. Having more than a common acquaintance with the late Mr. Edmund Burke, on his firſt marked diſapprobation in the Britiſh Parliament of the proceedings of the National Convention, Mr. Mercer in a letter to him expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that from the courſe of Mr. Burke's paſt life he ſhould declare the ſentiments which he then uttered. This brought an anſwer from Mr. Burke in juſtification of them, which produced a long reply from Mr. Mercer, containing a diſcuſſion of the ſubject highly worthy of the public eye, and which will probably, at no diſtant period, entertain the readers of the Monthly Magazine. Mr. Mercer was diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar clearneſs and preciſion of thought on every ſubject which occupied his mind: and no ſubject occupied it with any forcible impreſſion, that was not intimately connected with the moſt important intereſts of mankind. Although his education was limited, this circumſtance could not be diſcovered by his writing or converſation: as he poſſeſſed an acuteneſs and comprehenſion of mind, joined to an accuracy and force of expreſſion, ſeldom equalled even by profeſſed ſcholars. He drew from the powerful reſources of his own mind what others are indebted for to much ſtudy and inveſtigation: and in every expreſſion of his ſentiments the honeſt independence of his mind ſhone as the moſt conſpicuous trait. He was an abſolute ſtranger to that tameneſs of ſpirit which ſuppreſſes feelings under the impreſſion of timidity, ſometimes aſſuming the plauſible name of moderation. Conſcious of the rectitude of his ſentiments, he uttered them with ingenuous freedom, unawed by power, even when power was uncontrouled, and ſuſpicion but another word for guilt—and he ſpoke of men as he ſpoke of things—integrity commanded his eſteem and reſpect wherever it appeared—the want of it called forth his rebrobation, whether in public or private life. Men of ſtrong intellects in other reſpects, and men of ſelf-reputed abilities have often declared themſelves the champions of infidelity; but Mr. Mercer was of a very different ſtamp. His mind could embrace nothing *without evidence* or *againſt evidence*. He was a truly enlightened and firm friend of revealed religion: but his views of the Chriſtian ſcheme were moſt rational. He rejected with ſcorn all thoſe doctrines, which the raſh interpretations of men have aſcribed to the goſpel, without attempting to reconcile them to common ſenſe and reaſon. In ſhort, Mr. Mercer's religious ſentiments were grounded on the ſoundeſt principles of reaſon. He was from conviction a diſſenter from the church eſtabliſhment, but he was ſo, on the moſt enlarged and liberal principles. He was a warm friend to the full emancipation of the Roman Catholics from every penal reſtraint and coercion. Under the influence of the ſame ſentiment he entered with fervour into the caſe of Dr. Prieſtley, whoſe unchriſtian treatment, ſanctioned apparently at it was, by ſome authority, will fix a ſtain on Great Britain, while ſcience and religion find reſpect on the earth. Though not perſonally acquainted with the Doctor, nor an adopter of all his religious opinions, he admired his learning, candour, liberality and regard for true religion. Deeply concerned for the Doctor's loſs of property (part of which no pecuniary compenſation could repair) he conceived an idea, that Great Britain and Ireland contained one hundred perſons, poſſeſſing an independence of mind and purſe, which would incline and enable them, if publicly called on, to lay down one hundred pounds each, and, by conſtituting a fund of ten thouſand pounds, do honour to themſelves and the Doctor, by teſtifying their ſympathy for his ſufferings, and recording their teſtimony againſt the ſavage ſpirit which had deſtroyed his fortune, and would have deſtroyed his life, if it had fallen into the power of his perſecutors. But when Mr. Mercer wrote with ſanguine expectation to ſome friends in England on this ſubject, and found that there was no probability that it would be brought to the deſired concluſion, he deemed himſelf bound to perform his part, and accordingly preſented the Doctor by the hands of his brother with the ſum of one hundred pounds. Mr. Mercer's bodily frame was corpulent; but for the laſt eighteen months of his life he found

found his size and strength decreasing, and latterly, he was subject to a spasmodic affection of the lungs, attended with swelling in the lower extremities which indicated a collection of water in the breast, and, whatever the proximate cause might be, ended in his dissolution; and though he deemed it his duty to take the aid of the best medical advice, he spoke with great composure of the improbability at his advanced period of life of keeping up a machine, which is at best frail, and liable to sudden changes. He viewed death, however, without dismay, and spoke of it with unconcern, though impressed with a deep sense of its awful consequences.—But he accustomed himself to look beyond the grave with a steady faith in a future state of impartial retribution.—And, as an habitual regard to it was the sure guide of his life, he found in it an effectual support and comfort under the approach of the last struggle which flesh is heir to. Most justly may it be said of him, in the expressive language of the immortal Poet:—"The elements were so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up, and say to all the world,—'This was a man.'"

Mr. J. Turner, agent for transports; this gentleman, on the first night of the illuminations, was thrown from his horse, in consequence of the animal being frightened by a squib thrown at him: his death was occasioned by a fracture he received in the head from the fall.

Mr. R. Rogers.—Christopher O'Bryan esq.—Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late R. Lloyd, esq. of Fourry Park, county of Longford.

At Cork, Mr. H. Wetherland.—W. Smith, esq. of Rollestown, county of Dublin.

Lately at Cloonate, county of Roscommon, P. Keller, esq.

At Limerick, aged 22, Mr. J. Watson, son to Mr. Andrew Watson.

At Mount Melick, aged 108 years, Mr. J. Kerwan, parish sexton; he retained the use of his faculties to the last.

At Carrick Maccrofs, in his 77th year, the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Catholic bishop of Clogher.

At Phibsboro', aged 82, suddenly, P. Wilson, esq. a respectable printer and bookseller.

At Londonderry, Lieutenant S. Goodson, of the royal navy.

At his seat at Hillsboro', the most noble Arthur Hill, Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Hillsboro', &c. and in England, Viscount Fairford and Baron Harwich; his death was occasioned by a severe attack of the gout in his stomach, which produced almost instant death. His Lordship was born Feb. 23, 1753, and succeeded his father, the late Marquis, October 13, 1793.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, in his 72d year, the Right Honourable the Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence and Baron Howth, in the county of Dublin. His Lordship married a sister of the Earl of Kingston, in 1750. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, William Viscount St. Lawrence.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Norkoping, in Sweden, John Henry Liden, a celebrated Swedish *literateur*. He presented to the university of Upsal, or rather to the students of East Gothland, who frequented it, nearly the whole of his library, consisting of about 6000 volumes, on condition of its being made public; he likewise endowed the University, with the interest of a capital of 1333 rix-dollars, for the acquisition of new works. His step-mother, Hedwig Sophia Liden, a woman replete with respectability, and who seemed to rival him in acts of beneficence, sunk a capital of 2777 rix-dollars, the interest of which was to serve as a salary to a librarian. He and his step-mother left a salary for an amanuensis, to be employed in the library of the University of Upsal, and the interest of a capital to form a purse of rix-dollars, every year, for two students not opulent, that should discover talents. Liden likewise gave the sum of 1000 rix-dollars to the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and a like sum to the Academy of Belles Lettres, History and Antiquities of the same city, of which he was a member. He also gave 500 rix-dollars to the library of the Academy of Abo, to purchase new books; and a like sum, with the profit of two works which he had printed at his own expence, to the library of Linkoping. He added a number of his own valuable books to the library of the Swedish Academy; as also to the library of the University of Lund, to that of Abo, and to the library of the Gymnasium of his own city. In 1791, on the death of his step-mother, he gave 200 rix-dollars* to the chest of the poor of the city of Linkoping. The king confirmed these different dispositions of Liden, and insured their duration. It would be difficult to enumerate all the beneficent gifts which he distributed in his life-time; which, however, did not amount to less than 11,622 rix-dollars; and he never let slip any opportunity of doing good. Liden languished under a complaint of the joints (a catastrophe so much the more deplorable for him, as before he was attacked with it, in 1776, he had only been ill twice in his life) twenty-one years, seventeen of which he passed without being able to quit his bed. As his pain and the obligation of remaining always bed-ridden, gave him no little uneasiness, to calm his mind in the moments of ill humour, he placed before his eyes, on his bed, the two words, *patience and meekness*. On the 15th of April, 1793, he was seized with a cough which he considered as the precursor of a spring fever, under which he had laboured many years. At first, he paid no attention

* A Swedish rix-dollar is worth nearly six Francs of French money.

tention to it. But he ſoon had to ſuffer from a pain in the ſide, which daily weakened him, but without diminiſhing any thing of his good humour. On the 22d of April, he dictated his will, which was a new proof of his beneficence, and expired on the 28th, retaining the perfect uſe of his ſenſes to the moment of his departure. He died at Norkoping, where he reſided all the latter part of his life, a town particularly endeared to him, in the houſe of a merchant called John Kuhlman, one of his deareſt friends. As he never could be uſeful to his country, in the employ which had been entruſted to him, that of Adjunct in the Chair of Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Lund, (where he was to read lectures of hiſtory in place of the celebrated Profeſſor Sven Lagerbring, who had obtained a diſpenſation from the duties of his place, that he might have leiſure to terminate his Grand Hiſtory of Sweden,) he demanded to reſign it, which he obtained in the moſt honourable manner, October 29, 1776, retaining the title of Profeſſor. His bed was every day ſurrounded by the moſt intereſting perſons of both ſexes, who found the greateſt pleaſure in his converſation, alike inſtructive and witty, and which made him forget, for a time, the ſtate of ſuffering in which he was. The preſent king, while Hereditary Prince, the Duke of Sudermannland, the Duke of Oſtrogothland, and many diſtinguiſhed Lords of the Court of Sweden, went to viſit him, and, in general, no traveller of diſtinction quitted Norkoping, without calling upon him and without admiring his imperturbable patience and good humour. When not engaged with viſitors, he was employed in literary labours; he read, he dictated and publiſhed, many works during his malady. In the firſt years of his ſufferings he kept up a very extenſive correſpondence with a number of learned foreigners. His ſolid erudition, joined to great refinement of underſtanding, rendered his ſociety extremely agreeable; and his probity, his love for his country, his qualities and his virtues, ſecured him the general eſteem of all his fellow citizens; this eſteem exiſts to this day. He was a model of beneficence. His memory is ſtill dear to a great number of diſtinguiſhed learned men of Sweden, whom he ſupported in their youth, and was their counſellor in their ſtudies. He lived in a very œconomical manner, in order to have the pleaſure of doing good to others.

In India, at Galipore, Lieutenant Colonel Pigott, of the 6th regiment of Native Cavalry.

At Ganjam, Lieutenant Colonel J. Barton, of the Bengal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Frith, of the 1ſt Native Cavalry.—Captain A. Ormiby, of the 10th Native Infantry.

At Goa, Captain Robinſon, of the 8th regiment.

At Amboyna, Captain Stratton, of the Vulcan ſhip of war.—Captain Mathews, paymaſter of the troops at Amboyna.—Lieutenant Luſkin, of the Virginia frigate.

In Egypt, Lieut. J. Macpherſon, of the 2d battalion of the 1ſt regiment, eldeſt ſon, of J. Macpherſon, eſq of Ardersier.

At Hydrabad, in India, on the 7th of December, 1820, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and ſon of the late Sir William Dalrymple, of Couſland.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of December laſt, aged 75, R. M'Farlane, eſq.

At Mergencheim, July 26, Maximilian F. Xavier Joſeph, Prince and Biſhop of Munſter, and Archbiſhop and Elector of Cologne. He was brother to the two laſt emperors, and likewiſe to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, late Queen of France.

At New Providence, Lieutenant J. Taylor, of the royal navy, eldeſt ſon of the late P. Taylor, eſq. of Whitehaven.

At Berlin, in her 24th year, Miſs Brown, ſecond daughter of Dr. Brown, phyſician to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

At Tobago, Miſs C. Bird, third daughter of the late T. Bird, eſq. of that iſland.

At Madeira, on the 6th of May laſt, Mr. G. Murdoch, ſon of J. Murdoch, eſq. merchant there.

At Malta, Lieut. Pacon, of the 35th regiment, formerly of Saliſbury.

In Jamaica, of the yellow-fever, Major H. Jervis White, of the 83d regiment, and brother to Sir John Jervis White, bart.—

In America, W. Ruſſell, eſq. late of Birmingham, and formerly a magiſtrate of the counties of Warwick and Worceſter.

Lately at an advanced age, the Ruſſian Field-marſhal, Prince Repnin.

On the 13th of April laſt, at Luſignan, in the colony of Demerara, South America, in his 25th year, Mr. K. F. Mackenzie Wilſon, ſecond ſon of Mr. Wilſon, tide-ſurveyor of the port of Whitehaven.

At Liſbon, on the 19th of June, in his 72d year, Mr. T. Goodall, merchant, and formerly of Leeds.

Lately in his 7th year, of the ſmall pox, the Prince of Beira, eldeſt ſon of the Prince of Braſil, regent of Portugal.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, on the 26th of March laſt, of the yellow fever, Mr. J. Walker, of Edinburgh, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the army in Jamaica.

At Canton, in January laſt, on his voyage from Madras to London, for the recovery of his health, aged 21, Lieutenant M. Hutchins, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, only ſon of W. Hutchins, Eſq. of Canonbury-place, Iſlington.

In the Weſt Indies, Launc. Burton, eſq. ſecond ſon of T. Burton, eſq. of Bracondale.

At Barbadoes, greatly lamented, Charles Smith,

Smith, esq. paymaster of the 47th regiment of foot, and formerly of the 14th ditto.

On the 18th of June last, at the Cape of Good Hope, in his 17th year, Mr. Nugent Heriot, a cadet in the India Company's service. This young gentleman was a passenger for Madras, on board the True Briton East Indiaman.

At Rosetta, in Egypt, in the month of July last, of a wound he received in the battle of the 13th of March, Lieutenant Colonel McDowall, of the 79th regiment.

On board the City of London, East Indiaman, on her homeward bound passage, aged 20, Mr. J. W. Dale, eldest son of Mr. Dale, of Hatton Garden.

In the East Indies, at Calcutta, Captain Joseph Stokoe, of the corps of engineers.

At Penang, Lieutenant Duham, of the Dædalus ship of war.—Ditto, Lieutenant Hayley, of the Brave.

At Sea, Lieutenant Gordon, of the 12th regiment.—Ditto Ensign Neil, of ditto.

In Egypt, Captain Perry, eldest son of Mr. J. Perry, late of Bath.

In his 46th year, Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, third brother to the Marquis of Hertford, and commander in chief on the Jamaica station; he had been attacked by the fever of that clime, about the middle of the summer, from which he had a temporary respite, but it returned, with increased violence, on the 1st of September, and on the 10th of that month, deprived the service of a gallant and meritorious commander, and society of an accomplished and estimable member. His Lordship was made post-captain in 1779, and commanded the Leviathan of 74 guns, in the memorable action of June 1, 1794, on which day, he captured the Sans Pareil of 98 guns, in which ship, on being promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral, he hoisted his flag, in June, 1795, where it continued to fly till his death. He became shortly after one of the Lords of the Admiralty, but soon quitted that appointment for the command of the Leeward Island station, from whence, after the conquest of Surinam, he succeeded to the Commandership in Chief on the Jamaica station.

At Madras, G. A. Ram, esq. paymaster at Masulipatam.

On the 30th of August, on Sullivan's Island, in the vicinity of Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr. G. Tair, son of Mr. J. Tair, of the Excise-office, Glasgow.

On the 4th of July last, off the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship Cornwallis, Lieutenant-colonel Walker, of the East India Company's service; this gentleman was on his return from Bengal, after an absence of thirty years.

On the 24th of February last, in the Cotiote Country, India, Lieutenant W. Monteath, of the 12th regiment, second battalion of native infantry, on the Madras establishment; this gentleman was the son of Mr. Walter Monteath, merchant, of Glasgow.

The following Statement and Distribution of the immense Naval and Military Force of Great Britain, during the last Month of the War Establishment, are entitled to the Attention of our Readers.

General Distribution of the British Army, Dec. 1, 1801.

	Regulars.		*Fencible Inf.*	*Militia.*	*Total Battalions.*	*Inv. Companies.*
	Cav.	*Inf.*				
England and Wales	23	25	3	74	125	40
North Britain	2	—	—	12	14	6
Ireland	7	12	32	—	51	6
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	4	2	—	6	20
Gibraltar	—	5	4	—	9	—
Madeira	—	1	—	—	*a*1	—
Minorca and Malta	—	11	—	—	11	—
Egypt	3	26	1	—	30	—
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	—	5	2	—	7	—
West Indies	1	34	—	—	35	—
Cape of Good Hope, Goree, &c.	1	8	—	—	9	—
East Indies	4	18	—	—	*b*22	—
Total	41	149	44	86	320*	72

(*a*) And Detachments.

(*b*) The Company's Troops exclusive.

* Exclusive of artillery and Engineers at home and abroad, independent companies, recruiting corps, volunteers, &c.

Distribution

Distribution of the British Naval Force, Nov. 1, 1801.

	Line.	Fifty's.	Frigates.	Sps.	Total.
In port and fitting	16	1	28	67	112
Guard-ships	5	3	2	—	10
In the English and Irish Channel	36	—	20	43	99
On the Downs, and North-sea Station	16	4	31	62	113
At the West India Islands, and on the Passage	1	—	14	32	47
On the Jamaica Station	3	1	20	11	35
American and Newfoundland Stations	—	—	7	6	13
Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, and on the Passage	9	7	8	15	39
Africa, and on actual Service	—	1	5	3	9
Spain and Portugal, without the Straits	14	—	10	4	28
In the Mediterranean	23	4	55	36	118
Hospital and Prison Ships	22	4	7	—	33
Total in Commission	145	25	197	279	676
Receiving-ships	5	1	1	1	8
Serviceable and repairing for Service	6	—	3	1	10
In ordinary	25	2	30	71	128
Building	19	1	4	—	24
Total	200	29	235	352	846

State of the Ordinary at each Port.

	Line.	Fifty's.	Frigates.	Sps.	Total.
Portsmouth	13	1	9	19	42
Plymouth	15	—	8	18	41
Chatham	5	1	—	—	6
Sheerness	3	—	10	27	40
River	—	1	7	9	17
Total	36	3	34	73	146

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TRADE, in many of its branches, appears to be for the present moment in a sort of pause, between the particular state of activity in which it existed during the war, and those new channels of operation into which it must turn itself in consequence. Every great change in the state of trade tends, for the moment, to increase the number of bankruptcies beyond their ordinary proportion. Such an effect took place remarkably at the commencement of the war. It seems to take place at present, though in a smaller degree, in several parts of the island.

The *market value* of the different species of the *National Debts*, or in other words, the *price of Stocks*, was, on Monday, November 22, between two and three per cent. lower, for the consolidated 3 per cents. than on Thursday the 22d of October. Other stocks have fallen in a proportion nearly similar. Bank stock alone, in consequence of the secure responsibility of the Bank---the great accumulation of its property, and the increase in the ratio of its dividends, &c. has, in the course of this last month, risen not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is no reason for supposing that the fall in the prices of other stocks is owing to any large sales of stock belonging to foreigners, for the purpose of transferring the value to other countries. The creation of new stock, by the funding of such a quantity of Exchequer-bills; the greater profits yielded by money in trade; the very inviting character of property in land; the demand of money for the instalments of the last loan; the expectation of a new one of not less than eighteen millions; and the uncertainty which must hang over money-dealing and other branches of trade, till the Definitive Treaty with France, and Commercial Treaties, on the basis of the general pacification, shall have been

been ultimately concluded. Theſe cauſes alone are fully adequate to have produced that diminution in the prices of ſtock, which has happened in the progreſs of November.

The *Bank of England*, now that Government is likely to make fewer demands for their ſupport, ſhew a diſpoſition to accommodate trade with a liberality of diſcount upon bills of exchange, which cannot but command the warmeſt gratitude of the merchants, and promote in the moſt eſſential manner, the general intereſts of Britiſh commerce. In juſtice to the conduct of the Directors, it ought to be known, that diſcounts for the purpoſe of monopolizing ſpeculation, or to enable the holders of grain and other proviſions to keep them unreaſonably back from the market, have hitherto been, and wherever the intention can be ſuſpected, ſtill are, moſt rigorouſly refuſed. But, it has long been by the extent and the length of the credits they are enabled to give, that Britiſh merchants and Britiſh commodities have preſerved the accuſtomed preferences in many foreign markets; and, it is by the credit they themſelves find with the Bank of England, that they are enabled to give credits ſo neceſſary, abroad.

India Stock has had a fall of ½ per cent. within theſe few days. Yet, this can hardly be attributed to any diminution of its permanent value in conſequence of the advantages relinquiſhed to France and Holland by the peace. An half is ſometimes better than the whole: and our Indian greatneſs is probably more ſecure, as having become leſs invidious, by the ceſſions we have conſented to make. From the debate in the Houſe of Commons on the night of the 25th of November we have the pleaſure to learn, that the Eaſt India Company have at laſt agreed to comply ſo nearly with the plan for the opening of the carrying trade to India, which was ſuggeſted by the Marquis of Welleſley, as to reſolve to give full ſcope to the transference of private property between India and this country by Britiſh-built ſhips and Britiſh ſeamen, if not by India-built veſſels and Laſcar ſailors. It might be painful to the Directors to come to ſuch a reſolution: and, had this been poſſible, we ſhould not have been greatly diſſatisfied to ſee the Company preſerve their monopoly of the navigation to India ſtill in its priſtine rigour; but the carrying trade with India muſt have otherwiſe been relinquiſhed to Foreigners; —how much better to open its advantages to Britiſh merchants ſolely, and in general! The plan ſaid to be adopted, is, in many reſpects, preferable to that of employing Laſcars and India-built ſhipping. But, we would ſtill earneſtly exhort all concerned, to render the voyages as frequent and ſhort, and the freightage as cheap, as poſſible: otherwiſe we ſhall, yet, undoubtedly, have the misfortune to ſee the trade to India, by the operation of a natural neceſſity, wreſted from us.

The *Courſe of Exchange* is now open with the countries which were ſhut up againſt us by the war; and bills on almoſt every great capital and commercial emporium on the Continent, may be purchaſed in London. We obſerve, that the variation in the exchange with Hamburg, has been, in the progreſs of November, ſomewhat in favour of this country. Such a fact muſt, no doubt, be interpreted as implying, that the proportion of the money to be remitted from Hamburg to London is, in compariſon with that due from London to Hamburg, greater now than it was a month ago. Our exportations to the Elbe appear, therefore, to increaſe. With Spain, the laſt variations in the rate of exchange have been favourable to us; as there muſt be conſiderable remittances to come for the purchaſe of Britiſh goods from Spain to this country. With Portugal and Italy, the turn of the exchange is againſt us; as our merchants now adventure freely in the purchaſe of the produce and manufactures of theſe countries; and remittances to our fleets and armies probably paſs in that courſe. The exchange with Dublin is ſtill more and more to the advantage of Ireland; affording, among other things, a clear proof that the Iriſh nation already derives important pecuniary benefits from the Union.

The danger of capture is no longer among the riſks for ſecurity againſt which the *Inſurance Premium* is paid. The rates of that premium have therefore fallen to the wonted medium in time of peace.

The prices of *Grain* do not continue to fall in proportion to the wiſhes and hopes of the conſumers. This effect is underſtood to ariſe from the endeavours of the corn-dealers, and from the permiſſion renewed by the Legiſlature, ſoon to uſe grain in the diſtilleries. Againſt the renewal of the diſtillery of ſpirits from grain, petitions have been prepared to be offered to the Legiſlature from Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and almoſt every other conſiderable town in Scotland. Equal alarm has been excited in England againſt the probable conſequences of that renewal. To deny to the farmers the benefit of that market for grain which is created by the diſtilleries, might ſeem unreaſonable; and yet, it were perhaps ſtill more unreaſonable to open that market, if the price of grain be already ſufficiently advantageous to the farmer, and even too high to be eaſily afforded by the ordinary conſumers. Upon theſe conſiderations, we ſhould think, that a wiſer temporary meaſure cannot be thought of, than that which the Legiſlature has adopted, of offering every encouragement to the uſe rather of melaſſes in the diſtillation of ſpirits, without abſolutely prohibiting that of oats.

The exports of cotton yarn from Glaſgow and Manchester to Germany continue to be very large. We would much rather that the yarn were made into cloth before exportation. Manchester begins again to find the wonted market of Leghorn open to its manufactures. That of America and the Weſt Indies is now freer than ever; and the exports to it, muſt, of courſe, be greatly augmented.

Sugars and ſome ſorts of raw cotton have declined in price. Of cotton large quantities have, within theſe laſt ten days, entered the port of London.

The

The improvements of our internal trading intercourſe, by canals and iron rail-ways, are advancing with extraordinary ſpirit and rapidity. The Grand Surry Canal will, under the direction of Mr. Dodd, be very ſoon completed.

The coaſt-trade of Leith, Dundee, Inverneſs, and other towns on the north-eaſt coaſt ſeems to be faſt increaſing.

The prices of wool riſe, in conſequence of the proſpect which the peace affords of an increaſed ſale of all ſorts of woollen goods.

Hops.—This article has had a very briſk ſale ſince the ſeaſon commenced, as might be expected from the exceſſive high prices at which thoſe of the two preceding growths had been kept up, cauſed by the moſt extenſive and unexampled ſpeculations ever known. The drop of price from 16l. 16s. and 17l. 17s per cwt. to 4l. and 5l. was ſuch as to encourage briſk ſales for new ones at theſe prices, which has again tended to advance the markets, and reward the planter, who, it were to be wiſhed, may henceforward ſee his true intereſt, and not be miſled by deſigning men. Theſe *promoters of Britiſh commerce* ſeem not to have improved their fortunes by their immenſe ſtocks of old hops, which ſold at a loſs of 12l. 12s. per cwt. beſides the loſs of warehouſe rent, weight, and intereſt of money. The market is now rather dull, and as the crop of this ſeaſon is expected to produce 225,000 bags, they may ſtill decline, unleſs ſpeculations prevent it.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October to the 24th of November inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30. 1. Oct. 26 & 27, Wind N.
Loweſt 28. 98. Nov. 4. Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 7-tenths of an inch { Between the evenings of the 4th and 5th of Nov. the mercury roſe from 29.3 to 30.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 61°. Oct. 31. Wind W.
Loweſt 26°. Nov. 6. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 19°. { At eight in the morning of the 2d inſt. the thermometer ſtood at 52°. and at the ſame hour on the 3d it was no higher than 33°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report, is equal to 3.89 inches of depth.

The ſtate of the atmoſphere during laſt month, has been very variable. In ſeveral inſtances beſide that which we have noticed above, has the mercury in the barometer riſen and fallen from 4 to nearly 7-tenths in the courſe of twenty-four hours; theſe changes were, as might be expected, attended with ſtormy weather.

The variations with regard to the temperature of the atmoſphere, have likewiſe been conſiderable. For ſome days at the end of October, and the two firſt of the preſent month, it was unuſually cloſe and warm; but the 5th and 6th were attended with very ſevere froſt, on the former the mercury was 2° degrees below the freezing point, and on the latter it was as low as 26°, or 6° below the freezing point. On the 23d inſt. the thermometer was at 28°.

There have been ſeventeen days without rain; the wind has blown from the eaſt but nine days; as in the laſt month, it has been chiefly in the Weſt.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 81. JANUARY 1, 1802. [No. 6, of Vol. 12.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for November laſt, page 345, after the relation of the deſtruction of various quadrupeds and birds in France, in conſequence of the relaxation of the game-laws, it is obſerved, that Citizen Bouqueau, Prefect of the Rhine and Moſelle, had iſſued a proclamation tending to check this general deſtruction of uſeful animals. Some reflections are added, I ſuppoſe by the Editor of the Magazine, to prove, that, by the extermination of birds in, or their deſertion of, certain parts of the Continent, vegetation has materially ſuffered. In addition to theſe remarks, I tranſmit a few of my own, which have reſulted from reading or converſation, and which I relate from memory.

Some years ago Lieutenant King, the early nautical companion of our circumnavigator, Cook, left his government of Norfolk Iſland,* to conſult me on account of his health; and during my attendance he put into my hands his valuable MSS. in two folio volumes, containing an excellent account of the riſe and progreſs of that infant eſtabliſhment, which he lived to ſee matured, and the iſland itſelf become one of the moſt populous and productive in the world. Conſiderable extracts from theſe volumes have been inſerted in Collin's Account of New South Wales.

I often intimated to the Governor the utility of printing the whole MSS. as affording a connected chain of judicious management, not only in cultivating the ſoil, but in reforming the mind, and reclaiming from vicious propenſities the worſt outcaſts of ſociety. In theſe views my friend appeared in the light of a modern Solon, in introducing gradually laws, regulations, reſtraints, and rewards, ſuited to the ſtate of that community he preſided over.

But to revert to the cultivation of the ſoil, he found by experience, that the iſland was periodically viſited by a deſolating inſect, which conſumed the tender corn and maize, and nearly produced a famine. After every other endeavour had failed, it occurred to him, that poultry would not only eat but fatten upon inſects, penned his poultry upon the cultivated lands infeſted by inſects, and thus gradually extirpated them; by degrees he increaſed his domeſtic ſtock of fowls to nearly 3000, and theſe, on a ſubſequent viſit from the inſects, ſoon cleared the ſoil; and it has ſince been preſerved in the moſt productive condition.

Some modern writer, I think J. Weld, junior, mentions in his Travels in America, that the crops of corn ſuffer greatly for want of proper birds to deſtroy the inſects which infeſt that continent, and propoſes the tranſportation thither of our common crow, to effect this purpoſe—a bird that is deprecated here for its ſuppoſed injury to the corn, a portion of which it certainly eats, but which philoſophy will ſacrifice to it for the ſuperior good it performs by deſtroying thoſe inſects which are capable of producing infinite miſchief to the grain and tender blade. I think, however, Profeſſor Barton enumerates our common crow among the birds indigenous to America. This reminds me here of an obſervation frequently made, although perhaps erroneouſly, that there are fewer inſects after a hard froſt in this country, and that it affords a prelude to a plentiful harveſt. I can ſuppoſe, from chemical knowledge, that a froſt may render the earth more nutritive to the ſeed committed to it, but not from the deſtruction of inſects, which may even be preſerved by the froſt from the acceſs of crows and other birds, whoſe food they partly conſtitute; and an intelligent farmer aſſures me, that the inſects I allude to are moſt numerous after a ſevere froſty winter, as the birds are by the ſeverity of the weather, and hardneſs of the ſoil, precluded from finding them.

I imagine that our ſmall birds, that frequent our fruit-trees, do more good by deſtroying inſects, than miſchief to the buds or fruit. Buffon, who gives a pompous account of the ſalacious and impudent diſpoſition of the ſparrows, ſuppoſes, if I miſtake not, that, to nurture one neſt

* Since his return to his former government he has been promoted to that of New South Wales.

of its young, about 4000 insects or caterpillars are devoted for their food.

I am, as an individual, so well satisfied with the visits of the feathered tribe on my small premises in the vicinity of London, as not only to discourage their destruction, but in severe weather, of frost or snow, to sprinkle corn in the walks for their preservation; and it might be suggested, from the numbers and varieties that frequent these premises, that they possess some medium of conveying to each other a sense of the security they enjoy. Some, indeed, that are rare in these parts of England, I frequently meet with. Without much water I have the king's-fisher. The diminutive and beautiful golden-headed wren is my denizen; the jay enlivens the trees, and creepers and wood-peckers climb their trunks.

Grovehill, J. C. LETTSOM.
December 9, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAITED, and earnestly wished, to see in your Magazine some memoirs of the late worthy Mr. Robert Bage. But none appearing after so urgent a solicitation, I think myself bound to pay a tribute to a departed friend whom I dearly loved, who stood one of the first in my esteem, whom I have known perhaps longer than any man living, and with whom I have lived in the closest friendship fifty years.

This uncommon but excellent man was born Feb. 29, 1728, at Darley, a hamlet in the parish of St. Alkmond's, Derby, where his father worked a paper-mill. Though he lived to the age of 73, he could not celebrate more than 18 birth-days.

His mother died soon after his birth, when his father removed to Derby, but kept the mill. He quickly married a second wife, and, as I resided in the same street, and near him, I well remember he buried her in 1732. He soon procured another, buried her, and ventured upon a fourth, who survived him.

Robert was put to school, so that I did not perfectly know him till 1735, when he was seven years old. He had made at that age such a progress in letters, that he was the wonder of the neighbourhood; he was then in the Latin tongue. My father often held him up to me for imitation, I being much bigger and older. I was then but little acquainted with him, for he moved in a sphere more elevated than I. At this time he was completely master of the manual-exercise, and I saw him instructing some young men. He afterwards was trained to his father's business.

In about 1751 he married a young lady, who possessed four accomplishments which seldom meet in one woman, fortune, beauty, good sense, and prudence; I might add a fifth, necessary for the peace of a family, good nature. I have reason to think he found more happiness in domestic life than is usually experienced. Having embraced the marriage state, he entered upon a paper-mill at Elford, four miles from Tamworth, which he conducted to the time of his death.

Some men's capacity opens at a late day, and some wither soon after the meridian of life, but Robert Bage's opened and shut with his existence. His enlivening sun shone with vigour during a long period of years. His talents, humanity, honour, and generosity, appeared, through the whole of his life, conspicuous to all who knew him. I could bring numberless incidents to establish every trait of his character: but as this would lead me into too wide a field, I shall confine myself to one or two proofs to each assertion. The *powers of his mind* were amazingly strong; these, in the early part of his life have already been noted. During my acquaintance with him he learnt music, and the French and Italian languages, without a master. Being inclined, in 1760, to learn the abstruse branches of mathematics, he applied to Thomas Hanson, a celebrated teacher, and spent a night in Birmingham once a week for instruction. As I was intimate with both, I sometimes attended, and before the scholar had been a month, I could easily perceive, though no adept myself, he was able to teach his master, nay, even set him fast. Perhaps part of this victory might arise from the easy fluency with which Mr. Bage delivered himself, while the master of figures was better formed for thinking than speaking.

His humanity will appear from his treatment of his servants, and even his horses, who all loved him, and whom he kept to old age.

Trade, which is thought to corrupt the mind, made no such impression upon his. Though he laid no stress upon Revelation, his dealings were stamped with rectitude; he remarked to me, "Fraud is beneath a man." He had no other love for money than to use it, or he might have left a much larger property than he did. In Feb. 1756, he asked me to spend the evening

evening with him. He propoſed a connection (not a partnerſhip) which I accepted, and which continued, with ſmall variations, according to the mutations of time, till the day of his death. From that date, perhaps, I have paid him 500l. a year, upon the average, and always with *pleaſure*, which proves this ſimple point, *I was treated with honour.* During this long courſe of 45 years he never gave me one cauſe of complaint. His *honour*, and peaceable temper, will farther appear from a remark he made while we travelled in a chaiſe from Wolſey-bridge to Tamworth, in October 1795—he had then been in partnerſhip with a perſon in another concern near 15 years—"that they never had one word of difference ſince they met."

His generous caſt of mind will appear from two, among many, incidents. I accidentally remarked that, "I had ſeen a diſtant relation of his, who was out of employment."—"Give him, (ſays he) upon my account (though he did not know him) five ſhillings a week till he gets into work." When the rioters, in 1791, had cruelly deſtroyed my property to a large amount, and obliged me, with my family, to run away without a ſhilling, and none durſt take us in, we drove, among other places, to the Caſtle at Tamworth. I aſked the people of the inn if they knew me? "No."—"I have no money to pay my way, or property to pledge." Their looks fell. "I am known to Mr. Bage, of Elford, whom I will requeſt to pay my bill." Their looks and my credit roſe together. He cheerfully paid it, blamed me for not coming to his houſe, and I could never prevail upon him to accept a return.

With all theſe rich *talents* and rare endowments he was mild in the extreme; an enemy to no man, and, I believe, never had one himſelf.

His reaſon for becoming an author was ſingular, and ſuch as would have driven another out of authorſhip. I ſhall ſtate the cauſe, and deliver the reſult as given me by himſelf in the chaiſe above-mentioned. About the year 1765 he was induced to enter into partnerſhip with three gentlemen in a wholeſale iron-manufactory. The purſuit continued about 14 years, then diſſolved, when it appeared he had loſt a ſum, which I have now forgotten, perhaps 1500l. Fearing the diſtreſs of mind would overcome him, he took up the pen to turn the ſtream of ſorrow into that of amuſement; a ſcheme worthy a philoſopher. His firſt production was *Mount Heneth*, in 1781, which he ſold for 30l. His ſucceeding works followed nearly upon the ſame terms. The public are in poſſeſſion of his writings, and have given him an ample return of praiſe. Excellent as they are, yet, in my opinion, his private letters, of which I muſt have received more than a thouſand, ſurpaſs them. They are replete with vivacity, witty turns, and fine humour, ſpontaneouſly ſpringing, without effort, from the heart.

A ſketch of this amiable man may be ſeen in *Hutton's Hiſtory of Derby*, 1791, where he poſſeſſes a niche among the worthies of that place. I ſhall tranſcribe the paſſage.

"If we find a pleaſure in drawing a valuable character which has *left* the ſtage, that pleaſure muſt be double when we treat of thoſe who ſtill adorn it; becauſe we revere both the *character* and the *man*. This, in the preſent caſe, is my pleaſing taſk. The man I now delineate is a native of Derby, but left it at an early period. He amuſes the world and himſelf with novel productions of a ſuperior claſs, as Mount Heneth, Barham Downs, The Fair Syrian, James Wallace, &c. wherein is an excellent picture of life, a full diſplay of character and ſentiment. Theſe have travelled to the continent, paſſed through the Frankfort-preſs, and appeared to the world in a German habit.

"Although fortune never made him conſpicuous in the great world, ſhe gave him what was preferable, affluence and content. In directing a paper-mill may be found that head which is able to direct empires; that judgment, which can decide in difficult caſes; a penetration, which can fathom the human heart, and comprehend various ſyſtems of knowledge; a genius, which conſtitutes the companion for Newton in philoſophy, for Handel in muſic, for Euclid in mathematics; a maſter of the living and dead languages, and all, like the wealth of a merchant who riſes from nothing, acquired by himſelf. Nay, I ſhould even rank him with that learned body, the phyſicians, if he were not defective in the art of killing.—That rectitude, which is rarely found, is here obſcured from the public eye, but is a pearl of great price, and a credit to our ſpecies. Though a diminutive figure, yet one of the moſt amiable of men; and though barely a Chriſtian, yet one of the beſt. I have known him fifty-ſix years; his friendſhip is an honour; I have long poſſeſſed it; to which I ſhall add another, by writing his name with my own. Should he

he frown at this liberty, I will take twice as much: should he retort, I will take my revenge by drawing a complete character; for he has amply furnished me with materials."

This worthy man afterwards charged me with too strong a colouring. I told him in reply, I was not used to heap praise upon any man wholesale, therefore took every expression to pieces, and shewed him the firm foundation on which I built. He seemed satisfied, and returned a smile.

Four or five months prior to his death, he paid me a visit. I was secretly alarmed to observe his countenance changed, his constitution breaking, as if threatening a dissolution. When we parted, I took what I thought an everlasting farewel. As he went out of the house, he shook hands with my nephew (a boy of thirteen), and, with a smile, "Farewel, my dear lad, we shall meet again in heaven!" Though spoken in the jocular stile, it seemed to indicate a sensibility of his approaching end.

Still declining, and attended with feverish symptoms, but sensible to the last, he left the world September 1, 1801, after a life of seventy-three years, six months, and one day.

His person was of a smallish size, about five feet three inches, and of a spare habit, not robust, but his constitution good. He left an amiable widow to lament his loss, by whom he had three sons; one of them died a young man, an affliction he severely felt, the others are in genteel situations, and inherit a large portion of their father's talents. WILLIAM HUTTON.

Birmingham, Dec. 5, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE noticed in your Chronicle what you have extracted from the Bury paper, of the shameful treatment of a young tame BULL at BURY, on the 5th of November last.

The term BULL-BAITING, disgusting as it is, does not sufficiently characterize this outrage on humanity, good order, and the safety of a populous town.

But you go on "It seems they are sanctioned by an act of Parliament." Had you attended to my letter, I think you would, at least, have doubted of the truth of this supposition, with respect to sanction. An act of Parliament could not have sanctioned cruelty and injustice. It could, at most, only protect it from civil punishment. I know not of any such act of Parliament as protects *bull-baiting* at a stake. Until any one can shew such an act, I shall rely on the best information my reading and researches give me, that there is not such a disgrace to our Parliamentary Code. If such an act could be shewn, I am sure it ought to be repealed; and I trust that now it would be repealed. In the mean-time, I trust the idea that there is such an act—is to be added to the list of errors noticed by BARRINGTON.

But if bull-baiting at a stake were, unhappily and disgracefully to our law, protected by statute; driving a bull maddened by torture through the streets of a populous town would not come within the protection, and must be regarded as a shocking and most dangerous nuisance.

And I trust, were *death* to happen from it to any human being, that it could not on trial be ruled on other principles than those laid down by Sir MICHAEL FOSTER, in his Treatise on Homicide. That humane and very learned judge ruled it *manslaughter*, where death to a bye-stander happened at *cock-throwing*. And where the danger of human life is much more probable and immediate, and the act whence that danger results yet more cruel and unlawful, it is difficult to imagine how it could be less than MURTHER.

It has been wished, and was lately attempted and strangely frustrated, that there were an act of Parliament to prevent this horrid and exceedingly dangerous barbarity:—so injurious to the morals of youth; so incompatible with the comfort and safety of the peaceable and good; the young, the innocent, the infirm and helpless.

I own I am not for adding to the enormous and most rapidly accumulating mass of our *statute-laws* without necessity. I am for relying on the vigour of our COMMON-LAW carefully considered and applied and duly enforced. Without any other aid, *bull-baiting* was suppressed at *Windsor*, when my father was recorder there. Another magistrate of that corporation, the late Mr. HATCH, suppressed *cock-throwing*. Both I believe effectually: for I have not heard that either has been revived.

And I have no doubt that, in BURY or elsewhere, if the magistracy will exert themselves by causing the offenders to be apprehended for a *breach* of the *public peace*, bull-baiting, and this yet more inhuman practice, will completely be done away without requiring the intervention of

of Parliament. That it is an *indictable* nuisance I have already said; and I trust that if repeated, some of those who are annoyed, and who with their families are endangered by it, will indict it and thereby bring it under such legal censure and restraint as shall prevent its repetition, and convince the PUBLIC that *inhumanity* and PUBLIC MISCHIEFS, such as this, are effectually restrainable by the COMMON-LAW OF ENGLAND.

Troston, I remain, your's, &c.
Dec. 10, 1801. CAPEL LOFFT.

SOLAR SPOTS.

THESE have been, all the year nearly, uncommonly numerous and extensive, and still continue to be so. On the 9th they formed a curve-line south-west of the ⊙'s centre springing upward, and above 100,000 miles in extent. At the same time a cluster was entering south-eastward; then appearing like a large spot. Now the advancing cluster has resolved itself into a line of very detached spots, while the receding, which is now pretty near going off, appears, by the effect of the convexity of the sun, like a large spot with one or two faint smaller spots; the larger about $\frac{1}{24}$ of the sun's diameter, or about 33,000 miles. It seems as if the conjecture of some great astronomers were just; and that these spots do excite the action of the *solar atmosphere* to a greater intensity.

C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is an article in your last Magazine which I wish to correct, not only because it is untrue, but also because it is calculated to give uneasiness to the relations of my late very excellent and amiable friend John Tweddell. It is there stated, that an English traveller of the name of Tweddell had been murdered by his Greek servant at Athens. Mr. John Tweddell died at Athens, on the 25th of July, 1799, in the house of Logotheti, the English Agent in that place: but his death was occasioned by a fever, brought on probably by excessive fatigue in a journey to Thebes, from which he had just returned. A statement of the circumstances of his illness and death was drawn up and signed by a respectable physician who attended him, officially communicated to Mr. Smith, the British Minister at Constantinople, and by him forwarded to Mr. J. Tweddell's family in England. His servant, an Austrian, was, some time after, taken into the service of two English travellers, and I believe still continues with them. Professor Carlyle lived a considerable time in the house of Logotheti, on his return from Constantinople, and his testimony might be added to the above, were any further testimony necessary.

A schedule of Mr. J. Tweddell's manuscripts, drawings, and other effects was transmitted to Mr. Smith from Athens, signed by Logotheti, some of the municipal officers of the town, and by a French artist of the name of Priaun, who had been for some time employed by him. Most of the things of value, however, appear to have been stolen or lost in their passage from Athens to Constantinople; but what remained were, by the kindness and attention of Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith and Professor Carlyle, put on board the Lord Duncan armed-ship, bound for England. This vessel was unfortunately afterwards sent to Egypt, but may now, I suppose, be soon expected in this country. Much must not therefore, I fear, be hoped from the extensive and valuable information, which my friend had collected during a residence of many months in Greece; and this is the more to be lamented, because, both from his knowledge of the modern as well as the ancient Greek language, and from his activity and perseverance, he was eminently qualified to illustrate the antiquities of that most interesting country.

Fortunately, when he set out from Constantinople to Greece, he left in the hands of Mr. Thornton (a respectable merchant in the former place), his Journal and other papers, relative to his travels through Germany, Switzerland, Poland, the Crimea, &c. so that we may still flatter ourselves that something may yet be preserved of the four years incessant labours of this learned and accomplished young man: and if so, I have no doubt, it will do credit to his own memory, and merit the attention of the public*. I am,

Gesmond Grove, Sir, your's, &c.
Dec. 6, 1801. JAMES LOSH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT length I have escaped from a lonely crowd, where idiot ceremony has

* The paragraph to which this letter refers, was translated from a German journal.

almost

almoſt ſickened me with *healths*, and palled a graceleſs meal, which began without a thought of thanks to God, and ended with a loud and general call for the Devil. He came, inſtinct with fire, amid an univerſal hubbub wild of ſoft piano pipes, and brazen throats, ſtriving for maſtery. "The Devil, the Devil!" Ithuriel once touched him lightly with his ſpear, but our fearleſs fair ones ſtick their trident forks deep in the griſly king, and then, with breath that whiſpers whence it ſtole its ſavoury ſpoil, tranſmit this type of Satan. The ſmug curate gives thanks, and then retails ſome paltry pun.

At length, I can ſhut my chamber-door in the world's face—I can ſtride acroſs my room in proud independence—I can tread upon the ſervitudes of life as I tread on this carpet of chequered colours—I can deſcribe my ſemicircle round one warm friend, my perennial fire. It is the ſun of my ſyſtem, and I am an avowed enemy to the anti-ſocial conſpiracy of a Rumford-grate. I ſhould not have expected this attempt to extinguiſh the light of our terreſtrial ſun from a perſon who *has been* ſuppoſed one of the *illuminati*. Perhaps, however, he knows the proper times and places to conceal or to reveal his light, as well as heat. If *ſtirring the fire* be no longer the order of the day throughout Europe, let us at leaſt be ſuffered to *ſnuff the candle*. The light of reaſon is now the only reſource, the ſole hope, of mankind.

I am ſtruck with the account given by Fourcroy of the wonderful change wrought by the chemiſtry of nature in the bodies interred in the church-yard of the Innocents at Paris. They were changed into a material for giving *light*, and ſome ſucceſsful experiments have been lately made in England for ſhortening the proceſs by which dead bodies are changed into an excellent ſpermaceti. It gives me great pleaſure to think, that William Pitt and Thomas Paine may, at ſome future time, mingle their light for the good of the riſing generation. As the price of ſpermaceti will be reduced by the increaſe of quantity, the ex-miniſter may contribute to the illumination of ſome cobler's ſtall, while Common-ſenſe is ſpreading its rays thro' the cabinets of princes.

This material metempſichoſis (and light ſeems ſo much the ſoul of the world, that I may hazard the expreſſion) cheriſhes my heart, which always grows cold on approaching the repoſitory of the dead. The idea, like one of thoſe perpetual lamps ſaid to be found burning in ancient ſepulchres, and which in reality is only the decompoſition of the brain into a phoſphoric light—the idea of this change ſeems to irradiate the gloom of the grave, and feeds the fancy with the hope of early reſurrection into uſeful exiſtence. It muſt indeed be obſerved, that this change or converſion is truly of the democratic kind, as it happens, at leaſt in the natural proceſs, to take place only where multitudes of bodies fill up one common cavity. The ſelfiſh ariſtocrat ſhudders at the dread equality of the tomb, and, in his triple coffin, ſeems to endeavour at a perpetual ſecluſion from the commonalty, maintaining even there his favourite principle of keeping mankind *in the dark*. But it is to be hoped, that, as the ſubſtance of the brain is eſpecially diſpoſed to this change into a fatty and inflammable matter, the great majority of the people will, at length, be permitted to lay their heads together, and that even Iriſhmen may be allowed to unite in peace, in the brotherhood of the grave. The deſpot may wiſh, as it were, to egotize himſelf for ages to come in the central chamber of a pyramid. The ariſtocrat may, in his mauſoleum, ſtill prove a drag on the great revolutionary wheel of uſeful exiſtence: but the multitude will ſupply ſufficient oil for the motion of that wheel, whoſe ceaſeleſs rotation renovates the elements, while life, like the phœnix, ſprings from the aſhes of diſſolution.

Inſtead then of inſcribing on the entrance of our cemeteries, "The place of eternal ſleep," I ſhould, on this diſcovery, ſubſtitute the words "*Fiat lux*." I think I ſee the Correſponding Society as rows of lamps, giving light to the ſtreets of the metropolis; and, in this terreſtrial reſurrection, even Meſſieurs Wyndham and Wilberforce may turn out the incendiaries of the next generation. I have heard it ſaid of late, that Charles Fox was in an eclipſe. This expreſſion put me in mind of the blunder which our almanack-makers are ſo frequently guilty of—"This year (ſay they) an eclipſe of the ſun *inviſible*;" and, although the eclipſe of Mr. Fox at preſent be, as I think, of this claſs, I believe any accidental deficiency of light that now takes place will be amply reſtored by his poſthumous reſplendence. He will burn like an Argand's lamp, the flame of which is always pure and clear, and never requires trimming.

Of light celeſtial, infinite is the variety from that which Milton addreſſes to that which Mammon worſhips.—"From that divine and incomparable greater light, which illumines all, delights all, from which all proceed, to which all muſt return, which

which can alone irradiate all our intellects;" from this holy light, of which the sun is the prototype, to the light of 45,000 stars, which *have been* counted, and of ninety comets, whose courses have been ascertained. Of light terrestrial, great is the variety, from the hallowed light of nature to the light of an *auto da fé*, or that of the funeral pile prepared for the self-devoted victim of superstition on the banks of the Ganges; from the pure light of Christianity (the best of commentaries on the law of nature) to all the gradation of lesser lights, which each sect calls the light of orthodoxy; from the light of philosophy, which illumines the understanding, and cherishes the adoration of the heart, to the light of modern methodism, if that can be called a *light*, which propagates the darkness of mystery, and perpetuates the blindness of ignorance, with a proud pretence to extraordinary piety, sets religion at variance with philosophy, and would dare to make the worship of God incompatible with the knowledge of his works.

There is a sort of piety grown into some degree of popularity, ostentatious in its humility, and proud in its self-abasement, which affects to discredit and despise all investigation into the nature of things—which pretends to see God *only*, who *can be* seen *only* in his creation, over which this false devotion would drop a curtain of darkness, and plunge the world of Newton and Franklin and Lavoisier into the ignorance of the middle ages. In the extreme of infatuation, it sits with the Indian faquir; and with eyes shut, and all the senses obstinately closed against any external impression, fondly and foolishly supposes, that self-annihilation is an absorbtion into the Divine Mind. In a degree somewhat less absurd, it becomes the apathy of the Turks, or the indolence of the Quietists, with whom the dogma of their devotion supplies the place of all knowledge, and supersedes all inquiry. The Turk cloaths himself with the raiment of the dead, and, when attacked by the plague, exclaims, "Such is the will of God!" Invention searches for the causes of things, and, having mounted to a higher link in the series of causes and effects (by which this universe is suspended, as with a golden chain from the throne of Heaven,) he not only commands a more extensive view of nature, but can act upon the surrounding elements with greater power, with a stronger purchase, and make them, as it were, the Ariels of his bidding, for use, or for pleasure. The first and final answer which the light of Methodism affords to any question concerning the phenomena of nature, or the uses of their different changes, ratifies and sanctifies ignorance and inaction by the name of God. The truer worship of God consists in the performance of our various duties, the assertion of our rights, the pursuit of knowledge, and the communication of happiness. When held in the light cast by such a worship, the light of Methodism is as a candle held in the mid-day sun. The flame becomes invisible.

If man be made after God's own image—if the divine similitude ever descended in glory upon the head of mortal, it is upon him who has conquered for his country liberty and peace; who in the tumult of battle can maintain a presence of mind, and, at the same time, a faculty of looking *before* and *after* far beyond that of other men; whose power of combination describes, as it were, a great circle, which includes and circumvents their plans, and descends in thunder and lightning from Mount Cenis, to blast at once their confidence and success; who consolidates victory, not by laws martial, but by the wise magnanimity of amnesty, and the conciliation of the most adverse parties to the common attachment of country, to the delight of seeing public glory in the forum, and feeling happiness at the fire-side; who, after a conflagration which threatened general dissolution of law and order, does not seek to build a golden palace for himself with the ruins of the ancient regime, but wishes to establish a civil code, which, like a new city built on the same *foundation*, and with the same *materials*, will be regular in its construction, plain to every passenger, nay, to every stranger (who must now lose his way at every turn in the crooked lanes and dirty *cul-de-sacs* of feudal laws and feudal constitutions), and will supply the accommodations of life to the lowest as well as the highest of the public family; in fine, a man who will gradually, *and not slowly*, *force* a revolution in other countries, not by the cannon and the bayonet, but by the irresistible influence of personal and national example; not by the invasion of rafts, and flat-bottomed boats, but by the constant contemplation, and consequent imitation (Oh Britain! Oh land of *Magna Charta*, and the Bill of Rights! that I must use the term *imitation*)! of a truly great

great and generous people, full of personal attachment to their chiefs, and yet fond of public freedom, loyal with liberty, enlightened by literature, frank in their friendships, and enthusiastic in their desire to cement not only the profession, but the practice, of peace with a people like themselves. Yes, by the approximation and example of such a man and such a people—by their rapid prosperity abroad, and felicity at home—the British ministry, *whoever they may be*, and whether the ex-minister be again at their head or at their tail—the British ministry will, they *must*, every day, diverge more and farther from the politics of Pitt, and incline more and more to freedom and Charles Fox, whether that man takes a seat in the council-chamber, or sits quietly in his own.

Dec. 9, 1801. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I HAVE this afternoon seen in your Magazine for November, a Letter, signed by Mr. Samuel Wesley, in which is a quotation from Lucian's Dialogue between Terpsio and Pluto. The writer doubts whether εθεραπευων be misprinted for εθεραπευον. Be so good to remove his doubt by assuring him, that it not only ought to be but actually is εθεραπευον in Benedict's edition of 1619, now lying before

A TRANSLATOR OF LUCIAN.

Dec. 15, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may be necessary for the instruction of your anonymous Correspondent, who so anxiously required the insertion of a letter from Mr. Godwin in your last Number, to observe that he has not used his friend in a friendly or even a decent manner. It was neither generous, nor handsome, nor yet tolerable, to make Mr. Godwin address an open antagonist in the same style in which he had with propriety resented the secret attacks of some malignant fraducer. So defective in discernment himself, he should have returned the letter for revision to its author, who might have made its contents more applicable to the strictures of W. before he ventured to publish it as "the only proper answer." I cannot for a moment suppose, that the fair argumentative mind of the author of Political Justice, whose rare merit it is to have allowed the fullest weight to the objections of his antagonists, by the strong statement and minute examination which he has given of their opinions, could possibly have replied to what was *intended* for reasoning, by such indignant language as your Correspondent has copied, and misapplied.

I know not whether I ought to condescend so far, by way of rejoinder, as to observe that, if this well-meaning friend wishes it to be understood that Mr. Godwin utterly abjured the horrid idea of infanticide on the 29th of August, 1801; most certainly my accusations would not attach, on the 20th of September, on the supposition that he continued in the same sentiments until that date. But then it appears that my charges were not brought against the Mr. Godwin of August or September, but against the Mr. Godwin of April or May, in one of which months, I believe, was published his Reply to Dr. Parr and others. Now this pamphlet most assuredly does not exhibit any such symptoms of horror against the exposing of infants, as we find manifested in the letter of August 29. Few, however, will forbear to rejoice that the writer's sentiments are altered, or that his pen expressed what was far from his heart.

Had the spirit of candour or modesty, or even the faculty of discrimination, graced the few lines that usher in Mr. Godwin's letter, no one would have suspected its being addressed to W. and the trouble of inserting this would have been spared to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. W.

Shrewsbury,
December 9, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should be much obliged to any of your Correspondents, to inform me where I may find an account of the life and literary labours of Dr. Robert Simpson, of Glasgow; and whether there be any painting or engraved portrait of him. —Any information respecting this able geometrician would be acceptable to several who are admirers of his genius and writings, and to none more so than to

Yorkshire, Oct. 6. Your's, &c.
L. R.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY inveſtigation into the ſtructure of the earth, every diſcovery in the ſciences of foſſiology and geologic chemiſtry, confirms the tradition of an univerſal Deluge; and every reſearch into the cuſtoms, ſuperſtitions, and languages of different climates, induces us to believe that mankind originated from one common family, and were primarily poſſeſſed of one common tongue; thus conjointly eſtabliſhing two moſt important facts in the Moſaic annals of the origin of mankind, and giving authenticity to all the reſt. In the preſent paper, I ſhall confine myſelf to the latter conſideration, leaving to Mr. Kirwan and M. Cuvier to demonſtrate the prior poſition. The Moſaic writings not only inform us of the exiſtence of theſe two events, but that, at a period of ſmall deſcent from the flood, there was a general confuſion of this primitive language, and a diſperſion of mankind over the face of the whole earth. And whoever compares the different dialects of different nations, how widely ſoever they may be ſeparated from each other, while he is aſtoniſhed at the variation of tongues into which human ſpeech is divided, will nevertheleſs perceive juſt enough of ſimilarity in all of them, of radical elements which have lived through every change, and uniformly preſerved an expreſſion of the ſame ideas, to convince him that every exiſting language is derived from one common ſtock. There is no ſcholar, perhaps, who has laboured with ſo much toil, or with ſo much ſucceſs, in this immenſe field of inquiry, as Mr. Bryant; and he has found a moſt able diſciple, or rather coadjutor, in Mr. Allwood, whoſe "Literary Antiquities of Greece" exhibit an exuberant fund of hiſtoric reſearch, and cannot but amuſe, by the richneſs of their fancy, even where they depart from the ſobriety of conſecutive ſpeculation. After taking a general ſurvey of the diſperſion of the human race, in conſequence of the idolatry that ſoon ſucceeded to the event of the general Deluge, the elaborate volume of this latter gentleman is devoted to a conſideration of the origin of the characters of the Greek alphabet, and the introduction of a ſyſtem upon this ſubject with which I can by no means agree; and the object of the preſent paper is therefore to point out a few of the more prominent inaccuracies under which, in my own judgment, it appears to labour, and to offer another theory in its ſtead.

Before the general reader, however, can become duly qualified to determine between us, it will be neceſſary to lay before him the baſis upon which we equally proceed; and which is deduced, for the moſt part, from that very valuable and recondite work, "The Analyſis of Ancient Mythology." In doing this, I ſhall not ſtay to prove any thing, meaning to be as ſummary as poſſible, and referring your readers, for individual authorities, to Mr. Bryant himſelf.

According to this ſyſtem, then, independently of the Moſaic records, the traditions and hiſtoric annals of all nations extend no higher than the univerſal Deluge. A diſpoſition to revert to idolatry began once more to ſhew itſelf, among the deſcendants of Noah, very ſpeedily after this event: emblems of the Creator were ſought for among his works; the SUN began to be deified and worſhipped, as the moſt glorious proof of divine power and beneficence; and the SERPENT, as the reptile, of all animated beings, ſuppoſed to be endowed with the largeſt portion of ſubtilty or wiſdom; and perhaps, from the vibrating radiations of his ſcales, particularly when coiled up in the figure of a circle, as a beautiful type of the SUN himſelf. The ARK alſo was not neglected, in whoſe capacious womb the whole remnant of animated nature had ſafely repoſed during the rage of the devouring flood; nor Noah, the conſtructor of the ark, the great patriarch of mankind; nor the element itſelf, which kindly ſuſtained, and ſuffered it to float upon its boſom, while every creature around was overwhelmed by its violence. Hence, not only the SUN, and the SERPENT, became objects of religious adoration; but the ARK, and every thing connected with it, added largely to the idolatry of this early æra. Noah himſelf was regarded as a god; and, in conſequence of being the common father of the human race, as the ſupreme god, or god the creator. The ark itſelf, from its having afforded life and protection in its nutritious womb, was generally worſhipped as a female deity; and from the veneration paid to the element that ſupported this original father and mother of mankind proceeded that which was afterwards paid, and continues to be ſo ſtill in ſome countries, to the ocean, to rivers, rivulets, and fountains: to the Nile, in Egypt; the Ganges, in India; the Yellow River, in China; and the Tiber, in Rome; and almoſt every ſpring and ſtreamlet throughout Greece. The adoration paid to Noah was alſo paid to ſeveral of his immediate poſterity, and par-

ticularly to Ham, his ſon, and Chus, his grandſon, whoſe progeny were chiefly concerned in erecting the Tower of Babel, and promoting thoſe religious rites connected with this building, which induced the Almighty to diſperſe them by a confuſion of tongues. Upon this miraculous event, the Ammonians and Cuſhites, or deſcendants of Ham or Chus, migrated in different colonies, from the plains of Shinaar to almoſt every point of the compaſs. We trace them by their very name, as well as religious rites, the worſhip of water, and of the ſun, or fire, its repreſentative on earth, in Perſia, Thibet, Bootan, and China, as well as among the 'Scuthians, or Scythians, of Erythrea. But the largeſt or moſt adventurous band of this wandering race extended themſelves towards Egypt, took poſſeſſion of the country, and again migrated, ſome centuries afterwards, under different leaders, towards Phrygia, and over the whole region of Greece. The ſun, in the Ammonian language, was denominated *an* or *ou*; and its repreſentative fire, *or*, or *ur*: hence the name of Ammon or Hammon, which is literally Ham-on, "Ham, the ſun," the "reſplendent and illuſtrious Ham:" hence the name of Hercules, the deity ſupremely adored over all Egypt, Ethiopia, and Syria, which is, in like manner, Ur-cal-es, "the radiant hill of fire;" *cul* or *col*, meaning a hill or mountain, whence the Latin *collis*; and ēs or ees reſplendent or excellent, whence the Greek ευς, "good or lovely." The pyramid was the form of the temple peculiarly dedicated to the adoration of fire or the ſun; its figure, as has has been long obſerved by Ammianus Marcellinus, admirably delineates a flame of fire iſſuing from a broad baſis, and terminating gradually in an apex; or, converſely, a pencil of rays ſtreaming from every point of the ſolar diſc, and perpetually increaſing in its angles. Its name is derived, not, as has been generally believed, from the Egyptian ΠΡΩΜΙΣ, or the Chaldaic פרמס, but the Babylonian radicals, pi-ur-am-ait, contracted into P'-ur am-ait, "the glorious emanation of the ſupreme Ham," or "Ham, the ſun." While the obeliſk, which was a form of temple, dedicated to the divine rites of the ſerpent, is deduced from ob-el es-ca, "the illuſtrious dwelling of the ſerpent god;" *ob*, in the ſame language, meaning a ſerpent, whence the Perſian اوب (aub) the Coptic ϨΟϥ (hoph) and the Greek οφ and οφις (ops and ophis), terms ſignificative of the ſame reptile; whence alſo Europa, Europe, Uroph, "the ſerpent of the ſun," Sol Pytho; Cecrops, Ca-cur-ops, and with the uſe and contraction of the Attic dialect Ce-c'r-ops, the "dwelling or temple of the ſolar ſerpent," and a vaſt variety of ſimilar derivatives. From the name of Noah, the founder of the ark, or primæval ſhip, and the mythic creator of all things, the Greeks, the Romans, and all the ſouthern nations of modern Europe, derive their immediate term for a *ſhip* in general: thus, from Noah, Νωαυς, Ναυς (Noaus, Naus), Navis, Navire, Navio, Navigio; hence alſo Danäus (Da-näus, literally "the ſhip," from the prefixed uſe of the Chaldaic particle דא.) and the Danaïdæ, the people or ſubjects of Danäus. While moſt of the other languages of Europe, and particularly thoſe of Gothic origin, derive their term for the ſame vehicle from the word *hip* or *hips*, which was another name attributed to it by the Ammonians themſelves: it furniſhes the Engliſh with *ſhip*, the Dutch with *ſchip*, and the German with *ſchiff*. From the Ammonian radical *hip*, the Greeks derived their (ιππος) *hippos* or horſe; the water-carriage being merely converted into a land-carriage; *hippophaes*, and a great multitude of names both of perſons and places: the Egyptians their ϨΙΠ (hip) or ibis, a water-fowl peculiar to that country, and ſacred in conſequence of its being a *water-fowl*; and the Ethiopians their ϨΠ: (hybo) condenſed dew, water. There were alſo many other radicals by which the ark was deſignated, and which have afforded to all languages terms immediately expreſſive of this machine, or of ideas connected with it. It was denominated mēn, and hence the Greek words, Μην, Μηνη (a month, the moon), the latter of which was probably ſo denominated, at firſt, in conſequence of her creſcent form, by which ſhe was ſuppoſed to reſemble the figure of the ark, and was worſhiped as ſuch by the hoſt of arkite idolators; as, for the ſame reaſon, in conſequence, I mean, of the creſcent ſhape of their horns, the bull and heifer, the Oſiris and Apis of Egypt, were advanced to ſimilar religious honours. Hence alſo, Minos, Menu, Meneſtheus, and a variety of other proper names. From the name of Theb (תבה), it furniſhed an appellation for the country of the Thebais, and for ſeveral cities, which were denominated Thebes: from Erech, in the Hebrew ארכך, another name applied to it, were obtained Αργος (Argus), Arcadia, ark, and arc, a term ſtill in general uſe to expreſs the

the segment of a circle, or the figure of the ark itself. It was possessed also of a multitude of additional appellations, upon which I cannot enter in the present paper: nor can I (for the subject would become too long for discussion) into that part of this ingenious system, which represents almost all the mythic deities of the Greeks, all their traditionary princes and heroes to be nothing more than different types of Noah, or Theuth as he was denominated by the Chaldeans, or of his descendants; or else mere Αυτοχθονες or Γηγενεις, deified hills or elevations, affording generic denominations alone to the different Ammonian tribes, who wandered from Egypt towards Attica. I cannot, however, quit this subject without observing, that here, at least, Mr. Bryant and Mr. Allwood seem to indulge themselves in a most unwarrantable display of fancy. Admitting that Erectheus was originally a mere term for Noah himself (Erech-Theus or Theuth of the Ark), it by no means follows, that there might not have been a chief of this very name, who led forth a colony of Hellenists from Egypt towards Greece, who gave them his own appellation of Erechtheïdæ, and was elected their king. Danäus and Cadmus are, in like manner, supposed to be different terms for Noah or Theuth, and consequently identified with Erectheus: but, allowing that these were all of them terms originally applied to this patriarch, it is more rational to suppose that there were many heroes and chiefs of these very names in different ages, whose histories tradition has intermixed; and that the wandering tribes who arrived in Greece, under the generic denominations of Danaïdæ and Cadmians, were expressly conducted by princes or rulers, from whose names such denominations were derived, than to conceive that no person but Noah himself, or the arkite deity, and his immediate votaries, are hereby referred to. Cecrops, in its original etymology, may be interpreted, "the temple or residence of the solar serpent:" but it does not follow, that no hero may ever have possessed such a name as well, and that it must necessarily, and in every instance, refer to some mountain or eminence dedicated to Ophite idolatry. In reality, such mountains themselves, instead of being nothing more than hills consecrated to the worship of some fabulous Γηγενης, or Titan, may, in many instances, have been the real tombs or barrows of celebrated and actual chiefs. We have immense sepulchres of this description existing at the present day, in almost every country of Europe; and that such did exist from the remotest antiquity, and of an equal magnitude, we know from the concurrent testimony of the most authentic historians—such were the tumuli, or sepulchral hills, erected on the plains of Troy, in honour of several of the Grecian heroes, who fell in the course of this obstinate controversy: tumuli, which Alexander visited with sentiments of religious awe, and which were traced, and even measured, with considerable accuracy, so late as the period of Dr. Chandler's Voyage to the Troad. Herodotus, however, gives us a very explicit account of a more immense barrow, or funeral mountain, still; it was the sepulchre of Halyattes, the father of Crœsus, who was interred in Lydia, and had a monument thrown over his remains, more stupendous, observes the Greek historian, than any thing of the kind, excepting the labours of the Egyptians and Babylonians. The circumference of this tumulus was six stadia and two plethra, which is more than three-quarters of an English mile.

If the etymological meaning of names be to be solely attended to, in the developement of the history of the persons to whom they appertain; there is just as much reason to deny the existence of Cain and Abel, as of Cadmus and Cecrops; the former implying, etymologically, "a mere fountain (Ca'-ain "the place" or "dwelling of the spring"); and the latter referring to the Almighty himself (Abel, "God the Father or Creator"). Who is there, however, who does not instantaneously perceive, that both these appellations are figurative? that the former ought to have the interpretation of "the Permanent Fountain;" and the latter of "the Divine Progenitor?" The same degree of fancy, which could annihilate the Theban or the Trojan war, and reduce the histories of them to mere poetic fables, might as readily, a century or two hence, if the fact should not be protected by written and concurrent annals, represent the whole of the last expedition to Egypt as a fable; and pretend to reason upon the subject from the names of Menou and Abercrombie, who were the antagonist commanders; the former of which might, with much facility, be deduced from the Ammonian Mēn, whence we obtain our appellation for the *moon*; and the latter from the compound Ab-ur c'r-om-pi, in literal English, "the emanation of Ham, the glorious and creative sun." The whole, in few words, might be resolved into a solar eclipse:—The temporary power of the moon over the sun might be

admirably delineated by the tranſient ſucceſſes of the forces of Menou, the Deus Lunus, or Lunar God of the Babylonians, over thoſe of Abercrombie, the Ham-on, or illuſtrious ſun, of the ſame people; and the final triumph of the latter, and recovery of his wonted glory, by the eventual victory of the Engliſh troops, the ſplendour of whoſe fame immediately irradiated the whole country, and diſpelled the dread darkneſs with which it was overpowered. Learning might liberally be made to contribute towards the elucidation of this mythic tradition, and not a few would be convinced by the arguments advanced in its favour.

Your readers muſt excuſe the digreſſion into which I have been undeſignedly ſeduced. Having expatiated at large upon the ſyſtem of which I have now given a brief ſtatement, Mr. Allwood enters upon the ſubject of the origin of the Greek characters, which were principally, if not wholly, imported into Attica from Egypt. He ſelects ſeven letters from the entire alphabet, and apprehends, that, by a cloſe attention to his explanation of theſe, his readers may be able for themſelves to explain all the reſt. The letters made choice of are A. B. Γ. Δ. M. P. and Ω. Of theſe, he conceives the firſt to have originated from an inſtrument conſiſting of two piles driven occaſionally into the banks of the Nile, "ſo as to be inclined at an acute angle, and to be faſtened to each other at the apex," in conſequence of which, "the ſurface of the water would point out to an obſerver, both the height of the ſtream on any particular days, and the whole height to which it roſe in any one year. This inſtrument (continues he) is no other than the A of the Greeks:" and he imagines it preſents an object of ſuch importance to the country where it was uſed, that it ſeems to have been, in a peculiar manner, dedicated to the chief deity. Its name is derived from Al-phi, the oracular influence of this deity." Upon this interpretation, I ſhall make no other comment, than that we may allow it to be ingenious, but that it does not appear to be intitled to any other praiſe. The term beta, deſignated by B, implies, in the Hebrew, a houſe or temple. It is thus written ב: Mr. Allwood ſuppoſes it to "preſent to our view the ſection of one of the abodes of mankind, in the early ages of artleſs ſimplicity;" and conceives, that the B, the ſynonymous character of the Greeks or Cuthites, was formed from an improvement upon this building, ſuggeſted by an inundation of the Nile; in conſequence of which, it was neceſſary to place the original tent or abode upon piles, giving us hereby a repreſentation of ſuch a figure as ⊓ "which may have been poliſhed down by uſe into B." With as little authority upon which to repoſe, there appears to me leſs ingenuity in this interpretation, than in the foregoing. "As to the form of the letter gamma Γ, obſerves Mr. Allwood, it perfectly well expreſſes the flexure of the knees in the poſture of *ſitting*:" its meaning is cham-ai, "the place of Cham," or Ham; and the deities of Egypt are "always repreſented in a *ſitting* attitude, during the time that any offering is made to them." To my comprehenſion, the letter Γ repreſents any other attitude juſt as well as that of *ſitting*; and I muſt leave it to your readers to find out the reſemblance for themſelves. The fourth letter or Δ (delta) is deduced from a ſuppoſition, that the Cuſhites, who ſubdued Egypt, drained that part of the Egyptian territory which is comprehended by this name, and accurately preſerved the memory of this achievement, by the introduction of the preſent character, which repreſents the form of the country drained, into their alphabet. This is the moſt ingenious conjecture we have yet met with; but it labours under two difficulties: the firſt is, that it appears more conſonant to hiſtory that this country was drained by the natives, than by their conquerors; and next, the character was moſt probably in exiſtence prior to this mighty achievement by either party; the name of Delta Δ being, converſely, beſtowed upon the region thus drained, in conſequence of its reſemblance to the pre-exiſtent letter. The next character ſelected by Mr. Allwood is the M, denominated *mu* by the Greeks, the ſound of which reſembles, ſays he, the *lowing of cattle*, and its ſhape that of a bull or a cow. The latter, nevertheleſs, in my apprehenſion, juſt as much as the letter Γ, delineates the ſitting-attitude of a deity. To explain this, however, we have a figure preſented to us—a precaution which was highly neceſſary: and in this figure, the front column is ſuppoſed to repreſent the fore legs; the back, the hind legs; and the point of the central angle, the depth of the body of the animal: after which, by adding a head and tail, which even the figure itſelf ſhews plainly the letter does not deſcribe, we obtain an emblem of the Oſiris or Apis, the ſacred bull or cow of the Egyptians. And here, indeed, Mr. Allwood appears to be moſt decidedly miſtaken; for, in oppoſition to any conjectures of his own, and independently of the total want of all reſemblance whatever,

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we have the positive testimony of a variety of Greek historians, that the A was the letter peculiarly appropriated to these deities. But what resemblance, it may be asked, is there between the A, and the Egyptian bull or cow greater than between these and the M? or, what possible reason could the Egyptians have for dedicating it to their honour? A little attention will, I trust, explain these difficulties. The pyramidal letter A was an emblem of the *breath* or *emanation* of fire: and the bull or cow was probably represented, like the chimæra, which was an animal of this very class, as *breathing* or *emaning* fire from its nostrils. We are at least well assured, that it was the head alone of these animals, and probably, like the crescent moon, from the circular figure of their horns, that was esteemed sacred, Αλφα, Βους κεφαλη, Φοινικες, says Hesychius very justly—"It was the *head* of the ox that the Phœnicians called alpha." The ox's head and the letter A are hereby, therefore, rendered convertible characters; and it is a curious fact to observe, how both of them are blended in the aleph, or corresponding letter of the Hebrew and Chaldaic alphabets, which occurs thus א, and seems to be a compound of the ox's horns, and a section of the pyramid: in the older Chaldean alphabets, however, the sacred horns alone are depicted, and they then appear crosswise, thus ☧.

The character Π, corresponding with the Roman P, Mr. Allwood deduces from the Egyptian prefix ΠΙ: and "as the prefix (says he) is to the word before which it is placed, so was the original of the hieroglyphic Π, by which it is represented, to the structure to which it was the entrance; for it was no other than the portal of an Egyptian temple." The Ω he resolves, as it has generally been resolved, into a serpent coiled round in the figure of a circle; the two ends of the coil representing its head and tail, and the circle itself being complete in almost every remain of Egyptian antiquity. With this last import I perfectly agree, and shall not be found to disagree very largely with the former. Throughout the whole of these explanations there is, nevertheless, a want of general design: every conjecture is isolated, and detached from every other: there is less system than we have even a right to expect—though we have no reason to expect any thing of this kind in a state of complete harmony and perfection—and the individual interpretations are many of them extremely irrelevant and unsatisfactory. I shall proceed, therefore, to offer an hypothesis of a different kind, and, as I hope, of more general and pertinent application.

The Greek characters, then, I conceive, with Mr. Allwood, to have been almost, if not altogether, imported from Egypt; and my intention is to prove, that they are every one of them, without a single exception, sacred symbols; equally so, indeed, by figure as by name. The idolatry of the Egyptians, upon the system already detailed, divided itself into the three grand classes of the solar, arkite, and ophite worship—the adoration of the sun, of the ark, and of the serpent. Each had occasionally its exclusive votaries; but the generality of the people were attached to the whole, giving, perhaps, at different periods or on different occasions a preference to the one over the other: in consequence of which, we have a right to expect simple or uncompounded symbols of each individual idolatry, in some instances; and mixed or blended symbols of the whole, in others. The Greek hieroglyphics, then, are precisely of this description: they are all of them either solar, arkite, or ophite characters, or combinations of these various superstitions; or, in other words, they are either pyramidal, crescent, or obelisical, or intermixtures of any two, or of the whole: the pyramid, as I have before observed, being the form of the temple peculiarly dedicated to the sun; the obelisk, that of the temple of the serpent; and the crescent, the exclusive symbol of arkite devotion. This being premised, it is obvious, that A, Δ, Λ, are all solar hieroglyphics; the first representing a story or platform in the middle of the pyramidal temple, of which it was the immediate type; the second, a mere ground-floor, or platform at the base; and the third, an unexcavated pyramid, or with a chamber too small for notice. It has been generally conceived, that the Egyptian pyramids were not possessed of stories, but this is an undoubted mistake: for those of Sakkara, in the vicinity of Memphis, afford many examples of this kind of edifice; a fact long since noticed by M. Grobert, and now fully confirmed by the testimony of M. Ripaud, since his return with Bonaparte. In reality, the pyramids of Babylon were most of them of this description, particularly the Tower of Bel, which is specially noticed by Herodotus: the pagodas of Hindu and China, which are only variations of the Ammonian pyramid, uniformly present a similar appearance of distinct stories; and there is no reason to suppose, that a division of the structure into a variety of tiers was ever

ever uncommon in any country into which the pyramid was introduced. It is alſo well aſcertained, that, although theſe ſtupendous edifices appeared to a ſpectator on the ground to converge to a point at their ſummits, yet, that, in reality, theſe ſummits conſtituted a platform for the conjoint purpoſes of ſacrifice, divination, and aſtrology: ſuch platforms were ſometimes, moreover, thrown forth at different diſtances from the ſides of the building, and gave a ſtill nearer reſemblance to the pagodas of the Eaſt.

Γ, Ε, Η, Ι, Π, Τ, are all ophite or ſerpent hieroglyphics; they are obeliſks or columns, with platforms or ſtories; an appurtenance which the obeliſk occaſionally boaſted, in common with the pyramid, in different parts of the buildings; excepting in the inſtance of Ι, which, like the pyramidal Λ, appears to be the emblem of a ſtructure devoid of excavation; while the Η and Π are types of double obeliſks, the former with a platform uniting the two columns in the centre, and the latter on the ſummit. Many of the Greek characters, I am well aware, were formerly expreſſed by figures that vary, in ſome degree, from thoſe in preſent uſe: but ſuch variations are not of any great conſequence to the purpoſe before us; although I ſhall notice the change which has taken place in the Ε, as well as ſeveral others, when I advance to the interpretation of their names. Ζ, Σ, Χ, are again all of them pyramidal letters; the firſt is a ſection of a pyramid, with termini repreſenting the divergeſcence of its angles; a deſign equally obſervable in the ſecond; and the whole are admirably adapted to delineate the perpetual ſtream of different pencils of rays from the ſolar orb in every different and poſſible direction. Ν, Κ, Μ, are compound characters, and exhibit a combination of the ſolar pyramid, with one or more ſerpentine obeliſks: the Ν, like the Ζ, poſſeſſing a mere ſection of the former. Β, Ρ, Φ, Ψ, are alſo double characters, but compounded of the obeliſk and creſcent; and are conſequently both ophite and arkite; the firſt and third have a two-fold creſcent or arc, the ſecond and fourth one alone. Θ and Ο are pure ſolar hieroglyphics, in which a different taſte is indulged from that which introduced the pyramids. The former may be ſuppoſed to be a large golden ball, with a table or platform in the centre, not diſſimilar, perhaps, from that on the ſummit of the dome of St. Paul's Church. The Ξ is a character totally different from all the reſt, for its different members are totally disjoined and unconnected. I have always regarded it in its preſent form as imperfect; I have long conceived that its central line was originally united to the two extremes by converſe curvatures, thus and that it was the archetype the Roman S, which in pronunciation exhibits moſt accurately the latter half of its powers: and I was extremely gratified in obſerving of late a copy of an old Greek alphabet in Le Clabart, in which it occurs exactly like the Roman S, its immediate offſpring. In a great variety of other copies, the lines are alſo connected, though in a more zig zag direction ſtill; from all which circumſtances, as well as from the ſmaller or running ξ, which is a mere diminution of the capital, as it appears on many ancient inſcriptions, there can be no doubt, that this was originally a ſerpentine hieroglyphic. The only remaining letters are the Υ and the Ω, both of which are alſo moſt obviouſly ſerpentine; the former repreſenting the reptile pendulous from a tree, or raiſing himſelf from the ground, with his head and tail elevated above the reſt of his body, which hangs down in the figure of a loop, as it occurs in the Georgian alphabet, or a loop contracted into a ſingle line, as in the modern mode of writing the Greek; and the latter exhibiting him in a coil more complete ſtill, and, at firſt, entirely ſo, with the head and tail peeping out, or forming tangents beyond the circular line. This ſort of device, as Mr. Allwood has juſtly obſerved, is to be met with in almoſt every remain of Egyptian antiquity.

In many of the Greek alphabets ſeveral of theſe characters are totally ſuppreſſed, or are very differently imprinted; in others, on the contrary, we meet with one or two additional characters, and particularly with the F often written, as in the preſent inſtance, like the Roman, but more frequently, I believe, thus ϛ: in either caſe, it is eaſy to claſs the letter, as it will alſo be to arrange any other, whenever it be found to vary in its figure. I may not, perhaps, have arranged them altogether aright, in the preſent curſory ſurvey; but I hope I have at leaſt eſtabliſhed this principle, that they are uniformly ſacred ſymbols appertaining to the different ſyſtems of idolatry profeſſed by their inventors. And as, I truſt, I have proved this by their configuration, I now proceed to eſtabliſh it by their names.

The word *alpha*, typified by the hieroglyphic Λ, is very generally known to imply "the breath, inſpiration or oracle of God;" from the radicals al-phi. No character could be better calculated to ex-

preſs this idea than a pyramid, or aſcending flame of fire. The letter B is denominated beta, (beth-ai), which is literally "the place of the temple;" or rather perhaps, "the temple of temples;" the Ammonian *ai* importing both a *place* and a *temple*. I have before obſerved, that in the Greek it is a compound character, equally dedicated to ophite and arkite worſhip: in the Perſian, it retains nearly the ſame name (b'ai), and is an arkite or creſcent character alone, thus بـ. The letter Γ, denominated gamma or chamma (Cham-ai), is literally "the place or temple of Ham." Δ, pronounced delta, which is a contraction from Ad-el-ait-ai or 'D el-'t-ai, imports "the great temple of the ſupreme God:" ſuch contractions are common to every language, and were peculiarly ſo among the Egyptians and Greeks: thus, the ſacred heifer or apis, which was denominated Mēneuis, was curtailed into Mneuis, and Ad-el-ais ("the glory or radiance of the ſupreme God") into Adlas or Atlas. E, enunciated Epſilon, or rather Ipſilon (Ips-el-on) is "the glorious arkite god:" *hip*, *ip*, or *ips*, meaning, as I have before obſerved, the ark of the deluge. In its preſent form, it is an ophite character, and conſequently does not altogether correſpond to its name: in almoſt all the old inſcriptions it is written, however, thus Ε, and the modern Copts continue it in this manner to the preſent hour. Expreſſed in this manner, it becomes an arkite hieroglyphic, and is truly correct. Nevertheleſs, in conſequence of the intermixture of theſe three different claſſifications of idolatry, and their mutual convertibility, there is no neceſſity that the name of every character ſhould preciſely correſpond with its figure: there would then, indeed, be more of ſyſtem than we have a right to expect. Z, the next letter in the order of the Greek alphabet, pronounced Zeta or Saita (Sait-ai), is literally "the place of olives." The olive-tree appears to have been ſacred among the Ammonians from a very early period after the return of the Iōn or dove to the ark, with a branch of this tree in its beak: it was therefore peculiarly conſecrated to Aphrodite, Venus, or Minerva, which are only ſo many names, as Herodotus himſelf admits, for the ſame deity, who was the mēn or ark under a female perſonification. The whole of the upper part of Egypt was denominated Zaït, or Saït, a name ſtill applied to the ſouthern ſide of the Nile by the Arabians, who call this country ⲥⲁⲓⲧ (Saied) and the people Saïtæ, "the region of olives." The olive was immediately dedicated to Minerva, or the Goddeſs of the Ark, Mēn-ur-ph-ai, "the place of the oracle of the glorious ark:" ſhe was worſhipped, according to Pauſanias, under the title of Saïtēs, at Pontinus; and the Athenians, who elected her for their patronimic goddeſs, are well known to have been called, like the Egyptians, Saïtæ. The Z is obviouſly, therefore, an emblem of Minerva, the Goddeſs of the Ark or Olive. The letter which follows, H, is of general import, and, excepting by its hieroglyphic figure, not appropriated excluſively to ophite worſhip: it is pronounced Eta or Aita (Ait-ai) "the ſupreme temple" or "temple of the ſupreme god." Θ, Theta, originally, perhaps, Theuta, is (Theut-ai), "the temple of Theut," Theuth, or Noah, ſo denominated by the Chaldeans. I, Iota, is a mere contraction for Io-ait-ai, thus Io't-ai, and expreſſes "the ſupreme temple of Iö, or the dove who returned to the ark with the olive branch. From Io or Iön (Ιων), the Greeks derived the term Οιας (Oinas), and the Romans Venus, to whom the dove was peculiarly dedicated. Hence too the Ionians, votaries of the dove or the arkite idolatry, a name which is uſually employed by the Arabian writers to expreſs the Greeks at large ثونان (Iounans). Iö was feigned to be the daughter of Inachus; which Mr. Bryant very ingeniouſly conjectures to have been only another term for Noachus or Noah: in the tradition, therefore, that Iö was given to the world by Inachus, we have a pure allegorical repreſentation of the dove's having been entruſted abroad by Noah. The I is obviouſly, then, a character dedicated to arkite worſhip. By figure, it is an ophite hieroglyphic; but the ark is frequently repreſented under the ſymbol of the great mundane egg, floating on the ſurface of the mighty deep, and coiled around by the ſerpent for its protection. An image of this kind will be found in Vaillant's Coins of the Colonies, p. 136—147. The hieroglyphic of the obeliſk to repreſent the Iota requires, therefore no comment. K, Kappa or Kabba (Ka ab-ai), contracted into K'-ab-ai, is "the temple or reſidence of the Sovereign Creator:" it is a term of general import; and, by its hieroglyphic, is equally appropriated to the ſun and the ſerpent. Λ, Lambda, (E]-am-p'-'d ai), is literally "the place of the ſupreme oracle of the god Ham." M, Mu, originally Am-eus, and abreviated into 'M-eu,' is "Ham the Benevolent," or "the beneficent

ficent god." Ν, Nu, in like manner, is Ain-eus, contracted into 'N-eu', "the good or perfect fountain:" its hieroglyphic adds "of light" or life. Ξ Xi or Kſi, Yk'ſi or Ykus-ai, contracted into 'Kſi, is, in literal verſion, the "ſovereign temple:" yk (υκ), according to Joſephus, or ykus (υκυς), as it is written by Euſebius, being an Egyptian term, importing royalty, or ſupreme excellence; the radical, perhaps of the Ethiopic ልሀዮ (lyhyk), "to become perfect," in oppoſition to ልሀዪ (lyhym), "infirm, imperfect." Ο, Omicron, is Am, or, (as it is pronounced in many countries), Aum-ai-cur-on, curtailed into Aum-, or Om-ai-c'r-on, "the radiant and ſovereign temple of Ham." It is a pure ſolar hieroglyphic; and is occaſionally written, and particularly in an inſcription on the pedeſtal of a well-known buſt of Alexander the Great, □; a character which affords us an accurate repreſentation of the ſquare pyramid (πυραμις τετραγωνος), as it is termed by Strabo, which conſtituted the celebrated Tower of Bel; a quadrangular edifice, whoſe ſides diverged indeed from a right line, but whoſe divergeſcence was imperceptible. The Ο and □ are equally, therefore, characters expreſſive of ſolar idolatry, but only by different emblems. Π, Pi or Phi, is a mere aſpirate; its meaning of courſe is "breath"—"inſpiration"—"oracle:" and its device imports it to be "the oracle of Python," or "the ſerpent god:" it is from this aſpirate the Latins derive their *ſpiro, aſpiro*. Ρ, Rō, is perhaps Erōē (ερωη), contracted into 'ro'; a Greek term, implying "a ſpring or fountain;" and which is here uſed κατ' εξοχην. for "*the* ſpring or fountain;"—the word alſo implies an *overflowing* or *flood*; and may perhaps be employed to expreſs *the deluge* itſelf. It is a general expreſſion, and, by its hieroglyphic, appertains equally to the ark and the ſerpent. Σ, Sigma, or Sykma, is probably As-yk-am-ai, abbreviated into 'Syk-'m-ai, "the temple of Ham, the Radiant Prince," or "Lord of the Sun;" the element *as* or *ais*, importing light, or the ſun himſelf, the ſource of light; and being apparently the radical of the Greek *eus* (ευς), excellent or perfect. Τ, *Tau*, originally Taut, is merely the Phœnician name for Noah, Theut, or Thoth; who, among this nation was called Taautes; as among the Celts he was denominated Teutates. Noah was not only the former, but the guide and protector, of the ark: this latter character is implied by the hieroglyphic itſelf, which is altogether ophite; and we may hence ſee how eaſily the arkite, ſolar, and ſerpentine idolatry convert into each other; for the ſerpent is ſometimes the protector of the ark as well as Noah: Noah was Oſiris; Oſiris, Apollo; Apollo, the Sol Python. We have met with the ſame name, varied only a little in its enunciation, applied already to another character in the alphabet—I mean the Θ, Theta, or Theuta; but theſe inſtances are not uncommon, and the very next letter furniſhes us with another example. Υ, Ypſilon, or Upſilon (Ips-el-on), is, as already obſerved under the hieroglyphic Ε, "the glorious arkite god:" the device is unlike the former, though each of them apply to the arkite ſerpent—the two names have a trifling variance in their enunciation for the mere purpoſe of diſcrimination. Φ, Phi; this, like the term Pi, is a mere aſpirate; they are the ſame words, with a ſmall variation alone in the mode of pronouncing them: their meaning, of courſe, is alike. Χ, Chi, or Ki, contracted from Yk-ai into 'K-ai, or 'K'-i: its interpretation, like that of Ξ, Xi or Kſi (for the words are the ſame), is "the ſovereign temple." Ψ, Pſi, is a mere abbreviation of Ips-ai into 'Ps-ai or 'Ps-i; the reader will readily perceive, therefore, that it imports "the reſidence or temple of the Ip, Hip, or Arkite God." Ω, Omega, or Omeka (Aum-yk-ai), explains itſelf, and is literally "the ſovereign temple of the God Ham." This letter occupies the the laſt place in the alphabet, and is ſuppoſed to have been the laſt added to it; its power, in enunciation, is double the length of the former Ο, or omicron; in conſequence of which the Greeks made choice of the omicron to expreſs whatever was ſmall or diminutive, and the omega to expreſs the contrary: hence the adjectives μικρος (micros, contracted from ομικρος, omicros), little, and μεγας (megas, contracted from ωμεγας, omegas) large or great.

It may perhaps be conceived by many of my readers, that the radicals here pretended to be given of the characters of the Greek alphabet, and their reſpective names, are ſo ſimple that they may be applied with equal eaſe to any other alphabet; but let thoſe who may thus object to the key I have now ventured to offer, make a ſingle attempt, and they will find themſelves completely diſappointed. In a few inſtances, perhaps, they may ſucceed with ſome difficulty; but, excepting in the example I have given of the Greek, and that of the Aſiatic and Euro-

pean

pean languages, derived from the same source, I have never been able to succeed myself, though I have made many efforts for this purpose. The keys of the Hebrew, Chaldean, and generally of the Celtic, appear to be derived from sources very different; or, at least, there is such an intermixture of other symbols with those which designate the Greek, that no solution of the latter can be successfully applied to any of them: while the Gothic, Sclavonian, and most of the southern European alphabets, which are obviously either Greek or Roman derivations, not only retain the general character of the Greek elements, but as uniformly their names; excepting that, by way of abbreviation, they are, for the most part, curtailed of all but the first Greek syllable. It is curious to observe, that in the Celtic alphabets, and particularly the Welsh and Irish, the pyramidal figure appears to prevail, as though the sun, or his representative fire, had been regarded amongst these nations as the chief deity in the mythic hierarchy: a fact which history will perhaps very sufficiently establish. The same observation may be made with regard to the alphabet of Thibet; while those of Persia, Arabia, and particularly of the Birman Empire, are almost entirely crescent, combined occasionally with ophite characters, as though invented by sages who were chiefly attached to arkite idolatry. In the Birman alphabet, this indeed is peculiarly conspicuous; for several of the characters are perfect phases of the moon, who, as I have before observed, is a mere arkite symbol herself, represented as she appears in different periods of her menstrual revolution; the external and internal outline being equally preserved. There is a beautiful copy of this alphabet appended to Major Symes's very entertaining "Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava."

The length of this letter precludes me from prosecuting an inquiry closely connected with the antecedent observations: I mean, whether the different orders of architecture may not have originated from the same source as the characters of the Greek alphabet? Whether a superior attachment to the system of solar or fire-worship may not have produced the order of Gothic architecture, both in Europe and Asia; an order, whose very essence is that of the pyramid; and which, in its spires, its arches, its roofs, in every part of its design, is perpetually producing a pointed summit from an expanded base? And whether, in those countries in which little or nothing of this order is to be traced; where the obelisk, column, and circular arch are predominant, the idolatry of the sun or fire have not been nearly or altogether relinquished for that of the serpent and the ark, separately or conjointly; the former, in Oriental mythology, being the avowed protector of the latter? I cannot at present pursue these inquiries as they seem to deserve. But, as it is highly uncertain when I shall be able to resume this speculation, which I believe to be altogether novel, I cannot avoid adding, that so far as I have been able to make a cursory investigation into the architecture of different nations, it appears to be consistent with fact. The Goths or Cuths (Gutæ) were certainly of Scythian ('Scuthian) descent, and imported the pyrean idolatry with them into the whole of the north of Europe: the religion of the Druids was of the same description: and the general character of the pyramid not only exists wherever the Goths or Celts have had a footing, but so deeply did it establish, in the general mind, a taste for this species of architecture, that the pyramid was still suffered to prevail in all their religious edifices after their conversion to Christianity. Among the Oriental nations, this is not less obvious than in Europe: the Persians, Hindus, Thibetians, Chinese, have uniformly evinced a greater veneration for fire than for any other element; and their religious edifices are all of the Gothic or pyramidal order. The great temple at Pegue is of this precise description; and the image of Boodth, whose worship extends over the larger part of India, is generally ornamented with a conic or pyramidal cap. If we turn to Mexico and Peru, where the sun is adored not only as the supreme, but almost as the only, object of religious worship, we meet with nothing but pyramidal or Gothic architecture in the construction of the public temples. That of the sun and moon at Mexico is here peculiarly intitled to notice, and an elegant engraving of it may be seen in vol. iii. of Mr. Maurice's Indian Antiquities. Such, however, was not the chief or general devotion of Greece: the sun undoubtedly was worshipped by this idolatrous people as an individual deity in their sacred hierarchy; but he never rose higher than to a middle rank in the scale; and while the principles of arkite adoration were recognised by the deification of every ocean, river, and streamlet, the solar representation of fire appears to have been almost forgotten, or, at most, was but little resorted to. In this country then the order

of architecture ought to be as different as the order of religion; and while we meet with but few traces of the pyramid or ſpire, we have a right to expect a large prevalence of the very ſymbols that are preſented to us: columns, typical of the protecting power of the ark, ornamented at their capitals with vignettes, the fruit and leaves of the vine firſt cultivated by its founder; united, where ſuch union was neceſſary, with circular or creſcent, inſtead of pointed arches; and crowned, inſtead of the ſpire, with the dome. The ſubject is intereſting, but I can purſue it no farther: yet I hope to ſee it reſumed by ſome perſon who may be better qualified to do it juſtice than myſelf.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

Caroline-place, Guildford-ſtr.
Nov. 17, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a work of ſuch magnitude as the rebuilding of London-bridge, every poſſible mode ſhould be taken into conſideration; and, among others, I have heard it frequently mentioned, rather as a thing to be wiſhed, than as one capable of being put in practice, to have the intended bridge of one ſingle arch.

Being in company, ſome time paſt, with a conſtructor of iron-bridges, I urged this to him as a fair opportunity offered of immortalizing his name, by deviſing a method of accompliſhing this arch of caſt materials: but he candidly owned, that the elevation neceſſary to be given to ſuch an arch would prove a great obſtacle.

I then ſuggeſted to that original genius *Bean*, the ſmith of Bath-wick, that he would do well to propoſe his entire new principle, by means of which a great centre arch might be got with the moſt perfect ſecurity and durability. What he has done, I know not; but I have lately, I think, diſcovered in your Work a means by which it might be accompliſhed with the greateſt eaſe. What I refer to is your account of Mr. Jordan's plan of taking off lateral preſſure, by ſuſpending bridges to a grand arch, and making a draw-bridge where the paſſage of maſts is neceſſary; for here, where the old bridge exiſts as a ſcaffolding, an arch of any diameter may, with certainty and ſafety, be raiſed on its own ſtirrups, and, the new bridge entirely completed before the old one is taken down. Neither would any draw-bridge be neceſſary; as, although his plan renders it poſſible to have a flat bridge of any length, yet, at the ſame time, it enables the artiſt to give the paſſage over any degree of curve that ſhall be ſuitable to the public, yet ſtill without the ſmalleſt lateral preſſure; and, in the hands of a man of genius, make ſuch a bridge the admiration of the world.

As you have already publiſhed his principle in your Magazine, I ſhall only refer your readers and the public to the work itſelf; ſince it appears to me, that if a bridge of *one* arch be deſired, this *great*, becauſe *ſimple*, invention, is likely to be the one that muſt ultimately be adopted. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The NOBLE LETTER *of* BRUTUS *to* CICERO:—*dedicated to the* FIRST CONSUL *of* FRANCE.

"MARCUS BRUTUS *to* MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

ATTICUS ſent me an extract of your Letter to Octavius. You have been ſo long my faithful friend, that I can receive little *new* pleaſure in reading your expreſſions of regard for my general welfare, and ſolicitude for my perſonal ſafety. I am ſo accuſtomed to hear of what Cicero has ſaid, or of what he has done, to ſerve my intereſt, or exalt my character, that ſuch proofs of friendſhip have loſt the freſhneſs of novelty, and I am come to look on them as things of courſe, mere occurrences of the day: I am, on this account, the leſs able to bear the pain which this part of your letter has given me that relates to us and to our cauſe. When you expreſs your gratitude to Octavius in ſuch a fulſome detail of adulation, (I feel my cheeks redden while I write; the rank and ſtation of a republican recoil at the idea—recommend our lives to *him!*—as well commend to him the daggers with which we ſtabbed his uncle)—When you are thus eager in paying homage, and in imploring clemency, do you not, as it were, mount the roſtrum to declare, that it is vain for us to remove the maſterdom, while you are reſolved to keep the maſter; and is not Cicero transformed into a lictor, who lays down the faſces of the empire at the feet of a boy.

Recollect the words that you have written; and if you dare, deny that they pre-ſuppoſe, on the one part, the impotence of the ſlave; and, on the other, the ſelf-ſufficiency of the tyrant. "One requeſt (you ſay) muſt be made, one ſupplication, that he will not uſe thoſe men ill of whom

whom the Roman world think well; that he will ſave ſuch reſpected citizens." What if he refuſes to ſave us?—Shall we not be ſafe?—Our right hands have taught us how. Better indeed to periſh than find ſafety through him. I do not think—no, by the Gods! by Virtue, the God within me, whom I chooſe to worſhip! I do not think that we of Rome have deſerved ſo ill of Heaven, as to petition any inferior power for the ſafety of a ſingle citizen, much *leſs* for the ſaviours of the world. I ſpeak like a boaſter: I ſhould not do ſo, but to thoſe who are as little acquainted with the meaſures of fear, as with the meaſures and limits of ſubmiſſion.

Can Cicero confeſs that Octavius is all-powerful, and yet be his flatterer and friend? Could Cicero bear to ſee Brutus reſide in Rome; if, to reſide in Rome, Brutus muſt intercede for paſſport and protection from this boy? Is this ſtripling to be made the ſubject of Cicero's panegyric for willing, for ſuffering the breath of life to remain in our noſtrils, for graciouſly *conniving* at the life of a Roman? Is he conferring a favour, when, rather than ſuffer Antony to tyrannize over us, he, with all due humanity, may chooſe to play the tyrant himſelf? Were he the avenger of uſurpation, not, as he is, the mere vicegerent of an uſurper, would *you* be forced, at this time, to ſupplicate for men who have deſerved of their country as we have done?

It was, in truth, a want of energy, a want of ſelf-confidence, not confined to your breaſt, but diffuſed through the public mind, which inſtigated Cæſar to the wretched ambition of ſovereignty; which, when he fell, ſtimulated Antony to make the dead body a footſtool to raiſe himſelf above his equals; and which, at this moment, lifts up this young man to ſuch an overweening height, that, with uplifted hands and upturned eyes, you muſt propitiate his mercy for us—the mercy of a ſcarce bearded youth, without which there can be no redemption. But, if ſome among us would, or if they *could*, remember they were Romans, bold as theſe have been to rob us of our rights, they ſhould meet with others as bold to vindicate them; and, though the crown of Cæſar would ſparkle in the eyes of Antony, the wounds of Cæſar would burſt out in his memory, and quell the madneſs of his heart. You Cicero—you, who ſo illuſtriouſly avenged yourſelf on the enemies of your country, how can you bear, at one moment to recollect the deeds you have done, and in the next to approve of ſuch men, and ſuch meaſures; to debaſe yourſelf into ſuch lowlineſs as to have even the *ſemblance* of approbation? From whence ſprung your enmity to Antony? Was it from perſonal pique, or from the general good? You ſaid, the latter. It was, you ſaid, becauſe he wanted to make *his* hand the ſword of juſtice, and *his* heart the only fountain of mercy. It was becauſe he wanted to dole out rights and liberties to the very men from whom he had begged his life. It was becauſe the weal or woe of the empire was to hang, as it were, by a hair of his head; to be bleſſed when he was in good humour, and to totter when he frowned. You called aloud, To arms! Why? Was it that the Genius of Rome ſhould rouze to vengeance; or, was it that Cicero might gratulate a ſucceſſor? My eloquent friend turned ſophiſt, to prove that it is good to ſerve, if we ſerve a good maſter! If any maſter could be good, we might fare well and fatten in the ſervice of ſo good a maſter as Antony. What think you—would he deny to men, whoſe *patience* was his ſole ground of ſafety, the ſole pledge of aſſurance for his life? We might obtain every thing from his fears, except that, without which all is nothing,—liberty and honour. If we muſt talk of theſe things as if we were haggling in the market-place about a bargain, how much, pray you, would our apathy and acquieſcence *come to* in the eſtimation of this boy, who ſeems to think, forſooth, he ought to ſucceed Cæſar in nature becauſe he ſucceeds him in name? How much would he give us, if we were content to live in peace, to grow fat and ſleek, and ſhining; to lay up traſh in coffers, and to divert ourſelves with counters and conſular dignities? But Cæſar had then been ſacrificed in vain—In vain had I lifted this arm on the living Cæſar, if the dead Cæſar is to be a god, and we his idolators; if his ſpirit be ſuffered to walk abroad, and migrate into other men. My ſword ought, in this caſe, to have ſlept in its ſcabbard. May the gods blot out and annihilate every feeling of my ſoul, rather than the one which, at this moment, prompts me to declare—that, ſo far from ſuffering in this *ſecond* Cæſar what I diſdained to ſuffer from the *firſt*—that, if he who begot me had done as Cæſar did, I ſhould have done as I did; nor ſhould it have ſaved him, had he cried aloud—I am your father!—No, by Heaven, not he whom I call father ſhall violate the laws—ſhall trample upon our liberties with impunity, while I have a being. Is it poſſible, Cicero, you can ſuppoſe the

ſtate to be free, if the ſupporters of the ſtate be obliged to ſkulk in holes and corners when his countenance lowers; or to come abroad at times, like reptiles, and ſport in the ſunſhine of his favour? Not even Octavius, I tell you, my friend, *can* grant the prayer of your petition. You intercede for our ſafety: that is, you aſk quarter for our lives.—Inſurance for the lives of ſlaves! Who will inſure the lives of thoſe who have loſt their liberty and ſtained their honour? But then you ſay, we may reſide in Rome. Liberty, my friend, has nothing local in it: it is not confined to the bricks and mortar, the ſtone and marble of your capital. If I be free, I ſhall carry Rome along with me; and they are exiles *in* Rome, who can bear the contumelies, or the courteſies, of a tyrant. In Greece, that title was fatal even to the ſurviving family; but when this lad has inſulted us, by adopting the very name of the late uſurper, Cicero runs to recognize the name—gives the all-hail—falls on his knees for the ſafety of thoſe who have ſerved the ſtate, and makes that ſtate once more, not merely a nominal, but a real ſubſtantial ſlave—an abandoned, irredeemable ſlave, that kicks away the cap of liberty, and dances to the clank of his chains. If Cæſar himſelf, in the plenitude of his power, felt what could be done by one or two reſolute men, ſhall we now crouch to the ſovereignty of his *naked name?* Rome appears to me like a huge heavy ox, goaded on by a boy. The name of Cæſar ſerves Octavius by way of goad, and the great unwieldy animal moves along, unconſcious of its ſtrength, and patient of injury.

Never, therefore, from this hour commend my ſafety to this Cæſar of your's: never, if you love me, commend your own. You pay too high a price for a few years of frail and feveriſh life, if you purchaſe them with a ſingle proſtration at the feet of an equal. I ſhould not wiſh that your enemies had it in their power to put ſuch a vile conſtruction on your proſecution of Antony, as to refer it to motives of perſonal fear, rather than to a regard for the common-weal; and I ſhould be ſorry to ſee them urge this petition of your's to Octavius as a proof that Cicero could contrive to bear tyranny, provided he had a tyrant *to his taſte*. I do applaud the boy for the good you ſay he has done. If the *will-be* ſhould reſemble the *has-been*—if it appears that his aim is to level upſtart ambition, not to put his own in its place, I ſhall applaud him more; but if, on this account, you dreſs him up in the attributes of ſovereignty, with the prerogatives to pardon or to puniſh, you compliment him rather highly. I have no notion, Cicero, of handing over the common-weal to any perſon, by way of compliment. Cicero, the man who writes to you, not only will not pray for his life, but, as far as he can, will hold down thoſe that offer to do ſo for him. I am determined to baniſh your ſervile city, ſatisfied, as I am, that wherever liberty is, there is Rome—there is my country; yet ſometimes I ſhall ſigh to think of thoſe left behind, whom a fullneſs of years only renders more avaricious of life—a life drawn to the very *lees*—accounted more precious than honour, friendſhip, and fair fame. Happy in the home of my own heart, I ſhall think myſelf ſufficiently rich in the debt of gratitude which the world owes, but has not paid, me: and I ſhall glory in being the diſintereſted creditor of mankind. I know nothing ſweeter than the memory of virtuous actions; nothing greater than the ſtern ſelf-ſufficiency of freedom. As to what has been done, it has been well done; as to what there is to do, I know what I ſhall do. Sunk as your city is, I will not ſink or ſuccumb. I ſhall never be overruled by thoſe who wiſh that others ſhould over-rule them. I will try all things, hazard all things. What will I not do, what not ſuffer, to raiſe up my fallen country a ſecond time, and crown her with freedom! As to what will be, if Fortune does as ſhe ought to do, you ſhall all be happy. Let her do as ſhe chooſes, I ſhall be happy. O, my friend, how can this little life of our's be ſo happily filled up, as when our every thought and action, our every word and work, are dedicated to the ſalvation of our country?

Cicero, dear Cicero, again and again do I beſeech, do I implore you to hold up your head, and wreſtle with difficulties like a man. Do not deſpond; do not deſpair. As you cannot be what you chooſe, be what you ought. Keep watch, and be ſilent. Set your face and lift your voice againſt thoſe meaſures, nor ſuffer a ſingle poiſonous precedent to inſinuate itſelf, pregnant with future evil. The boldeſt and brighteſt actions of your life will fade in the memories of men, if the tenor of this life be not to the laſt uniform and conſiſtent. The virtue that has done much lays on itſelf an obligation to do more; and the benefits we confer on our country are debts for which the greateſt and beſt are moſt accountable. That the Conſular Cicero ſhould counteract

Antony with the ſame zeal with which the Conſul Cicero cruſhed Catiline, is no ſubject of ſurprize, for it only preſerves the unity of the piece: but if the ſame Cicero would direct the thunderbolt of his eloquence with ſuch energy and ſucceſs againſt others, his former fame would ſink in compariſon, and the laſt dazzling act of the illuſtrious drama would be crowned with the plaudits of remoteſt generations; and ſurely if ever one was fitted to be the guardian of the common-weal, and patron of the people, by the endowments of nature, by high reputation, and by the concurrent teſtimony of the world, that one is my friend.

A truce, then, with your paltry petitions, and memorialize me no longer. Rather retire into the ſacred receſs of your own great heart as into that inmoſt apartment where are placed our altars, and houſhold gods: there commune with the ſpirits of your anceſtors—be rapt into the deeds of leſs degenerate days—call up your own heroic acts, and let them ſtand, as it were, embodied before you, nor dare to come out to the world, until you can ſhew this ſentence beaming on your breaſt: —The people may, the people muſt, be free, if the leaders of the people be ready with head, and heart and hand, to write, to ſpeak, to act, and to ſuffer, in their cauſe."

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of all the* DEPARTMENTS *of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC, *including thoſe in the* CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

(*Continued from Page* 398, *of No.* 80)

Department of Jura.

THIS department is one of the three formed of Franche Compté. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Doubs, of Upper Saone, and of Côté d'Or; on the eaſt, by the departments of Doubs and the Swiſs Cantons; on the ſouth, by the departments of Leman and of Ain; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Saone and Loire, and of Côté d'Or. Its ſuperficies is about 986,246 ſquare acres, or 403,364 hectares; its population 284,460 individuals. It is divided into four communal diſtricts.

Department of Landes.—This is one of the four compoſed of Guienne. It is bounded on the north by the department of Gironde; on the eaſt, by the departments of Lot and Garonne, and of Gers; on the ſouth, by that of Lower Alps; and and on the weſt, by the ocean. Its ſuperficies is about 1,764,425 ſquare acres, or 900,534 hectares; its population 249,140 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Leman.—This department is formed of the territory of Geneva united to ſeveral cantons taken from the departments of Ain and of Mont Blanc. It is bounded on the north by the Leman Lake, Helvetia, and the department of Jura; on the eaſt, by le Valais, Piedmont, and the department of Mont Blanc; on the weſt and on the ſouth, by the departments of Ain and of Mont Blanc. Its ſuperficies is about 550,000 ſquare acres, or 280,000 hectares; its population is about 195,000 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Liamone.—This department is the ſecond formed of the iſland of Corſica. It is bounded on the north by the department of Golo; on the eaſt, on the ſouth and on the weſt, by the Mediterranean. Its ſuperficies is about 903,651 ſquare acres, or 461,209 hectares; its population about 72,656 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Loir and Cher.—This department is one of thoſe formed of Orleanois, Blaiſois and le Pays Chartrain. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Loiret, of Eure and Loir, and of Sarthe; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Loiret and of Cher; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Cher, of Indre, and of Indre and Loire; and on the weſt, by this laſt, and that of Sarthe. Its ſuperficies is about 1,181,691 ſquare acres, or 603,161 hectares; its population about 205,749 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of the Loire.—This department is taken from that of Rhone and Loire, which, by a decree of the 29th Brumaire, in the ſecond year of the Republic, was divided into two, under the denominations of the Loire and of the Rhone. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Rhone, of Saone and Loire, and of Allier; on the eaſt, by thoſe of Rhone and of Iſere; on the ſouth, by thoſe of Ardeche and Upper Loire; and on the weſt, by thoſe of Puy de Dome and of Allier. Its ſuperficies is about 964,083 ſquare acres, or 270,423 hectares; its population about 322,965 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Upper Loire.—This department is one of the three formed of Auvergne and le Velay. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Loire and of Puy de Dome; on the eaſt, by thoſe of the Loire and of Ardeche; on

on the south, by those of Ardeche and of Lozere; and on the west, by that of Cantal. Its superficies is about 985,246 square acres, or 502,854 hectares; its population is about 259,143 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

Department of Lower Loire.—This is one of the five departments formed of Brittany. It is bounded on the north by the department of Ille and Vilaine, and part of that of Mayenne; on the east, by the department of Mayenne and Loire; on the south, by the department of Vendée, and on the west, by the ocean. Its superficies is about 1,383,831 square acres, or 706,285 hectares; its population is about 451,366 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Loiret.—This department is one of those formed of Orleanois, Gatinois, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Seine and Marne, of Seine and Oise, and of Eure and Loire; on the east, by that of Yonne; on the south, by those of Nievre, of Cher, and of Loir and Cher; and on the west, by this last, and that of Eure and Loir. Its superficies is about 1,322,909 square acres, or 675,191 hectares; its population is about 290,031 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Lot.—This department is formed of the *ci-devant* Quercy. It is bounded on the north by the department of Correze; on the east, by the departments of Cantal and of Aveyron; on the south, by those of Tarn and of Upper Garonne; and on the west, by those of Lot and Garonne, and of Dordogne. Its superficies is about 1,400,160 square acres, or 714,619 hectares; its population about 387,019 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Lot and Garonne.—This department is one of the four formed of Guienne, Agenois, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Dordogne and of Gironde; on the east, by that of Lot; on the south, by those of Upper Garonne, and of Gers, and of Landes; and on the west, by this last, and that of Gironde. Its superficies is about 1,116,221 square acres, or 569,703 hectares; its population about 339,821 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Lozere.—This department derives its name from a mountain of the Cevennes, between Mendes and Uzez; it is one of the seven formed of Languedoc, Gevaudan, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Loire and of Cantal; on the east, by those of Ardeche and of Gard; on the south, by those of Gard and of Aveyron; which last bounds it, also, on the west. Its superficies is about 997,661 square acres, or 509,543 hectares; its population about 132,502 individuals. It is divided into three communal districts.

Department of the Lys.—This department is one of the nine formed of part of Hainault and of Austrian Flanders, of Brabant, the county of Liege, the duchy of Luxembourg, &c. It is bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the department of the Scheld, which bounds it, also, on the east; on the south, by the departments of Jemappe; and from the north to the west, by this last, and the German Ocean. Its superficies is about 718,892 square acres, or 366,911 hectares; its population is about 459,142 individuals. It is divided into four communal districts.

Department of the Channel.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy, and the north part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the Channel; on the east, by the Channel and the department of Calvados; on the south, by those of Mayenne, and of Ille and Vilaine; and on the west, by the ocean. Its superficies is about 1,323,932 square acres, or 675,713 hectares; its population is about 538,000 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Marne.—This department is one of the four formed of Champagne. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Ardennes and of the Aisne; on the east, by those of the Meuse and of Upper Marne; on the south, by those of Upper Marne, of Aube, and of Seine and Marne; and on the west, by those of Seine and Marne, and of Aisne. Its superficies is about 1,607,169 square acres, or 820,273 hectares; its population about 291,484 individuals. It is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Upper Marne.—This department is one of the four formed of Champagne, Charleville, Sedan, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Meuse and of Marne; on the east, by those of the Vosges, and of Upper Saone, and of Côté d'Or; on the west, by those of Côté d'Or and of Aube. Its superficies is about 1,240,580 square acres, or 633,172 hectares; its population

tion is about 222,585 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

Department of Mayenne.—This is one of the four formed of Maine and Anjou. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Orne and of the Channel; on the eaſt, by that of Sarthe; on the ſouth, by that of Mayenne and Loire; and on the weſt, by that of Lower Loire. Its ſuperficies is about 1,016,614 ſquare acres, or 518,863 hectares; its population is about 324,730 individuals. It is divided into three communal diſtricts.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine,

STATE *of* ARTS, MANNERS, *&c. in* EDINBURGH *and* LEITH.

(Continued from Page 407 *of No.* 80.*)*

LEITH, the *Piræus* of Edinburgh, has not been hitherto mentioned in this Account. It was once a royal burgh; but the rights of the ſovereign over it were, more than two hundred years ſince, transferred for a ſum of money to the town of Edinburgh. It lies at the diſtance of about a mile eaſt from Edinburgh, on the banks of a moderate ſtream which has alſo the name of Leith, at a ſmall ſpace between ſouth and ſouth-eaſt from the ſouthern bank of the Forth, and on the very eaſtern extremity of that bank, and on the very beach of the ſouthern ſide of the Frith. It conſiſts, as yet, chiefly of buildings of which a great part may be not leſs than two hundred years old, and which are placed in an awkward, inconvenient arrangement. The two principal of the old ſtreets are the Kirkgate, in which the road from Edinburgh ends, and Shore-ſtreet which lies along the ſouth-ſide of the harbour. The other ſtreets run in various directions between theſe, and contiguous to them, for that which is named *South Leith.* There is on the north ſide of the river Leith, indeed, a good deal of irregular building, old and new, which has the name of *North Leith*, as forming the northern diviſion of the town. Beſide the old parts of this town; it is now diffuſed ſouthward around the ſkirts of a pleaſant and extenſive plain, Leith Links, in elegant and commodious houſes with gardens, warehouſes, &c. in which the principal merchants not living in Edinburgh have their reſidence. The harbour has been lately improved and enlarged. A draw-bridge over the river Leith affords a convenient paſſage between the north and the ſouth parts of the town, without any ſtraitening of the limits of the dock and harbour. On all ſides, the buildings continue to be rapidly extended. On the bank of the Forth, North Leith is in a progreſs of being continued to join the fiſhing-village of Newhaven, another dependency of the town of Edinburgh. On the two ſides of the walk and carriage-road between Edinburgh and South Leith, is gradually formed a ſtreet of villas with gardens, eſtabliſhments of manufacture, and other handſome and commodious dwelling-houſes, which is likely to be very ſoon complete; and when complete will, probably, be one of the buſieſt and moſt intereſting of all the ſtreets which belong to theſe towns. On all ſides, for the ſpace of three or four miles round, the vicinity of Edinburgh and Leith is covered with villas, gardens, ornamented farms and hamlets, which, though they do not, in *ſummer*, equal the environs of London, in an aſpect of ſweet, rich, ſimple and graceful ruſtic beauty, have, however, a leſs naked and deſolate appearance in *winter.*

The population of Edinburgh and Leith has been variouſly eſtimated. The lateſt enumerations do not raiſe it to the ſum of 100,000 ſouls. But I certainly know thoſe enumerations to have been made in circumſtances which hindered them from ſwelling the eſtimate to its juſt amount. A part of the inhabitants of Edinburgh are migratory, and live but half the year in the town:—theſe ſhould have been taken at half their real number, but were not at all reckoned. Moſt of the poorer families were alarmed for ſome new taxation to be impoſed in proportion to their reſpective numbers; and therefore repreſented theſe as ſmaller than they, in truth, were. I do not then heſitate to ſtate 105,000 as the probable preſent number of the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith, with the ſuburbs belonging to them, and the hamlets and villas which lie between them, and in their environs to the diſtance of a mile from the exterior ſtreets on all ſides. The proportion of thoſe who exceed the age of ſixty years, is leſs numerous here than in many other places in the interior parts of the iſle, and on its weſtern coaſt. The proportion of perſons dying between the ages of five and threeſcore is very conſiderable. An extraordinary number between three-and-twenty and five-and-forty years; the men chiefly of the effects of venereal complaints and Bacchanalian exceſs;—the women by the diſeaſes incident after child-birth. As this is a capital inviting many young people into it for education and employment, the proportion of perſons in it between the ages of fifteen and forty is unuſu-

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ally great. Young perſons between eight, and twenty years of age generally enjoy good health here. For children between birth and ſeven or eight years of age, it appears from many inſtances within my knowledge to be a very inſalutary ſituation. Neither ſmall-pox nor meaſles is, here, exceedingly mortal. But, chin-cough, colds, putrid fevers, conſumptions, &c. make extraordinary havock among children in infancy, and the latter even upwards to the ages of ſeventeen and five-and-twenty years. Rheumatiſm, much exaſperated by the frequent prevalence of eaſt winds, is extremely afflictive to almoſt all perſons of all ranks, after the decline of life begins.

How is this large population of 105,000 ſouls ſuſtained?

A part of them poſſeſs *lands* in the country, *money* in the public funds, or property in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, out of which capitals, or the annual produce from them, the expences of their living are defrayed. It is probably between 200,000l. and 300,000l. of the annual revenues of the inhabitants that comes thus in. In this eſtimate, I include only the incomes of perſons living here upon their fortunes, and to their amuſements; expreſsly excluding that of the ſtudents at the Univerſity, of which I ſhall afterwards more particularly ſpeak. Many of the gentry of Scotland, whoſe fortunes will not bear the expence of yearly journies to and from London, and who yet like the ſociety and amuſements of a great town, chuſe, of courſe, to ſpend here one half or two-thirds of the year. Many gentlemen's families come to Edinburgh for the purpoſe of uniting, in regard to the children, the benefits of a domeſtic with thoſe of a public education. Many gentlemen advanced in years, after ſerving in the army, or making fortunes abroad in trade, come to paſs the autumn of life in this city, rather than either in London or in remote rural retirement, on account of its advantages of ſociety, quiet and agreeable accommodation, with all the luxuries of life and all the elegant amuſements. It is common alſo for widow ladies with ſmall but not incompetent jointures to retire to Edinburgh for the ſake of ſociety, as perſons of the ſame claſs and rank in life are wont in England to retire to Bath. Such are they who live, in the Scottiſh capital, on independent incomes derived from other places.

A number alſo of the gentlemen's families in this town enjoy places under Government, the duties of which are to be here executed, and on the emoluments of which they live. The Commander in Chief of the forces for Scotland, the Lieutenant-governor of the Caſtle, the ſoldiers of the Caſtle, and of certain barracks erected ſince the beginning of the war, at a place named Jock's Lodge, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the town, expend a good deal of money in Edinburgh for their ſubſiſtence. The Judges and inferior officers of the Courts of Seſſion and Exchequer; the Commiſſioners of the Boards of Exciſe and Cuſtoms, with the inferior perſons ſerving in Edinburgh and Leith on theſe eſtabliſhments; the officers belonging to the departments of the Lord Clerk Regiſter, to the Stamp-office, the the Tax-office, Poſt-office, and the Herald's Office; with a few who belong to the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Houſehold, and a few enjoying honorary or eleemoſynary penſions from the Crown; may all be reckoned to defray the expences of their living here, out of the revenues they receive from Government, chiefly for the diſcharge of official duties. The whole ſum thus contributed out of the common revenue of the ſtate towards the ſupport of perſons reſident in Edinburgh, cannot, I ſhould think, be leſs than 100,000l. ſterling. The exact amount I do not, at this moment, know. But it may be, without great difficulty, aſcertained.

Another part of the inhabitants of this place ſubſiſt upon their incomes as *practitioners in the law.* Theſe are, beſide the judges already mentioned, advocates, writers to the ſignet, agents, ſolicitors before the inferior courts, apprentices and hired clerks, &c. Theſe different claſſes of perſons in the profeſſion of the law may draw from the whole country, profeſſionally, for their ſubſiſtence, a groſs annual ſum of perhaps 130,000l. ſterling. Few or none derive, for a ſingle individual, an yearly income from their buſineſs of more than 2000l. a year. The writers to the ſignet are thoſe who gain the moſt.

The perſons belonging to the Univerſity, the High School, and the other eſtabliſhments for education, profeſſors, maſters, and ſtudents may have, in all, an income of about 100,000l. a year. Of this, about 60,000l. may conſiſt of allowances by parents and others to the ſtudents from the country and from foreign parts. The number of the ſtudents is, at an average, about one thouſand two hundred. No ſtudent can attend a ſeſſion of between ſix and ſeven months at this Univerſity at a ſmaller expence than 20l. The medium

expence.

expence for a ſeſſion is 50l. Many ſtudents paſs the whole year here; attending both the ſummer and the winter Courſes of Lectures. The average allowances to gentlemen's ſons attending this Univerſity may be from 100l. to 300l. ſterling a year. The income of the profeſſor of anatomy may be about 1200 guineas each ſeſſion. The profeſſor of chemiſtry may have fees to the amount of about 700 guineas each ſeſſion. The profeſſors of Latin, Greek and moral philoſophy, three of the ableſt, the moſt unwearied, and the moſt ſucceſsful teachers in Europe, have, at an average, not more than 350 guineas each for their labours each ſeſſion. The fees of the profeſſor of logic may be of nearly the ſame annual amount.

Bankers, merchants, ſhip-maſters, and ſhop-keepers compoſe a large proportion of the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith. I ſhould ſuppoſe, that above 200,000l. ſterling of the total yearly income of theſe places may be the produce of their buſineſs and induſtry. Here are two incorporated banking-companies, the *Old Bank* and the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, and ſeveral private banking-houſes; the two moſt eminent of which are, that of Forbes, Hunter and Co. and that of Manſfield, Ramſay and Co. The merchants deal in corn, in wine, in timber, pitch, flax and hemp, in tea, ſugar, rum and other Weſt India produce, and in all the goods uſually imported from the Baltic. The ſhip-maſters ſail from Leith, in the coaſt-trade, in the Baltic-trade, in the North Seas and Greenland Fiſhery, as alſo in the Weſt India and American trade. The merchants reſide rather at Leith than in Edinburgh. The ſhipping and the ſea-faring trade belonging to theſe places is conſiderable; and they have been much augmented ſince the completion of the canal which joins the Forth and Clyde has enabled the merchants of Glaſgow to carry on by the way of Leith their commercial intercourſe with the eaſt coaſt of England, and with the ports of Germany and the Baltic. Lead and caſt-iron in various uſeful forms are among the exports from Leith. Cotton-yarn and ſtuffs have, of late, been alſo exported from it in large quantities. Pit-coal is exported from the Forth to places on the north-eaſt coaſt. There has been, of late, a great exportation of herrings, herring-oil, and glaſs from this port. The ſhop-keepers are ſo numerous that, in the middle parts of the town, four-fifths of the houſes have their lower ſtories occupied as ſhops. The buſineſs of a ſhop-keeper is, in Edinburgh, as a capital to which there is a concourſe from all parts of the kingdom, more conſiderable than in any other town in the northern parts of the iſland. Many ſhop-keepers unite to a certain degree the character of importing merchants with that of retail-dealers, procuring, by large orders, from London, from Manchester, from Glaſgow, &c. thoſe goods which they are to ſell out in ſmall portions. Woollen-drapers, linen-drapers, mercers of ſilk and cotton goods, bookſellers and ſtationers, jewellers and watch-makers, dealers in hard-wares or utenſils of iron, tin, &c. grocers, glaſs men, &c. are ſome of the moſt conſiderable claſſes of ſhop-keepers in this town. It is not unfrequent for prudent and active men in this ſort of buſineſs, to accumulate fortunes of from 5000l. to 25,000l. ſterling. A capital of from 500l. to 2000l. is required to begin the buſineſs of a ſhop-keeper in a manner tolerably reputable. Fortunes of from 10,000l. to 60,000l. have been, in many inſtances, realized by merchants reſident in Edinburgh. Some bankers have acquired property to the amount of from 200,000l. to 300,000l.

The *artiſans and manufacturers* of Edinburgh and Leith, are alſo a very conſiderable body; and a large ſhare of the income of the inhabitants of this place depends on their induſtry.

At Leith are ſome glaſs-manufactures in a very flouriſhing condition, which, beſide ſupplying window-glaſs, bottles, drinking-glaſſes, &c. furniſh theſe articles likewiſe for a large exportation by ſea, and into all the ſurrounding interior country. Meſſrs. Biggar and ſome other gentlemen carry on here a conſiderable linen-manufacture. The manufacture of paper was carried on here, before the war, to conſiderable extent, and with great profit to the manufacturers. In the progreſs of the war, rags, which had been uſually procured, for the greater part, by importations from Germany, became ſo exceſſively dear, the wages of the workmen ſo high, the conſumption of printing-paper ſo ſmall, and the duties on this commodity ſo enormous, that the manufacture has been in conſequence greatly checked. There is reaſon to hope that, ſince peace is reſtored, it may ſoon flouriſh here infinitely more than in its beſt former proſperity. Ropes and canvas, eſpecially the former, are made in large quantity at Leith. Utenſils of caſt-iron are made here, on Leith-walk, in large quantities, and with the greateſt ſucceſs. Some cotton-works have been eſta-

bliſhed in the neighbourhood, the property of manufacturers living in Edinburgh. The buſineſs of building, though ſomewhat checked during the war, has ſtill continued to employ during the war a number of maſter-builders and many working-maſons. It muſt, almoſt immediately, begin to employ a great many more. Houſe-carpenters and cabinet-makers are numerous; and the value of their induſtry certainly ariſes to a great annual amount. Brewers and diſtillers perform much buſineſs with conſiderable capitals in Edinburgh, Leith, and their environs. The ale and ſpirits here prepared, are exported in large quantities to London and various other places. Leather and ſhoes, both for the conſumption of Edinburgh and for exportation, are made here; but there is an importation of leather and ſhoes from Yorkſhire, from Ruſſia, &c. One of the moſt elegant manufactures flouriſhing in this place, is that of coaches. The Scottiſh gentry and nobility have their carriages made chiefly in Edinburgh; and carriages built by the coach-makers of this place, are exported to Germany, Ruſſia, &c. Bricks and tobacco-pipes of clay are manufactured here; but no ſpirited attempts have been made to introduce the manufacture of any of the finer ſorts of earthen-ware. Hoſiery of all ſorts is manufactured in Edinburgh in great perfection, and with the greateſt ſucceſs. Clocks and watches are among the manufactures of this place: but I believe that the finer parts of the machinery are, for the moſt part, imported from London. The bakers are, of courſe, numerous in ſuch a town as Edinburgh. They are reputed to make the beſt bread that is to be eaten in either Scotland or England.

The butchers are likewiſe numerous; though there be but one fleſh-market, which ſtands contiguous to the North Bridge, for the uſe of the whole town of Edinburgh. Leith has, indeed, a fleſh-market of its own. Freſh vegetables of all ſorts, and in the greateſt abundance, are ſold in the paſſages leading into the Fleſh-market, and in moſt other parts of the town. There is a Meal-market, not exceedingly commodious, where oat-meal, flour, butter, cheeſe, and grain are ſold. Unleſs when extreme ſcarcity prevails, it is well ſupplied. In the Graſs-market, hay, corn, ſheep and horſes are, on certain days, put to ſale. Coffee-houſes are not numerous; but here are many taverns and ſmall public-houſes. In Edinburgh, as in every other part of this country, the Scots live much leſs in theſe houſes, than is common for the Engliſh. The hotels of Edinburgh are adapted to afford the moſt agreeable accommodation that is any where to be had for ſtrangers of rank and faſhion. The lodging-houſes are numerous; and are, in general, kept by people more reſpectable and honeſt, than one ſhould eaſily find elſwhere in that way of life. The inns are few and paultry. Chop-houſes, tap-rooms and other ſimilar places of reſort for eating, are rare in Edinburgh. A very large annual ſum is received in this town from the expenditure of merely paſſing viſitants of one or a few days.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to propoſe, through the medium of your Magazine, a Topographical Table, by which the ſtate of a place may, as I conceive, be determined with ſome accuracy, and which would admit of various uſeful compariſons. The ſort of table that has occurred to me is the form uſed under the Population-act, with the addition of columns for the following heads, or ſuch of them as may be choſen, with any others that may be thought proper—New Houſes—Houſes occupied by One Family—Houſes aſſeſſed to the Window and Houſe Duties—Inns and Alehouſes—Churches and Chapels—Diſſenters' Meeting Houſes—Charitable Inſtitutions—Perſons aſſeſſed to the Duty on Four and Two Wheel Carriages (in ſeparate diviſions)—Perſons aſſeſſed to the Tax for Male Servants—Profeſſional Men (enumerated in proper diviſions)—Bookſellers—Schools (ſubdivided)—Teachers of Arts indicative of opulence and luxury—Buſineſſes of the ſame Claſs (diſtinguiſhed by neceſſary diviſions)—Manufactories (under ſpecific heads). Tonnage of Shipping belonging to the Place (if a ſea-port)—Yearly Imports and Exports on an Average—Rental—Account of Poor's Rates—Perſons Aſſeſſed—Paupers (diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral kinds)—Amount of Aſſeſſed Taxes—Births and Deaths in a Year on an average—Agriculture, under ſuch heads as may admit of numerical ſtatement.

If this or ſome improved plan were to be adopted as a general meaſure, by authority, the real ſtate of the country, and of each place in particular, would be aſcertained, which I preſume muſt be a great deſideratum. Your's, &c.

Portſmouth, Oct. 8. W. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT *of the* GALVANIC DISCOVERY, *and of the* PUBLICATIONS *which have appeared on that* INTERESTING SUBJECT.

THE diſcovery of Mr. GALVANI is undoubtedly one of the moſt important that has ever been made in the ample field of natural philoſophy, and, from the extenſive views which it opens to the inquiries of naturaliſts, it ſeems to deſerve their utmoſt attention. Although we may ſuppoſe the principal works on that intereſting ſubject to be known to profeſſional naturaliſts, yet it may not be improper to give an account of all the tranſactions on that moſt important phenomenon to the public at large, which, however, we purpoſe to be merely hiſtorical, becauſe it would be unjuſt to criticiſe the more early theories and hypotheſes relating to that object, guided by the late diſcoveries with which it has ſince been enlightened.

The firſt traces towards this diſcovery is found in the following book, where, however, it was overlooked, and ſoon buried in oblivion.

SULZER's *Theorie der angenehmen und unangenehmen Empfindungen*—i. e. Theory of agreeable and diſagreeable Senſations, tranſlated from the French into German, under the direction of the author, with additional remarks in *Sammlung vermiſchter Schriften zur Beförderung der ſchönen Wiſſenſchaften*—i. e. Collection of Miſcellaneous Writings for the Improvement of *Belles-lettres* and of Fine Arts, Vol. 5, No. 1, Berlin, 1762, and alſo in *J. G. Sulzer's vermiſchte Schriften*—i. e. Miſcellaneous Writings, Leipzic, 1773. "When two pieces of metal (ſays Mr. Sulzer), one of lead and the other of ſilver, are thus joined together, that their edges make one ſurface, a certain ſenſation will be produced on applying it to the tongue, which comes near to the taſte of martial vitriol, whereas each piece by itſelf betrays not the leaſt traces of that taſte. It is not improbable (he continues) but that by the combination of the two metals, a ſolution of either of them may have been produced, in conſequence of which, the diſſolved particles penetrate into the tongue, or we may conjecture, that the combination of theſe metals occaſions a trembling motion in their reſpective particles, which, exciting the nerves of the tongue, cauſes that particular ſenſation." This hint, however, ſeems to have been diſregarded, till Galvani publiſhed the following work:—

Aloyſii Galvani de viribus electricitatis in motu muſculari commentarius, 1791, p. 58. 4to. Bologna, for the Inſtitute of Sciences; which was ſoon followed by other publications relating to animal electricity, viz.

Lettera del Dottore Euſebio Valli full' Elettricità Animale ad un ſuo amico, Pavia, 1792, p. 15, 4to.

Memoria ſu l'Elettricità Animale, inſerité nell Giornale Fiſico-medico del Sigr. Brugnatelli—i. e. Memoir on Animal Electricity, inſerted in the Phyſical and Medical Journal of Mr. Brugnatelli, Pavia, 1792, p. 147-8.

A. Galvani Abhandlung über die Kräfte der thieriſchen Electricität auf die Bewegung der Muſchkeln, &c.—i. e. Treatiſe on the Effects of Animal Electricity on the Muſcles, together with ſome Writings of Meſſrs. Valli, Carminati, and Volta, on the ſame ſubject, a tranſlation, edited by Dr. J. Meyr, with 4 plates, 1793, p. 183, Prague, for Calve, 8vo.

Schriften über die thieriſche Electricität—i. e. Memoirs on Animal Electricity, by Dr. Alexander Volta, tranſlated from the Italian by Dr. J. Meyer, 1793, p. 144, Prague, for Calve, 8vo.

The work of the celebrated Galvani is divided into four parts; the *firſt* of which treats of the effect of electricity, which is produced by art; the *ſecond*, of the action of atmoſpherical electricity; the *third*, of the effect of what he calls animal electricity; and the *fourth*, contains ſome conjectures and concluſions. But he confeſſes, with an ingenuonſneſs which always attends true merit, how much of his diſcovery is owing to accident, and he never diſſembles the falſe concluſions to which he was miſled by the firſt view of each new phenomenon.

Whilſt Mr. Galvani was diſſecting a frog on a table, whereon accidentally ſtood an electrical machine, one of his pupils happened to touch the *nervus cruralis* of the frog with the point of the diſſecting-knife, upon which immediately the muſcles of all the members were convulſively contracted. Another ſtanding by thought to have obſerved, that this phenomenon took place when a ſpark was drawn from the conductor of the machine; an idea which was afterwards confirmed. For on touching the ſame nerve of another frog, and likewiſe pricking it, in order to aſſure himſelf, whether it was owing to his having accidentally wounded the nerve, without drawing a ſpark at the ſame time, not any motion enſued; but if the nerve was touched with the point of the knife at the time when he had ordered a

ſpark to be taken from the machine, the ſame phenomenon appeared again. On repeating the experiment with the ſame knife, the motions were ſometimes ſtronger, ſometimes weaker, and ſometimes diſappeared entirely, which was found to ariſe from the manner in which he happened to hold the knife, becauſe, when he held the handle, which was of bone, the animal remained motionleſs, but as ſoon as he touched the metallic part, the contractions were immediately produced. In order to determine whether this phenomenon did depend on the idioelectric nature of the dry bone, or on the conducting property of the metal, Mr. Galvani changed the knife for a clean glaſs tube, and for an iron cylinder, but the above phenomenon never appeared on applying the glaſs tube to the nerve, even when very ſtrong ſparks were drawn, whereas it was immediately produced by the leaſt ſpark on applying the iron cylinder. Thus Mr. Galvani found it confirmed, that for producing the above phenomenon the contact of a conducting body with the nerve was requiſite. When the iron cylinder was applied to the nerve, without being held by the hand of any body, the drawn ſpark occaſioned no motion, whereas the contraction came on when, inſtead of the cylinder, he took a long iron wire, ſo that a certain length and extenſion of the conducting body ſeemed to be required for effecting the above phenomenon. Theſe conducting bodies were called by Mr. Galvani nervous conductors. The experiment likewiſe ſucceeded at a diſtance, by very long inſulated conductors, in animals prepared for that purpoſe, particularly when a conducting tube was hung at the feet of the frog, communicating with the floor; theſe conductors he diſtinguiſhed by the name of muſcular conductors.—After having made a great number of experiments in a different manner, viz. by interrupting the free courſe of electricity, by coating the nervous conductors to their ends, with an electric ſubſtance, and by applying negative electricity, the electrophor, &c. the effect of atmoſpherical electricity on mulcular motion remained to be examined. To this end he raiſed a long and proper conductor, which was inſulated, on the roof of a houſe, from which frogs, or the legs of warm-blooded animals, were hung by the nerves; another conductor being attached to their feet went into the water of a well. As ſoon as it began to lighten, the muſcles were ſeized with violent and repeated contractions, which, like the lightning, preceded the thunder; theſe contractions did even enſue when no muſcular conductor had been applied, and the nervous conductor was not inſulated. They were even obſerved when the conductor was raiſed on lower places, and in gloomy weather. The experiments ſucceeded with dead animals as well as with living, but the mere lightning, without thunder, produced no movements.

Theſe curious experiments happened to give riſe to the proper Galvanic diſcovery. Mr. Galvani being curious to know what effect atmoſpherical electricity might have in quiet and clear weather, he ſuſpended ſome frogs on metal hooks, fixed in the ſpine of the back, from the iron-rails of his garden, and he obſerved thoſe contractions, not only when it lightened, but alſo in clear and quiet weather. At firſt he thought that the cauſes of theſe contractions might ariſe from changes in the electricity of the atmoſphere, but upon a more minute examination he found, that on bending the hook with which the ſpinal-marrow was perforated, towards the iron-rails, in order to ſee whether muſcular-motion might be thus produced, and whether any difference or change in the ſtate of atmoſpherical electricity would manifeſt itſelf, he began to conceive, that the contractions did not relate to this ſtate of the atmoſphere. Having, however, only ſeen theſe contractions take place in open air, he was, notwithſtanding, inclined to aſcribe them to the atmoſpherical electricity, which running over into the animal, may there be accumulated, and he imagined, that hence it might be vehemently diſcharged at the contact of the hook with the iron-rail, but he was ſoon undeceived. Having placed a frog upon an iron-plate in his room, he happened to preſs it againſt the plate with his diſſecting forceps, whereon immediately the contractions took place. The experiment ſucceeded with all metals, but never on employing non conducting ſubſtances. Induced by theſe experiments, our author began to ſuſpect the animal to poſſeſs an electricity of its own, a conjecture which appeared to him to be confirmed by the phenomena of a circulation from the nerves to the muſcles, ſimilar to that taking place in the Leyden phial. For on holding a frog that had been previouſly prepared for the experiment, by a hook fixed in the ſpine of the back, with one hand, ſo as to let the feet reach a ſmall ſilver cup, and on touching the cup with the other hand, by means of a metallic body, the animal fell into violent convulſions. If one perſon

ſon held the prepared frog, while another touched the cup, no movements were excited, but they did immediately enſue when both took hold of another. If both laid hold of a glaſs tube, the contractions were likewiſe not excited, but they came on when they took an iron cylinder inſtead of the glaſs tube. The inveſtigation of this ſubject was farther proſecuted by a ſeries of experiments. He firſt placed a frog on an electric-plate, and touched the animal ſometimes with a conducting arch of iron, ſometimes with an arch that was but for a part electrical, ſo that he brought one arm in contact with the copper-hook, which ſecured the animal, the other arm to the femoral muſcles; the movements were produced in the firſt experiment, but in the other the animal remained motionleſs. Hence he concluded, that the motions proceeding on the iron-plate had been owing to a ſimilar arch repreſented by that plate. He likewiſe found, that different metals, joined together in a different manner, were the moſt efficient, but above all ſilver. The experiment ſucceeded under water quite as well as in open air. It ſurpriſed Mr. Galvani, that, if the hook faſtened in the ſpinal marrow was touched, the water replacing the conducting arch would excite contractions in the animal, which did not enſue on the experiment being made under oil. Our author thought himſelf now entitled to aſſert, that there is in the animal a double electricity, oppoſite to one another, the one in the muſcles, the other in the nerves, or both at the ſame time in either of them. In order to aſcertain this circumſtance, he coated the nerve or the ſpine of the back with tin-foil, by which he found the motions to be extremely increaſed. The contractions, however, proceeded leſs vigorouſly by coating the muſcle. If a part of the nerve as well as of the muſcle was coated with a non conducting ſubſtance, as ſilk, or pitch diſſolved in oil, no contractions were excited, even on applying the conducting arch. Mr. Galvani alſo obſerved, that this animal electricity, as it was ſtyled by him, opens itſelf an eaſy paſſage through ſome conducting ſolid bodies, whereas through others it paſſes with more difficulty; but the beſt conductor of this electricity is water, while oils deſtroy the phenomena of this matter. To the conducting property of water the author was inclined to aſcribe the fact, that, having coated the ſpinal-marrow, and ſeparated the lower extremities, he only obſerved contractions in the leg that was touched, which were, however, communicated to the other as ſoon as he had brought both in contact with each other. Mr. Galvani proves next, in the moſt convincing manner, that the contractions are nowiſe excited by mechanical ſtimuli, as was firſt ſuppoſed by others. He alſo obſerved the contractions to ſucceed leſs vigorouſly when the muſcles were placed on a glaſs-panel, and the ſpinal-marrow on an electric-plate; but they became ſtronger after having changed that ſituation: moſt violently, however, they were excited when the legs as well as the ſpinal-marrow were placed on coated glaſs-panels, particularly on giving them ſome electrical ſtrokes. When the nerves were entirely ſeparated from the ſurrounding parts, the contractions did conſiderably increaſe. The experiments ſucceeded equally well with warm-blooded and with cold-blooded animals. The contractions being diminiſhed, were reſtored to their former vigour after a time of reſt had been allowed.

We muſt acquieſce in mentioning only the conjectures and concluſions which the author has drawn from his diſcovery, without farther entering into the ſubtle arguments he has brought forth in ſupport of his ideas. The concluſions he builds on the facts related by him are as follow:—Animals are endued with a peculiar electricity, to which he gives the appellation of *animal electricity*, and which he thinks to be contained in moſt animal parts, chiefly, however, manifeſting itſelf in the muſcles and nerves. It ſeems to be ſecerned in the brain from the blood, whence it is communicated through the nerves to the different parts of the body, but it appears to reſide chiefly in the muſcles. A muſcular fibre is ſimilar to a ſmall Leyden phial, and the nerve repreſents the conductor of the phial, and conſequently the whole muſcular ſubſtance is to be conſidered as a number of Leyden phials. The external ſurface of the muſcle poſſeſſes negative, the internal ſubſtance poſitive, electricity. The interior of nerves is compoſed of a matter capable of conducting electricity, while the exterior prevents, by the oily coating, its effuſion and diſperſion. Muſcular motions proceed, when the electric fluid is conducted from the interior of the muſcle into the nerve, whence it is brought back again to the muſcle, either through the external fluid of the nerves or through the membranes and the adjacent parts, as it were through an arch, ſo that, according to the laws of equilibrium, the ſame quantity may be united in the negative electric

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part of the muſcular fibre, which iſſued by means of the ſtimulus in the nerves from the poſitive electrical part. Dr. Euſebius Valli relates, in his Memoir on Animal Electricity, a ſeries of thirty-two experiments, by which he particularly endeavours to determine the effects of tobacco and opium on Galvaniſm, but he found theſe ſubſtances, as well as other poiſons, to have no action on the electrical principle; the gaſſes, however, do violently affect it.

Journal de Phyſique, T. XLI. — GREN's *Journal der Phyſik, T. VI.* In a letter of Mr. BOSSANO CARMINATI to Mr. Galvani, the following notice is given of the reſults of Mr. Volta's experiments:—"Prepared frogs, whoſe ſpinal-marrow, and part of the nerves, are coated with metallic plates, may be uſed as the moſt ſenſible electrometers.—The negative and not the poſitive electricity is ſeated in the nerves."—Mr. Volta deſcribes the experiment from which he has drawn that concluſion in a letter to Dr. Boronio. "Not being able to trace the nature of this very weak electricity by means of the moſt ſenſible electrometer, I proceeded in another manner. I called to mind that two phials being brought in contact with each other by their ſynonymous electric ſurfaces, do not diſcharge themſelves, which, however, is the caſe as ſoon as they touch each other with their oppoſite electrical points; and I thought it, therefore, not indifferent whether I applied the internal coating of a weakly charged phial to the muſcle or to the nerve. On making a ſeries of experiments according to this idea, I have frequently obſerved, that on applying the poſitive ſurface of a phial to the nerve, $\frac{5}{100}$ or $\frac{6}{100}$° of the electrometer did ſuffice for producing contractions in a frog, whereas hardly from $\frac{20}{100}$ to $\frac{30}{100}$° were ſufficient for the ſame purpoſe, when the poſitive ſurface of the Leyden phial was brought in contact with the muſcle, and the negative ſurface with the nerve. Thence we may conclude, that a negative electricity is imparted by nature to the nerve, and a poſitive electricity to the muſcles." Mr. Galvani, in reply to this, writes in a letter addreſſed to Mr. Carminati, as follows:—"Might we not think it probable that, in the caſe where the head of the Leyden phial was brought in combination with the nerve, the convulſions might have entirely, or for the moſt part, been owing to the electrical matter having penetrated from the internal coating of the phial into the nerve, and thence into the internal ſurface of the muſcular fibre? For though, according to my hypotheſis, a plus of electricity exiſts in the head of the phial as well as in the interior of the muſcular ſubſtance, both electricities are moſt probably efficient in the ſame degree of force, and it is moſt likely, that the weak natural electricity of the nerves is overcome by the ſtronger efficient electricity. We may therefore aſſert, that a part of the poſitive electricity of the phial penetrates into the internal ſubſtance of the muſcles, by means of the conducting ſubſtance of the nerves, where, being aſſimilated to their natural electricity, it occaſions a diſcharge, which is not produced by a proceſs of the animal machine, but effected by the Leyden phial in the hands of the experimentator.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

INSTRUCTIONS *by the celebrated* ABBE BARTHELEMY, *to* M. HOUEL*, *reſpecting his* JOURNEY *to* NAPLES *and* SICILY.

IN the tour which you, Sir, are about to undertake through Sicily and Greece, you may have frequent opportunities of collecting medals for the King's Cabinet. It is on this account that I beg leave to ſubjoin ſome obſervations, which may aſſiſt you in making theſe purchaſes.

I ſuppoſe you at Naples.—I will paſs over in ſilence the towns of Herculaneum, Pompeium, &c. where you will be guided by the ſuperior knowledge of M. l'Abbé Galiani; M. Hamilton†, whom you will alſo meet at Naples, will aſſiſt you with any correct plans which he may have taken of the antiquities of Sicily.

If you ſhould have a draughtſman with you, he might frequently viſit the excavations of Pompeium, and either from memory, or without being perceived, make ſketches of the ſtreet, and of ſome of the buildings which have been diſcovered.

I beg you will urge the eager expecta-

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* This artiſt was at that time painter to the King; he publiſhed at his return, "A Picturesque Tour in the Iſlands of Sicily, Malta, and the Lipari, during the Years 1783, 84, 85, and 87, printed in 4 vols. *folio.* The plates are in aquatint, which fades very quickly, and greatly fatigues the ſight when the impreſſions are half effaced.

† Sir William Hamilton, K. B.

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tion which every one feels for the publication of the manuscripts found at Herculaneum. Of the original number, which consisted of from five to six hundred, two or three only have been unrolled*; the rest are shamefully neglected: and yet they are the most valuable of any discoveries which have already been made or can be expected. This negligence, which would have astonished the Goths, is the more incomprehensible, as Naples contains a sufficient number, both of idle Monks to unrol these manuscripts, and of learned men to decypher and publish them.

If you go to Rhegium by land, you will traverse the ancient country of the Lucani and the Brutii. If you should meet with any Greek medals, I beg you will take them, and you may give for them two or three times their weight, if they are of either gold or silver.

Those in bronze, with the word BPET-TIΩN, were struck by the Brutii; those of the Lucani, ΛOYKANΩN, are more scarce.

I know of no antiquities at Reggio†; but silver medals are here to be met with, bearing the Greek name of the city, RECI (*Regi*), or RECINON (*Rheginon.*)

Messina contains few or no antiquities. The ancient silver medals with the name ΔANCLE‡, are rather scarce, and worth from ten to twelve times their weight.

M. le Baron de Riedezel mentions a cabinet of medals, which is in the possession of M. le Prince de Sperlinga: these collections are to be found in many towns in Sicily. If you meet with any I request you will inquire, without appearing too eager about them, whether the possessor is willing to dispose of them; what price he requires, and whether he will give a catalogue of the collection. In the event of his not chusing to sell them, it would be useful to have a catalogue, merely of the gold and silver medals of the different kings and towns of Sicily. If you cannot procure this catalogue, I shall be content with a general account of the principal medals of these kings and towns.

The towns of Miletium, Tindaria, Himera, and the Thermæ of Himera, which contains some warm baths, formerly occupied the coast from Messina to Palermo. If you should land on this coast, and the peasants should offer you any medals, of any kind of metal, I beg you will take them, provided they are Greek.

Palermo—In this city you will see Doctor Tardia, to whom I lately sent some corrections and additions taken from a manuscript in the King's Library, for the new edition which he is preparing of the Ancient Constitutions of Sicily*. I have also sent to him a note of the medals which are deficient in the King's Cabinet. You will oblige me by taking charge of any which he may commit to your care. The Jesuits of Palermo had a succession of Sicilian medals. What is become of them?

Segesta — Baron de Riedezel, after having left Palermo, arrived at the Ruins of Segesta, which consist merely of the remains of a very ancient Temple of the Doric Order. M. Dorville has given a drawing of this Temple†, but he has not informed us of the dimensions of its various parts, as Desgodets has done of the Antiquities of Rome, and the English of those of Palmyra, of Balbec, and of Greece. Your draughtsman might dedicate a day to the taking the exact dimensions as well of the general outline as of the separate parts of this building.

In addition to these remains of antiquity, Fazello ‡ pretends, that there is in the town itself an old temple, at present consecrated to the Blessed Virgin.

Some medals of Segesta bear Greek inscriptions: these, when of silver, are worth

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* These manuscripts, according to the custom of the ancients, were in large rolls, and though burnt by the lava which buried the famous city of Herculaneum, were yet, when discovered, not so completely destroyed but that, with very great care, they could be unrolled, and being placed on a light ground, the characters became legible.—(*Editor's Note.*)

† Jos. Morisano published, in 1770, ten inscriptions found in Rhegium, but they afford little information, and are not very ancient.

‡ This town bore the name of Zanell, before the Messenians, driven from Peloponnesus by the Lacedæmonians, established themselves there. M. Schiavo has published some inscriptions found in this city. In speaking of the Ancient Messina we should always say, in conformity with the Doric pronunciation, and with the orthography of the medals, *Messana.*

* Barthelemy sent also some extracts from Novarii, upon Sicily, respecting the history of that island, which the learned Cauffin extracted at his request, and which have been printed in the "Recueil des écrivains Arabes," published at Palermo in 1790, by M. Gregorio.

† Sicula, tom. 1, page 54.

‡ De Rebus Siculis, lib. vii. page 142.

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procuring for the double or triple of their weight, and for from five to ſix times their weight when they are of gold. The inſcriptions ſhould be nearly this, ΕCΕΣΤΑΞΙΒ; ſometimes it is deficient in ſome of the letters, ſometimes they are reverſed. Theſe medals generally repreſent a head on one ſide, and a dog on the reverſe.

Drepanum or *Trapani*—Some veſtiges of antiquities are diſcoverable upon Mount Erix, ſix miles diſtant from Trapani, but they do not appear to be of any importance.

Phœnician Medals are found between Palermo and Agrigentum. As this coaſt was occupied by the Phœnicians for a conſiderable length of time, and ſince them by the Carthaginians, I am particularly anxious to procure antiquities of this deſcription, as they are becoming very ſcarce. If chance ſhould throw any of theſe medals into your hands, I beg you will take them, and at the ſame time inform yourſelf in what particular ſpot they have been found; but as it is poſſible that you may have ſome Arabic medals brought to you, which are of no importance to me, it is neceſſary I ſhould inform you how to diſtinguiſh them.

1. The Arabic medals in gold and in ſilver are very thin and light. Thoſe of the Phœnicians are thicker, and when they are of the ſize of a ſhilling, their thickneſs is nearly that of a half-crown-piece: the price is always nearly the ſame. Thoſe of bronze have only one or two letters, and are of but little value; thoſe of ſilver contain one, two, or three words, and are worth four or five times their weight. If you ſhould meet with any of gold, having the ſame number of words, the price ſhould be relatively the ſame.

2. The letters on the Arabic medals are joined, thoſe on the Phœnician are ſeparated.

3. I annex a plate of Phœnician medallions in ſilver, formerly ſtruck in Sicily, which will ſerve as a ſpecimen. Medals of this ſize are called medallions. If by chance you ſhould meet with that of No. 3, pl. 1. which bears on the ſide repreſenting Victory and the Horſe the Greek word ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ (*Dionuſiou*) of *Dionyſius*, King of Syracuſe; I would wiſh you to give three or four Louis for it: the others are worth three or four times their weight.

Baron de Riedezel * mentions a ſmall iſland, ſituated between Trapani and Marſanna, bearing at preſent the name Saint Pantaleon, which is ſaid to be the ancient Motya, where, according to Thucydides, the Phœnicians *built a town*. I wiſh to be informed whether any Phœnician medals are found there, and of what kind they are.

Selinus—Twelve miles to the eaſtward of Mazara, are the Ruins of Selinus, where you will find the magnificent remains of the three temples of which Dorville has contented himſelf with giving the plans. *Your draughtſman might make ſome more accurate plans, containing the dimenſions of the whole, and of the ſeparate parts. Theſe ruins richly deſerve the attention of architects. Fazello mentions having ſeen three quarries in the neighbourhood, from which the ſtones have been taken, and where there are ſtill to be ſeen columns half carved in the rock: one quarry is ſituated near the river, at two miles diſtance from the town; another four miles to the northward, in a place named *Bugilifer*; the third in a place called *Ramunura*, ſix miles to the weſtward. Theſe quarries ſtill retain the name of *Latomiæ*.

Silver medallions and medals are found at Selinus, with this inſcription, ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ (*Selinontion*) of the Selinontians.

Sciacca—In proceeding along the coaſt you will arrive at Sciacca, formerly Thermæ Selemtinæ, on account of its containing various baths. Fazello † mentions one of theſe baths in the form of a cave, where are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of the benches placed for the convenience of the bathers. He adds, that above theſe benches there are ſome letters, conſiderably effaced, which have not as yet been decyphered, and which are not in any known language. Perhaps they are Phœnician! Baron de Riedezel ‡ ſays they are Greek characters: but this wants confirmation.

Agrigentum, or Girgenti—Here your draughtſman will have ample ſcope for exerciſing his talents, more eſpecially if he underſtands architecture. I would recommend your taking the plates of the Ruins of Girgenti out of the "*Antichita Siciliana*, by Father Pancrace, a Theatin the firſt part of which was printed at Naples in 1751, but met with ſo little ſucceſs that the author relinquiſhed his intention of continuing the work. I do not know what is become of his other draw-

* Voyage en Sicile et dans la Grande Grèce, page 23.

* Sicula, page 70, 71.

† De Reb. Sic. page 129.

‡ Voyage en Sicile, &c. page 30.

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ings. Those, however, of Girgenti, although very imperfect, will be of some assistance to you, when you are on the spot, as will those also which you will find in Dorville's work *.

Baron de Riedezel † mentions an inscription to be seen in the Market-place, and "*which*," he says, "*is in a barbarous language.*" It is in the Arabic or the Phœnician. If the account is true, of its having been taken from the Temple of Olympian Jupiter, the language is probably the Phœnician; and in that case I intreat you will make a correct copy of it; and if a cast from it can be procured and sent to me by some safe conveyance, I shall be highly gratified. Not only will the Bishop of Girgenti inform you respecting the language of this inscription, but the rules which I have already had occasion to mention will enable you to determine this point yourself. If the letters are joined, it is Arabic; if they are separated, and nearly resembling those on the medals, it is Phœnician.

"This Bishop of Girgenti," we are informed by Baron de Riedezel ‡ "has a collection of medals of the Roman Emperors." I am not anxious about these, but he proceeds—"Among the Greek medals are those of the ancient towns of Sicily, in silver, with a considerable number of Carthaginian medals in gold." These I should most particularly wish to obtain. If the Bishop is willing to dispose of them, they would undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to the King's cabinet. First, the silver medals are worth four or five times their weight; those of gold, the same, provided they have Phœnician letters, and that they contain more than one of such letters; for if they represent merely a Horse or a Palm-tree, they are worth little more than their weight. If the Bishop is unwilling to part with these medals, I should wish to obtain an exact description of them, and most particularly of the Carthaginian medals of gold. In case he does not choose to dispose of these medals separate from the rest of the collection, I should wish to have an account of the whole, and to be informed what value he sets upon it.

Malta—If you should go to Malta from Girgenti, I request you will collect all the bronze medals which are frequently found there, and which contain these three letters 𐤑𐤑𐤐. If they are in good preservation they are worth eight or ten-pence. Enquire whether they are found at Malta or at Goza.

You will find here the same Phœnician inscription on two Marble Altars, a cast of which I have got, and have decyphered. Le Chanoine Agio will inform you whether any Phœnician inscriptions have been lately discovered, and he will give you copies of all those which he has collected.

You may also address yourself to one of our foreign members, named M. de Ciantar, should he be still living, which I think doubtful, as it is now ten years since he has been heard of at the Academy.

Phintias and *Gela*—Beyond Agrigentum, and proceeding to the eastward, are Alicata, Terranova, &c. where Phintias, Gela, &c. formerly stood. Dorville has been as far as to the spot where Gela is supposed to have been situated, but has not discovered any remains. From thence he pursued his route by land. Baron de Riedezel went from Malta to Syracuse. I am ignorant whether any discoveries are to be expected in coasting from Girgenti to Syracuse.

Syracuse—I will not trouble you with any observations respecting this town: your draughtsman will be able to judge for himself what antiquities will merit your attention, and of some of which you will find incorrect engravings in Dorville's work. You may give three or four times their weight for the medals which bear the name of ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ (*Syracosiorum*), particularly those of gold and of silver. This instruction equally applies to those of the town of Leontium, near Catana*.

Catana—Prince Biscari has a fine succession of Sicilian medals. You cannot with any propriety ask him to part with them, but he may have some duplicates which he would perhaps be glad to exchange for those medals of which he is not possessed.

Taurominium—The antiquities of this town, as well as those of Catana, are to be found in Dorville's work, but always with the same defect, very inaccurate and unsatisfactory in the dimensions.

There do not appear to be many an-

* Sicula, page 97, 99, 107.
† Voyage en Sicile, &c. page 38.
‡ Voyage en Sicile, &c page 56.

* Barthelemy, in that part of his Paleography which he has left in manuscript, has entered into equally curious and correct details relative to the Numismatical History of Syracuse, and all the ancient towns of Magna Græcia and Sicily.

tiquities remaining on the coast between Rhegium and Tarentum, although it was formerly entirely occupied by celebrated towns: but medals are to be found on this coast. For instance, you will probably meet with some medals of the Epizephyrian Locrians, in the neighbourhood of Gierani. These medals are silver, and of the size of a sixpence, but rather thicker. The generality of them represent the head of Jupiter on one side, and on the reverse an eagle holding a hare in its talons, with this word ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, the name of the people.

I should wish to be informed whether any medals have been found in this part of the country, of the same metal and of the same size, which, without the name of the Locrians, represent on one side the head of Minerva, and a winged horse on the other; the price of these is two or three times their weight.

Caulonia—Baron de Riedezel* places the ancient town of Caulonia on the spot where Squillaci now stands. According to M. Danville it was situated on this side. However, it is certain that Caulonian medals are found in the neighbourhood of Squillaci—they are of silver. The most ancient are large and thin; the others are in general smaller and thicker. They represent a stag, and a naked figure holding a branch, with this word ΚΑΤΑΟΝΙΑΤΑΝ, (*Kauloniatan*) either at full length or contracted. The figures on one side of the most ancient are indented. I give you a specimen of these medals.

Cape Collona; or, *The Promontory of Lacinium*—It was on this Promontory that the celebrated Temple of Juno Lacinia was built, of which Baron de Riedezel † informs us there are still very considerable remains.

It was in this Temple, according to Livy ‡, that Hannibal caused an Altar to be placed, with an inscription in the Greek and in the Punic languages, containing the detail of his exploits. I do not imagine that the Romans have been generous enough to spare this monument; however, I do most earnestly beg and intreat you to search both in the Temple and its environs. The discovery of this inscription would be of the utmost importance to the progress of Punic and Phœnician literature.

In this neighbourhood you may possibly meet with some medals of Crotona. They represent a tripod and an eagle, one or other sometimes indented, with this beginning of a word ΚΡΟΤ (*Krot*) or ΚΡΟ (*Kro*): price, two or three times their weight. They frequently bear the head of Apollo or of some other divinity.

Sometimes the name of Crotona is at full length; if you should meet with any of gold, they are worth two or three times their weight.

Sybaris—On the bay of Tarentum, near Corigliano, is situated the town of Sybaris, of which we have some silver medals, resembling those in the annexed drawing. I should be glad to procure some, whether they are precisely the same as those, or varying in the letters or in the size *.

Thurium—At a small distance from Sybaris stood Thurium. Here you will find silver medals, representing on one side the head of Pallas, and on the other a bull, with this word ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ; price, about double their weight.

Siris and *Heraclea*—A little further on the coast are situated Siris and Heraclea, with some of whose silver medals we are acquainted. They are of the same value with those of Thurium. All the Greek medals which are found in this district are in general worth procuring; as are those which have one side indented. Those of Heraclea most commonly represent the head of Apollo or of Pallas, and the combat of Hercules with the Lion.

Metapontum—The medals of this town generally represent an ear of corn on one side, and a head of Mars or Ceres on the reverse. They are easily distinguished by the word ΜΕΤΑ.—Same price.

Tarentum—The silver medals of Tarentum are by no means scarce. They bear the word ΤΑΡΑΣ (*Taras*); they are worth double their weight. Those of gold have the word ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΑΝ: they are more scarce; you may give for them two or three times their weight.

A great number of medals are to be met with, according to Riedezel †, at the village of Martanna, situated between Otranto and Brundusium. If they are Greek, I beg you will procure some, and be very exact respecting the places in which they have been found. Our German traveller informs us, that at Lecce, the Palmyri-family possess several medals. I have only to repeat my request. You must see whether those are Greek medals,

* Voyage en Sicile, page 184.
† Voyage en Sicile, page 186.
‡ Lib. xxviii. cap. 46.

* Vide Acad. des Insc. T. xxvi. page 546.
† Voyage en Sicile, page 219.

and

and whether the poſſeſſors are willing to part with them;—the price of thoſe of gold and ſilver is two or three times their weight.

Brunduſium—Two of the inhabitants poſſeſs ſome medals—the ſame requeſt—the ſame queſtions—the ſame price—the ſame offer for the duplicates, if you cannot obtain any others.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE *of* FORESTALLING, &c.

[*Continued from page* 205.]

BEFORE I proceed to examples, I ſhall lay down three other maxims relating to the commerce in proviſions, and add ſome previous and explanatory reaſoning. Theſe maxims, and thoſe which you have inſerted in your Magazine for September, will be opened by the ſame reaſoning, and confirmed by the ſame examples.

1. No monopoly of any article of general uſe can be made but by the whole ſtrength of the community; that is, by the interference of Government.

2. When undue quantities of any article of general uſe are kept back, the certain conſequence to the public is, a lower average price, and to the hoarder loſs*.

3. The average price of every thing is ſet, not by the ſeller, but always by the wants of the buyer, conjointly with the quantum of produce. The wants of the buyer regulate conſumption; and the balance between conſumption and produce is price.

The man who travels about the country, and buys of the farmers poultry to carry to market, is called a higler, and, it is agreed, does no harm. But, if the ſame man meets the ſame farmers on their way to market, and *then* buys their poultry, he is called a foreſtaller, and puniſhed for preventing the farmers from going the whole way. If he is to be puniſhed at all, it ſhould be for not being more alert, and for ſuffering them to go ſo far. The good that he has done is but a part of the good that he might have done. He has ſaved but a part of the time of the farmers, when he might have ſaved the whole. The evil that he is accuſed of doing is, that he has raiſed the price of the poultry at the market: for, that the price muſt be higher in proportion to the profit made by the foreſtaller. The contrary is the truth. The foreſtaller can afford to ſell the poultry for leſs than the farmers could have afforded if they had gone on to the market: for the foreſtaller, like the higler, has ſpent the time of one; the farmers muſt have waſted the time of more, perhaps of many more, than one. If the foreſtaller has ſold the poultry at the ſame price as, or even at a higher price than, that at which the farmers would have ſold them, the public, in the firſt caſe is, in the ſecond caſe may be, ultimately benefited; becauſe, whatever abridges the farmer's labour, is an advantage to the public. The price of any produce is, other circumſtances being the ſame, in proportion to the time conſumed in producing it. Each individual farmer valued the time ſaved, at more than the difference between the ſum at which he ſold to the foreſtaller, and the ſum at which he might have ſold at the market. But what reaſon is there for ſuppoſing that the farmer would have ſold at the market for leſs than the foreſtaller? None, but that he is in haſte to return home. Yet the foes to foreſtalling will hardly allow, that they wiſh to make proviſions cheap by diſtreſſing the farmer in point of *time*.

A ſmall farmer muſt make up his rent ſoon after Michaelmas, and is obliged to ſell all, or an undue quantity, of his corn. The corn-dealer buys it, 1ſt at the farmer's houſe, though this is not penal, unleſs, in the opinion of the interpreters of the common law, he ſhould happen to buy too much; yet it raiſes an outcry, and is not pardoned like buying poultry 2dly, or in the way to market, which is foreſtalling; 3dly, or in the market, and, if he ſells any part of it again on the ſame day, it is regrating, and regarded by many as the moſt enormous crime of all. He may ſell what he bought yeſterday, and keep what he has now bought till to-morrow, but muſt not ſell the identical corn. What difference this can make to the conſumer has, I believe, never been explained. The good, however, that the corn-dealer has done to the farmer is this: he has ſaved the whole, or half, or ſome part, of his time; and, what is in this caſe of more conſequence, he has aſſiſted him with his capital. It will be ſaid, that, in the caſe of the farmer being arrived at the market, he would have had the ſame price from

* By *undue* I mean a greater quantity than would be kept back, if equal quantities were brought forward throughout the year. If, for example, the conſumption of any country be 365 in the year, and leſs than one per day be brought forward, an undue quantity is kept back.

the meelman, or the conſumer, that he had from the middleman. Put what many will think the worſt caſe, and ſuppoſe that the farmer has received a higher price from the regrater, than he would have received if the regrater had not been preſent—"The farmer is certainly benefited; but does not the public ſuffer in proportion?" I anſwer, is it the object of the foes to withholding corn, to make corn cheap by diſtreſſing the farmer in conſequence of his want of *capital?* It was his want of capital that made him bring forward his corn prematurely. If he had had capital, he would have done the ſame harm or good to the public as the regrater, who now ſtands exactly in his place. The regrater will keep the corn till there is a demand for it; beginning to ſell to-day, if the demand ſhould begin to-day. The advantage to him will be thus trading on his own capital; and the advantage to the public is, that the ſupply will be forthcoming, not when a ſmall farmer wants money, but when the conſumers want and demand a ſupply. The market will be ſupplied regularly, inſtead of being liable to thoſe diſtreſſing variations which, by ſometimes inducing habits of profuſion, make want at other times to be more ſeverely felt. The farmer, in the mean time, is employing his newly acquired capital, and his *labour*, which he could not otherwiſe have employed, in benefiting the public by a freſh produce. The ſmall farmer, now that he is aſſiſted by the corn-dealer, is doing the ſame as the rich farmer, who has his corn ſtill in his barn. The rich farmer is, at leaſt for a time, both farmer and corn-dealer. The ſmall farmer and the corn-dealer together have a capital equal only to the capital of the rich farmer, and are, therefore, to the public, but one.

And it makes no difference if goods paſs through many hands. The profit which each ſucceſſive buyer, in his turn becoming a ſeller, makes, *on the whole* (for the profit is by no means certain and regular), is the profit to which he is intitled for his *labour, information, time, capital,* and *care*. And he benefits the public by ſupplying the capital that flows back to the original producer, and ſaving *his* labour and time. If A ſells to B, and B to C, and ſo on to Z, the exiſtence of the fact is a proof that the next purchaſer could furniſh ſome of the above improvements, which the purchaſer immediately before him could not. And, in proportion as thoſe improvements are more abundantly and regularly ſupplied by and through every improver to the producer, in that proportion is the advantage to the public. MISORHETOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* DESCENT *into the* CRATER *of* MOUNT VESUVIUS, *by Eight* FRENCHMEN, *on the Night between the 18th and 19th of July*, 1801*.

TO aſcend to the ſummit of Mount Veſuvius, which is elevated 3600 feet above the level of the ſea, is an enterpriſe of great difficulty, as it is neceſſary for nearly half the height to climb an exceedingly ſteep declivity up to the knees in aſhes. Some philoſophical men of eminence, however, as Spallanzani, Dolomieu, Dr. Moore, &c. have overcome all theſe difficulties. Sir William Hamilton, who cauſed a great many views of Veſuvius to be deſigned during his long reſidence in Naples, aſcended to the ſummit of it ſixty-two times; but no one, at leaſt ſince the eruption in 1779, ever ventured to deſcend into the crater of this volcano, not even Sir William Hamilton, who conſidered it under ſo many points of view, and who viſited it ſo many times. It was reſerved for eight Frenchmen to hazard this dangerous enterpriſe, and to ſucceed in it completely, notwithſtanding the timidity of their guides, the impoſſibility which the Neapolitans attached to it, and the inſtances they mentioned of raſh travellers, who had loſt their lives in the attempt, and been ſwallowed up by the volcano.

To be able to appreciate the danger of this enterpriſe, it will be neceſſary to have a correct idea of the form and poſition of Veſuvius, and of the matters which it throws up. This volcano has the form of a truncated cone, and a part of its baſe, which is altogether three leagues in circumference, is waſhed by the Mediterranean; its mouth, or upper baſe, which is a little inclined to the axis, is 5722 feet in circumference. The earth, from the baſe to half the height, conſiſts of vegetable mould mixed with lava and ſtones which have not been attacked by the fire, tufas, pumice, and calcareous ſtones, different in their nature and colour, according to the different degrees of impreſſion which have been made on them by the fire.

* This article firſt appeared in the Journal de Phyſique, and we have adopted this tranſlation from the laſt Philoſophical Magazine.

The

The half of the height next the summit is composed chiefly of pure ashes, but coarser than our common ashes. Till the present time, there have been twenty-four eruptions recorded in history. The first took place in the year 79 after the Christian æra: by these eruptions, volcanic matters have been successively accumulated, but by that of 1779 the situation of the crater and of the aperture was entirely changed. The focus or crater is now sunk 200 feet below the upper edges of the mouth of the volcano.

To arrive at the crater, and to observe the numerous spiracles, long crevices, and fires which issue from them in several places, and also the variegated and still smoking, matters of which the crater is composed, it was necessary to pass over this space of 200 feet.

The inner sides of the volcano are nearly perpendicular, or exceedingly steep, and composed of ashes, lava, and large calcareous stones; but these lava and stones, as they form no connection with the ashes, cannot serve as any point of support; and when any one is so imprudent as to adhere to this kind of rock, the least motion, the least displacement of any part, makes the whole crumble to pieces. Besides, from the summit of Vesuvius to the crater, the declivity, being exceedingly rapid, cannot be traversed but on all fours, and suffering yourself to glide down amidst a torrent of ashes and lava. But the most dangerous obstacles are those awful excavations, which cannot be passed over without great trouble and difficulty.

Disregarding the terror with which the Neapolitans endeavoured to inspire us, after having received their adieus, as if our separation had been likely to be eternal, we set out in a carriage, at half after eleven at night, on the 18th of July, from the hotel of the French Ambassador, fourteen in number, furnished with ropes and other articles which we supposed might be necessary, and all in a state of the highest spirits, which never forsook us, even at times of the most imminent danger. We arrived about midnight at the foot of Vesuvius; and, having quitted our carriage mounted well-experienced mules, and proceeding one after the other, with Adjutant Dampierre at our head, amidst the thick darkness of night, reached half way to the steep summit of the mountain. We had a numerous body of guides, and their lighted torches gave to our expedition a mysterious and solemn air, which formed a striking contrast with the mirth and gaiety of the company.

When we had ascended about half way, we were obliged to alight, and to clamber up the steepest and most difficult part of Vesuvius, wading through the ashes up to the knees, till, exhausted with fatigue, and covered with sweat, we reached the summit at half past two in the morning.

The first thing that struck us, as soon as the morning began to dawn, was a most magnificent spectacle—a superb view of the city and port of Naples, the beautiful hills which surround them, and the vast extent of the sea by which they are washed. After walking round part of the aperture of the volcano, that we might choose the most commodious place for descending, Adjutant Dampierre and C. Wickar first descended, without any accident, at the determined point. When they had got about a third of the way, they were suddenly stopped by an excavation of fifty feet, which it was necessary to pass. As they found that it was impossible to obtain any fixed point of support on ashes so moveable, and being convinced that the friction of ropes would have soon destroyed both the point of support and the neighbouring masses to a great distance, they resolved to return. Besides, while deliberating on the means of descending, some stones rolling down from the summit occasioned a general agitation wherever they passed: Adjutant Dampierre found the ground on which he stood shake beneath his feet; and he had scarcely quitted it, calling out to C. Wickar to follow him, when it disappeared. Soon after, indeed, the whole place where they had stood, and all the neighbouring small eminences, crumbled down successively, in the course of half an hour, and were precipitated to the bottom of the crater with an awful noise.

Before we renounced our enterprise to return to Naples, dejected on account of not having succeeded, we once more walked round the mouth of the crater, and at last discovered a long declivity, pretty smooth, though very steep, which conducted to the focus. Without examining the precipices, which it might be necessary to pass before it could be reached, C. Debeer, the ambassador's secretary, accompanied by a Lazzaroni, set out first to attempt the passage. When they had got half-way, amidst a torrent of ashes, which the impression of their feet made to roll down along with them, they found means to fix themselves on the edge of a precipice,

twelve feet in height, which it was neceſſary to paſs before they could reach the lower declivity. The Lazzaroni, frightened, refuſed to proceed; but, being promiſed a double ducat, avarice got the better of his timidity; he ſpeedily made the ſign of the croſs over his whole body, and, having invoked the Madonna and St. Anthony of Padua, threw himſelf, along with C. Debeer, to the bottom of the firſt precipice: ſoon after, they arrived at another, but being of leſs height, it was paſſed with more eaſe. At length, amidſt a continual torrent of falling lava, aſhes, and ſtones, they arrived at the bottom of the crater, and ſtretched out their arms to us, ſending forth ſhouts of joy, which we returned with the utmoſt ſatisfaction and enthuſiaſm.

C. Houdouart, engineer, immediately followed C. Debeer, and, after encountering the ſame difficulties, and paſſing dangerous precipices, joined him at the bottom of the crater. Being there both convinced of the almoſt inſurmountable difficulty of aſcending, they threw themſelves into each other's arms, like two friends reduced to the neceſſity of terminating their lives together in a deſert iſland without any hopes of eſcaping from it.

They then began, but with cautious ſteps, to walk round this immenſe furnace, which ſtill ſmokes in ſeveral places. The intrepid Wickar, who was very deſirous to participate in their fate, called out to them to ſend ſome one to aſſiſt him in paſſing the two cliffs; but ſeeing no one coming, and growing impatient, he ruſhed forward, and rolled down towards them, amidſt a torrent of ſtones, aſhes, and volcanic matters. Adjutant Dampierre, C. Bagneris, phyſician to the army, Freſſinet and Andras, French travellers, and Moulin, inſpector of poſts, ſoon followed, and arrived at the crater, after having incurred the ſame dangers.

Wickar immediately ſat down on a heap of ſcoriæ, and, with that ſuperiority of talents for which he is diſtinguiſhed, ſketched out in profile, with a perfect reſemblance, the portraits of the eight Frenchmen who had deſcended. Each then formed a ſmall collection of the different volcanic matters which appeared to be new or curious, and endeavoured to make a few obſervations.

Had we been allowed to depend on ſucceſs, had we not been retarded in our preparations by our timid guides, and if ſome of us, having only juſt arrived at Naples, had not been ſtraitened in point of time, our deſcent would certainly have been much more uſeful, and the reſults more ſatisfactory. However, though ill furniſhed with means, the following are the obſervations we were enabled to make.

Reaumur's thermometer, the only inſtrument we poſſeſſed, ſtood at 12 degrees on the ſummit of Veſuvius: the air was cold, and ſomewhat moiſt: in the crater, the quickſilver roſe to 16 degrees, and we experienced the mildeſt temperature.

The ſurface of this place, which, when ſeen by the naked eye, looking down from above, appeared entirely ſmooth, exhibited, when we were at the bottom, nothing but a vaſt extent of aſperities. We were conſtantly obliged to paſs over lava exceedingly porous, in general pretty hard, but which, in ſome places, and particularly thoſe where we entered, was ſtill ſoft, and yielded under our feet. The ſpectacle which ſtruck us moſt was the numerous ſpiracles, which, either at the bottom of the crater, or the interior ſides of the mountain, ſuffer the vapours to eſcape. When we arrived at the crater, we were deſirous to aſcertain whether theſe vapours were of a noxious quality: we walked through them, and inſpired them ſeveral times, but felt no inconvenience from them. The thermometer, placed in one of theſe ſpiracles, indicated 54 degrees, in another it roſe only to 22. In all theſe experiments, our inſtrument was covered with a humid matter, which was ſoon diſſipated in the open air, without leaving any traces.

In traverſing the ſurface of the crater, we perceived a focus, half covered by a large maſs of pumice-ſtone, and which, from its whole circumference, emitted a ſtrong heat. The thermometer, placed at firſt at the entrance of it, and then immerſed to as great a depth as the nature of the ground and the heat would admit, never roſe higher than 22 degrees. This ſingularity ſurpriſed us, but we were not able to explain it.

The volcanic productions which we obſerved in the whole crater were lava, exceedingly porous, and which the fire in certain places had reduced to ſcoriæ. It was of a dark brown colour, and ſometimes reddiſh, but it is rare to find any white. The ſubſtances neareſt the ſpiracles are all covered or impregnated with ſulphur. This mineral is found very often in a ſtate of oxygenation. It is ſometimes white, and ſometimes of a yelloviſh colour, and the ſharp and pungent impreſſion it leaves on the tongue ſufficiently

ently indicates the ſtate in which it is. The burning focus, of which we have ſpoken, produces the ſame reſult. Some baſaltic lava is alſo found, but in ſmall quantity; one ſpecimen only, of a conſiderable weight and beautiful poliſh, attracted our attention.

On the north ſide of the crater there are two large fiſſures, one of which is twenty feet in depth, and the other about fifteen. They are ſhaped like an inverted cone. The matter with which they are covered is entirely ſimilar to that on the reſt of the ſurface. They emit neither ſmoke nor heat; yet ſome ſulphurous productions plainly ſhew, that the fire in theſe places has not long been extinct.

When we had finiſhed theſe few obſervations, it was neceſſary that we ſhould think of returning. The deſcent is far leſs laborious than the aſcent; for it is difficult to climb eminences where the points of ſupport are ſo moveable. Beſides, people cannot aſcend but one at a time in ſucceſſion, after long intervals, for fear of burying under a torrent of volcanic matters thoſe who follow, as the foot, when moved, diſplaces the aſhes, &c. to the diſtance of thirty feet round.

When we arrived at the two precipices, we were obliged to aſcend by mounting on the ſhoulders of a man placed at the bottom, and laying hold of a ſtick held by another at the top, and to reſt our feet no where but in a very gentle manner. At length, by prudence and caution, we reached the ſummit of Veſuvius without any accident, but exhauſted with fatigue, and ſo covered with aſhes and ſmoke, as to be ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable. Our ſix companions, who had not deſcended into the crater, were overjoyed when they ſaw us again, and ſupplied us with ſome refreſhments, of which we had great need.

When one grand difficulty is ſurmounted, inferior ones are overlooked, as of little importance. In leſs than twenty-five minutes, we again deſcended, having confirmed, after examining various ſtones, this obſervation, that Veſuvius is the only known volcano which throws up from its bowels primordial ſubſtances, without being altered by the fire, and ſuch as are found at preſent in banks and veins.

At half after eight in the morning we arrived at Portici, the inhabitants of which were much ſurpriſed to ſee us return all ſafe. Their delicious fruits, and their excellent wine, called *lacryma Chriſti*, ſoon made us forget our fatigue, and we then proceeded to Naples, which we reached in ſafety.

The reſult of this excurſion, which was only an experiment, can be of no further uſe than to ſhew the poſſibility of reaching the crater, and to open the way to it to philoſophers, naturaliſts, and chemiſts, who, by exploring this immenſe furnace of nature at their leiſure, will find a variety of matters, which will afford an ample field for the application of their chemical knowledge, and may enable them to make diſcoveries intereſting to the arts and the ſciences.

The names of the eight Frenchmen, in the order in which they deſcended, are as follow: Debeer, ſecretary to the Ambaſſador Alquier; Hodouart, chief engineer of bridges and cauſeways, attached to the army of Italy; Wickar, painter; Dampierre, adju ant-commandant; Bagneris, phyſician to the army of obſervation; Freſſinet and Andras, French travellers; and Moulin, inſpector of poſts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Number 73, page 113, among the excerpts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters, are inſerted ſome ſketches of the Life of the celebrated John Law, projector of the Miſſiſippi ſyſtem. Had this Man of Letters been, as every Man of Letters ſhould be, acquainted with the recent publications on the ſubject upon which he writes, he might have avoided ſeveral notable errors which occur in that article. A Biographical Account of Law, with a particular Detail of his famous Financial Projects, was publiſhed in 1791, by Mr. John Wood, of Edinburgh. In the New Annual Regiſter for that year, this piece is ſtyled "an intereſting and pleaſing piece of biography, which contains ample matter to gratify the curioſity of the reader." In the Critical Review for April, 1792, it is mentioned in ſimilar terms, and copious extracts are inſerted reſpecting the Miſſiſippi ſyſtem; and in the Analytical Review for January, 1792, an Abſtract of the Life of Law from this publication is given, the work itſelf being particularly taken notice of, as "one that has a variety of claims on the curioſity of the public." This Biographical Sketch was ſoon afterwards inſerted, in an inlarged and improved form, in a ſubſequent work by the ſame author, "The Antient and Modern State of the Pariſh of Cramond," publiſhed in 1794, by Meſſrs. Whites, Fleet-ſtreet, in one volume, quarto, a work characteriſed in the Critical Review for October that year, as "one of the moſt exact and

and elegant topographical works ever published." The second part of it consists entirely of biographical and genealogical collections respecting the most considerable families and individuals connected with that district: among these is the celebrated John Law, whose family estate of Lauriston, in that parish, is still possessed by his descendants. A beautiful engraving of the old Castle of Lauriston is inserted in that work, and the Biographical Account of Mr. Law is rendered interesting from the various details relative to his life, as well as his unfortunate financial projects, collected not only from a number of scarce publications, but from authentic pieces in manuscript, in particular from copious materials furnished by his nephew, John Law de Lauriston, Governor of Pondicherry, and Marechal de Camp, father of General Lauriston.

From the details in this publication, I can take it upon me to correct a few of the errors of the Man of Letters. Law was the son, not of an advocate, but of a goldsmith or banker, in Edinburgh. He was born, not in 1688, but in April 1671. His duel was not with a Lord, but with Mr. Edward Wilson, a son of the house of Keythorpe in Leicestershire, who fell in the contest, as is particularly mentioned in the accurate and indefatigable Nicholl's History of that County, lately published. In the Anecdote from the Letters of Madame the Regent's Mother, *the Chaise Percée* is a circumstance not to be found in the original. Law's scheme, rash and unfortunate as it proved, appears to have been overturned more through the caballings, envy, and ignorance of the Regent, and some of his creatures, than, from the want of solidity in the system itself: at least, there is reason to think, that had it not been for a most foolish arrêt, issued upon some weak and groundless apprehensions of the Regent, particularly detailed in the above work, the system, if conducted agreeably to the ideas of the original projector, might probably have gone on, till, the first madness of the people having subsided, it would gradually have settled into something like a solid system of public credit. Even ending as it did, there seems reason, from what is justly stated in this account, to doubt whether, upon the whole, the remote benefits attending it did not more than counterbalance its immediate evils.

The publication I have mentioned, "The Account of the Parish of Cramond," contains also a number of interesting details, respecting the transactions of John Law de Lauriston, Marechal de Camp, and Governor of Pondicherry, during his long residence in India, from communications by himself. The eldest son of this distinguished officer sailed, in 1785, in the unfortunate voyage of discovery under M. de la Pérouse; he was a lieutenant on board the Astrolabe, the commander of which, the Vicomte de l'Angle, was his intimate friend. In the Voyage de la Pérouse, lately published, the talents, zeal, and merit of M. de Lauriston are honourably mentioned, and the skill in astronomy of that accomplished young man is particularly praised. "The death of M. de l'Angle (says Pérouse) will not make any change on board the Astrolabe, as to the astronomical observations. For near a year, M. de Lauriston, who is a young officer of the first merit, has had the sole care of them. For accuracy he may perhaps dispute the prize with our professed astronomers." This letter was dated at Botany Bay, the 7th of February, 1788; shortly after which, M. de la Pérouse's squadron left New Holland, and was never more heard of: consequently the next brother of M. de Lauriston became the head of the family, on the death of his father in 1796 or 1797; and this brother is General Lauriston, the bearer of the Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, who is now the proprietor of the estate and Castle of Lauriston, situated four miles to the north-west of Edinburgh. HIMENES.

Nov. 14, 1801.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following exquisite little Poem, written soon after the year 1418, is extracted from Glass's History of the Canaries. It certainly affords a very interesting specimen of the simple pathos of the poetry of the ruder ages; a pathos, whose effects on the soul all the refined arts of more polished times have been unable to imitate: and which has caused it to remain in Palma, until the present period, a favourite national air.

It was occasioned by the death of Guillen Peraza, a young man of a bold and enterprising spirit, who was, at the time of his decease, Governor of the Canary Islands, and who

who perished in an attempt to reduce the before-mentioned Palma to the power of Spain.

In order to understand the second stanza, which partakes something of the pun, it will be necessary to premise, that "*Palma*" signifies a palm-tree, which, like the laurel, is rather emblematic of triumph and joy, than mourning; therefore, says the poet:—"*Thou art no palm*; thou art a *cypress*, a *bramble*."

ORIGINAL SPANISH.

LLORAD las damas,
Assi dios os vala,
Guillen Peraza;
Quido, en la Palma,
La flor marchita
De la su cara.

No eres Palma;
Eres retaina:
Eres cypres
De triste rama:
Eres desdicha
Desdicha mala.

Tus campos rompan
Tristes volcanos,
No vean plazeres
Sino pesares.
Cubran tus flores
Las arenales.

Guillen Peraza!
Guillen Peraza!
Do esta tu escudo?
Do esta tu lanza?
Todo do acaba
La mala adauza!

IMITATED *or* PARAPHRASED.

Lament, oh ye fair, for Peraza is dead,
Lament, as ye hope that th'Almighty will save;
For in Palma the lily his manly front fled,
And the flow'rs were transferr'd from his cheek to his grave*.

Oh Island, no Palma art thou—but a thorn!
A funeral cypress, productive of ill:
No fruitage is seen on thy branches forlorn,
But misfortune and evil there vegetate still.

May the dismal volcano burst hot from thy hills,
And pleasure's sweet reign be usurp'd by despair;
May the sands of the desert alight on thy rills,
And thy flow'rets all die 'neath the parch'd western air.

Peraza! Peraza! oh where is thy shield?
Where the lance which thou hurledst thy foe-men among?
Alas, they lie useless upon the sad field!
Where thy rashness, thy zeal, laid thee lifeless along.

Nottingham. H. K. WHITE.

A FAREWELL *to* ENGLAND.—*By Miss Shackleton, Daughter of the learned Quaker, Abraham Shackleton, of Ballitore, in Ireland, the well-known Tutor to the late celebrated Mr. Burke.*

TO Britain's isle a long farewell!
Where plenty smiles and pleasures dwell;
Farewell, ye woods, all waving wide,
Ye vales attir'd in summer's pride,
Ye towers, which proudly rise in air,
Ye cots, so cleanly and so fair.
Now Cambria's rocky wilds appear,
Her mountains rude, and vallies drear,
While solemn midnight rules the sky,
And darkness veils the dangers nigh,
Save when the sullen gleams display
The rocky steep beside our way;
While the full torrent's hollow roar
Sounds sadly on the sandy shore;
And fancy dreads in every shade
The midnight robber's murd'ring blade.
And now we view the ocean wide,
And now the swelling surge we ride:—
Loud roars the wind, the billows heave,
Swift bounds the bark from wave to wave
Oppress'd with sickness, pale we lie,
And wish for land—the land is nigh;
Hibernia's welcome isle appears,
Returning health our spirits cheers.
There, seated in her beauteous bay,
Eblana's towers their pride display;
But there tumultuous Folly raves,
And high her torch dire Discord waves;
Then—haste me to my native plain,
Where all the peaceful Pleasures reign.
Once more my longing eye devours
Her silent stream, and modest bowers;
Once more the welcome dear I prove
Of friends, whom, as myself, I love;
Once more confess, where'er I roam,
No place I find so dear as home.
Oh Thou! whose kind paternal hand
Preserves by sea, protects by land,
Grant us sweet peace—'tis thine alone—
To a tumultuous world unknown;
That—whether warring winds engage,
Or restless human passions rage—
A sacred refuge we may find,
The temple of a quiet mind.

AUTUMNAL VERSES, 1801.

LO! radiant Summer takes her flight,
And speeds to southern climes afar;
While streaming floods of lingering light
Float backward from her burnish'd car.

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* As this is called a paraphrase, and not a translation, the reader will not be surprised if he find no vestige of this last line, and one or two others, in the original. So much difficulty attaches to giving a close version in English, and indeed such apparent impossibility of retaining its native spirit therein, that the author did not attempt it.

Her breath ſtill warms the tepid breeze,
The fields her ſprightly livery wear,
And Winter heſitates to ſeize
The ſceptre of a year ſo fair.

Bright daughter of the Sun, adieu!
On whom deſcends his kindlieſt ſmile;
No more thy glorious form we view,
But ſtill thy gifts rejoice our iſle.

For ſee commiſſion'd Autumn ſtand
With *Plenty*'s overflowing horn,
And ſcatter round with laviſh hand
Rich fruits and life-ſuſtaining corn.

But, hark! new ſounds of rapture ſteal
Obſcurely on the liſt'ning ear:
Now loud they grow: now louder peal
In full-ton'd accents ſoft and clear.

Oh, 'tis the voice of *Peace*! behold
Her ſteps purſue the warning ſound;
And, as her heavenly charms unfold,
Unwonted glory beams around.

Contending hoſts, in mute ſurpriſe,
Drop from their graſp the brandiſh'd blade,
Forget the fray, and turn their eyes,
Tranſported, on th'angelic maid.

Hail, lovely ſtranger! long-loſt gueſt!
And doſt thou greet us once again?
Oh! let us ever, ever reſt
Beneath thy meek and holy reign!

Auſpicious æra, dawn ſublime,
Commencement of a golden day!
See in the longdrawn rear of time
Bright ages in auguſt array.

The freeborn Briton ſhall embrace
The Gaul, who alſo dar'd be free;
And the wide world, compos'd in peace,
Shall learn the ſweets of amity.

Worceſter, Oct. 13, 1801. TREBOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WAKEFIELD is dead! See ſacred Science, mourn,
Like her own Aikin, bending o'er his urn;
While every muſe, by his fair daughter led,
In precious tears embalms th'illuſtrious dead;
While generous youths, enwrap'd in claſſic lore,
The Maſter Genius of the ſong deplore;
Here, tott'ring age eſſays with trembling tongue,
Fault'ring, to mingle in the tuneful throng,
And caſt his feeble, laſt, expiring ſtrain
On Friendſhip's altar, ſoon to blaze again.
Thus age and wiſdom, youth and beauty join,
T' anticipate a ſentence more divine.
Who would not thus, like Wakefield, wiſh to die,
Secure of fame and immortality! P. D.

Hackney, Oct. 1801.

SONNET, *written at the* CLOSE *of* EVE.

'TIS eve, 'tis ſolemn eve!—Still, penſive Thought
Sits in his robe of twilight ſadly grey,
Muſing o'er ſhadows by his dark eye caught,
The dimm'd and dying majeſty of day!
Lorn murmurs tremble thro' the mournful trees,
Mute Philomel her leafy couch has found;
And Melancholy's muſic in the breeze
Whiſpers a note of ſoothing ſadneſs round.
And now, as night her darker mantle draws,
The groves more low and deeply ſullen wave;
Save when, as ſolemn comes a dreary pauſe,
'Tis ſtillneſs all;—the ſtillneſs of the grave!
The grave!—Ah, yet her abſence I deplore,
Whoſe morn, and day, and eve, are now no more!

J. H. L. HUNT.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A NOTICE *relative to the* LIFE *of* POISSONIER, *read at the* COLLEGE *of* FRANCE, *29th Brumaire, ſixth Year, by* JEROME LALANDE.

PETER ISAAC POISSONIER, Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Member of the late Academy of Sciences, Senior-member of the College of France, &c. was born at Dijon, on the 5th of July, 1720. He at firſt engaged in pharmacy, but being ſoon induced to viſit the capital, whither he was led by his talents and his zeal, he ſtudied medicine, and was received a licentiate, Auguſt 11th, 1744. His theſes of 1743 and 1744, on the following ſubjects, announce the firſt objects of his labours:

"Do monſters originally exiſt, or are they produced by accident?"

"Ought the bark to be applied in diſeaſes of the breaſt?"

"Is the lateral operation for the ſtone, the beſt?"

In 1749 he publiſhed a Continuation of the Courſe of Surgery, dictated to the Schools of Medicine, by Col de Villars, Vols. V. and VI. containing a Treatiſe on Fractures and Luxations.

Dubois, Profeſſor of Medicine, having quitted the College of France in 1744, on purpoſe to retire to St. Lô, the place of his nativity, he was ſucceeded by Poiſſonier, who pronounced his initiatory Diſcourſe, February 10th, 1746: he after-

ward-

wards went through a Course of Chemistry, which was well attended and proved extremely useful; for at that period there was not any thing of this kind in any of the public establishments of Paris.

In 1757 and 1758 we find him acting as first physician of the French army, then composed of one hundred thousand men, and also consulting physician to the king.

In the course of the latter year he was sent to Petersburgh: the ostensible object of this mission was his professional attendance on the Empress Elizabeth, whose health was supposed to be in a declining state; but it has been whispered, that the real one was certain political negociations with which he was entrusted. During his stay in Russia, General Montalembert, another academician, resided there also, with the view of procuring the adoption of such a plan for the next campaign as might prove serviceable to the interests of France, and of also accompanying Marshal Soltikoff, who commanded a body of eighty thousand Russians during the years 1759 and 1760. Poissonier remained there during two years, and gave an account in the History of the Academy for 1760, of the celebrated experiment relative to the congelation of mercury, at which he assisted.

On his return he was nominated a Counsellor of State, a distinction at that time granted to persons in his situation in extraordinary cases only.

In 1764 he was appointed inspector-general of medicine, surgery and pharmacy, in the sea ports and colonies of France. From that moment he had the entire superintendence of all such as occupied those situations; and I have often had occasion to remark the care and impartiality displayed by him in that capacity: he occupied this place until 1791.

In 1765 he was appointed an associate of the Academy of Sciences, an honour only bestowed on those who possessed a great reputation, and being attached to the church, to the court, to the armies, or to the parliament, and in consequence of their other avocations, were unable to devote all their time to a participation in our labours.

But the circumstance that reflects most celebrity on Poissonier, is the famous experiment undertaken by him in 1763, in order to extract the salt from sea-water. On this occasion he caused an alembic to be formed on such a construction as not to be affected by the motion of a ship under sail, and he added six ounces of *marine alkali* to every barrel of brine, in order to subdue the acrimony of the sea-water. Hales and Appleby had employed the *lapis infernalis* for the same purpose; but the result demonstrated the superiority of his method. Beaumé, the most celebrated pharmacopœist in France, who has given a detailed account of this experiment in his Chemistry, published in 1773 (Tom. III.) has also presented his readers with a plate of the apparatus employed; and Macquer has added a note on it in Bomare's Dictionary. Poissonier, during the operation, employed the fire of the cook-room of the vessel, so that a great saving resulted in the article of fuel; and in 1765, on board a ship belonging to the French East India Company, the crew were amply supplied with water produced in this manner during a whole month, without being under the necessity of recurring to what they had got in the hold. More than eighty experiments were made, and all of them succeeded completely. Citizen Bougainville asserts that, during his famous voyage round the world, he was indebted for the health of his crew to the water produced by means of this machine; and I am assured, that with a single barrel of coals six or seven of fresh-water may be obtained; which enables a commander to have always plenty of room on board, as the water always occupies the greater part of the vessel during long voyages.

Courcelles, naval physician at Brest, assures me, that one of the large alembics will expend in twenty-four hours 200 pounds weight of coals, and produce 600 of fresh water during the same period: still a greater saving will be obtained by continuing the distillation. The Minister Choiseul, on hearing of the experiment, was so struck with its importance, that he settled a pension of 12,000 livres on Poissonier.

This same physician had collected a curious cabinet of natural history, foreign curiosities, models, and machines of all sorts. His place procured him a numerous acquaintance, and enabled him to receive a variety of presents, which a learned man could accept of without blushing. It would be highly proper for the Government to purchase them.

Poissonier having quitted his professor's chair in 1777, was succeeded in 1778 by the younger Raulin; the latter, who died in 1795, has been replaced by

Citizen Corviſard, whoſe ſucceſs is known to every one.

Poiſſonier ſtill continued, however, to preſide here as ſenior member, in conſequence of a reſolution of the 11th of January, 1778: he did leſs honour to that ſituation by a noble and commanding aſpect, than by the dignity of his orations, the elegance of his manners, and the conſideration he enjoyed in the eſtimation of the world. We have all heard him ſpeak, at the periods of our re-aſſembling during twenty years, in a manner that did honour both to the ſociety and its chief. He died on the 29th of Fructidor, 6th year, (September 15th, 1798) at the age of 78, in conſequence of an abceſs that had been too ſuddenly cloſed. He eſpouſed Mary-Catharine Martinon who, as well as himſelf, was a native of Dijon, in 1753; this lady was indebted to him for an important place, having been appointed nurſe to the Duke of Burgundy through his intereſt. He loſt her in 1783: her merit and talents rendered this loſs extremely afflicting to her huſband.

In 1788 he married Jeanne Molay de Revroi, who was ſo attached to him, that ſhe died ſuddenly of ſenſibility, uneaſineſs and fatigue, two months before Citizen Poiſſonier, while aſſiſting by the ſide of is bed, during his laſt illneſs.

He has left behind him an only ſon, who obtained the rank of Advocate-general of the Parliament of Burgundy, which preſuppoſes talents, and who ſucceeded Citizen Guyton Morveau, whoſe reputation as a chemiſt has ſurpaſſed that which he had obtained as an orator, lawyer and legiſlator. The Citizen Sue, Secretary to the Society of Medicine, will ſoon render a more ſuitable homage to the memory of our illuſtrious Preſident.

TRANSLATION *of a* LETTER *from* SIGNOR A. J. CAVANILLES, *relative to* MUNOZ, *the* SPANISH HISTORIAN.

Madrid, Nov. 22d, 1799.

I HAVE juſt received your packet with an incloſure for Munoz, who alas! is no more. A fit of apoplexy, on the 19th July, 1799, ſnatched this learned man, whoſe loſs I ſhall ever deplore, from the career of letters.

He was born in the year 1745, at Muſeros, a village rather more than a league diſtant from Valentia, and he completed his ſtudies in the Univerſity of that city. Always ſuperior to the young men of his own age, he was their model, and not unfrequently their director in the different departments of *belles lettres*, philoſophy and theology. It was he who overturned the idol of the Peripateticks, and ſubſtituted in its place good taſte, the diſcoveries of the moderns, a ſound logic, a real knowledge of nature, and, in ſhort, a ſure method of making a rapid progreſs in the ſciences.

At the age of twenty-two years he drew up the Prefaces to the Rhetoric of P. Luis de Granada, and the Logic of Vernei, in which he diſplayed an aſtoniſhing degree of erudition acquired by him in conſequence of the ſtudy of thoſe authors who were the reformers of letters in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Invited afterwards by the Government to fill the place of principal Coſmographer of the Indies, he made himſelf acquainted with the various branches of this employment, which he filled with diſtinction until the moment that the Miniſter Galvez appointed him to draw up the Hiſtory of America. That he might execute this taſk with honour to himſelf, during a period of five years, he viſited and conſulted the archives of Simancas, Seville, Cadiz, Liſbon, &c. and thus obtained admiſſion to ſources of information unknown, and even prohibited to thoſe who had preceded him in the ſame career. The fruits of his zeal conſiſted of one hundred and thirty volumes of inedited papers, ſuch as original letters from Columbus, Pizarro and Ximenes; a correſpondence precious in reſpect to America, ſo far as its hiſtory both natural and political is concerned. It was on ſuch ſolid foundations that he commenced his labours, the firſt volume of which has already been ſeen by the public; and the ſecond, accompanied with juſtificatory papers, will ſoon make its appearance. Previouſly to his death he had completed the two firſt books of Vol. I. and the third was nearly finiſhed; indeed, he was employed on it the day preceding his death, until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Munoz was the beſt huſband, the moſt tender father, the moſt faithful and moſt conſtant of friends. I write you theſe particulars concerning him, without obſerving any order or ceremony, as they are merely intended to announce the, perhaps, irreparable loſs of my learned friend. I ſhall tranſmit you his eulogium which is now preparing, and requeſt you to render it public. A. J. CAVANILLES.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from the* REV. MR. ROBINSON, *of* CAMBRIDGE, *to* MR. MARSOM, *of* LONDON, *dated* CHESTERTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1788.

I Accept with gratitude both the pamphlets you were so complaisant as to send me, and I thank Mr. Taylor for this additional proof of his esteem.

Eleven years ago, I published a Preface to the third volume of a Translation of Saurin's Sermons on the Doctrine of Christian Liberty, and in page 7 I said, "Mere mental errors, if they be not entirely innocent in the account of the Supreme Governor of Mankind, cannot be, however, objects of blame and punishment among men." *Error* is mistake; *mental* error is mistake of the mind; *mere* mental error is such a mistake of the mind as doth not affect the heart and life. This harmless position exposed me to many censures, and by a certain class of men my name hath been cast out as evil; ever since they have thought it a duty to preach and print against me, and to treat me with personal insults. About a year ago, I heard by a gentleman of Queen's College, that Sykes had published the same sentiment, and, since that, I saw, in Dr. Disney's Life of Sykes, an account of it. Ever since I have endeavoured to procure the book, but never could till the week your's arrived. Three days before, I had seen it in a Lynn-catalogue, and I instantly wrote and procured it, but it was the first edition. Next day, a fellow of Trinity College found a second edition, in the College-library, and lent it me. Then came your's, the last and best edition, for which I most sincerely thank you. People are so thoughtless as to exclaim—"If this be allowed, the doors of our churches will be thrown wide open to all erroneous persons." I deny the fact, for I can easier find professors of a speculative system, than men of a holy life, and unholy professors are the most grievous Hereticks. Who is to judge of error, you or I; you for me, or I for you, or each for himself? There is no safe ground of action, except the leaving of every individual to judge for himself, and account to his master. My thanks are due most sincerely for your own performance*: I have read it with the most glowing affection for the author. I love a man who thinks for himself, think what he will. I honour the virtue of every one who dares to be free, and to shake off the petty tyranny of ecclesiastics, who bind the grievous burdens of tyrannical systems upon the consciences of another man's disciples—disciples whom they neither created, nor redeemed, nor are appointed to judge. My soul, come not thou into their intolerant assembly!

As to personality in God, a trinity of persons, I think it the most absurd of all absurdities; and, in my opinion, a man who hath brought himself to believe the popular doctrine of the trinity, hath done all his work; for, after that, there can be nothing hard, nothing inevident, the more unintelligible, the more credible; and, as this serves the purpose of producing implicit faith in pretended guides, priests will always try to keep it in credit. The Bible reads easy, if we consider God *one*; Jesus, the *Son* of God; and the Holy Ghost, the *Influence* of God. But this would spoil trade, the Scriptures would become plain and easy, and a learned priesthood would be unnecessary to make out and unfold that hard science Christianity to us poor blind creatures. Verily, my friend, priestcraft is at the bottom of all this burlesque upon religion, for such I account the grimace of one man's pretending to take care of another man's soul. The direct end of all their schemes is to cheat people into a disuse of their own understandings, and to pitch their eyes, and place their affections, upon a frail, and often a wicked, proxy.

I am sorry, I had not the pleasure of knowing you when I was in London; at present I have no immediate business there, and if I had, my stay would be short, not because I have not innumerable friends there whom I esteem, but because my present avocation is here—here I am, far from the din of unprofitable disputes about words and phrases. Here I enjoy a daily intercourse with men of the first literature, and the most amiable dispositions, sincere disciples of Jesus, who, thanks to Divine Goodness, are in this university studying the Holy Scriptures, and devoting their fine talents to the service of truth. Here too is a church of divers sentiments, but of uniform goodness, who enjoy Christian liberty, without assuming authority over one another. Here I weed my garden, plough the silver-stream with my two-oar

* The writer refers, in this place, to a Tract on the Impersonality of the Holy Ghost, written and published by Mr. Marsom.

two-oar boat, read, ſcribble, contemplate, and fill my ſoul with ideas of the Great Supreme, and with the joyful proſpect of a bleſſed immortality. Here the bloſſoms of my flowers and fruits regale my ſcent; the lark compliments me when I riſe; the cuckow attunes the morning breeze; the owl ſings me to ſleep; and, if I wake in the night, the nightingale, beneath my window, lulls me to reſt again:—

"Theſe are thy works, Parent of Good."

Here alſo my diſtant friends viſit me.—The laſt fortnight, my houſe has been filled with company from Oxford, Abingdon, London, &c. and, in their abſence, I converſe with the dead in the vaſt libraries of this univerſity. O, how good is God to me, and I, with all theſe advantages, how unprofitable to him! Beſt of Beings—my Father and my God! Thy perfections are the baſe of my hopes: in Thee I live, in Thee I move, in Thee I have my being! to Thee, to Thee *alone*, be all the glory!

Believe me, my friend, your introduction elevates my ſoul. It lifts religion off the ſand of authority, and places it on the rock of revelation: it makes the underſtanding free as the eye. Go on and proſper. Bring received opinions to the crucible. Take off the droſs of human authority, antiquity, univerſality, and the reſt, and reſerve for public uſe the pure gold of revealed truth. Truth can never ſuffer by trial; and doctrines that ſhrink from examination and ſevere criticiſm, betray their origin.

If ever it lies in your way, I ſhould be happy to ſee you at Cheſterton; and when you ſee my friend Taylor, do me the favor to aſſure him of my moſt undiſguiſed eſteem.

When your's came, I was juſt reading the proſe works of the divine Milton—one of the firſt of men. I am never tired of him. Are you acquainted with his Areopagitica, for the Liberty of unlimited Printing?—

"This is true liberty, when free-born men,
Having to adviſe the public, may ſpeak free."

Pardon the length of this. I do not often offend in this way. Without ceremony, farewell.

Ever your's.
R. ROBINSON.

A COPY *of an* ORIGINAL LETTER *from* WILLIAM MOLYNEAUX, ESQ. *to* DR. EDMUND HALLEY.

Cheſter, Munday, Oct. 6th, 1690.

MY EVER HONOUR'D FRIEND,

I AM extreamly happy in your friendſhip and correſpondence, and I ſhould think myſelf the more ſo, could I make returns ſuitable to your kindneſs. The care and trouble you take about my trifles is a favour and act of friendſhip I ſhall never be able ſufficiently to eſteem; and I find you are ſo extraordinary accurate in your corrections, that you leave nothing for a review. I perceive you approve of the alteration I propoſe in page 21. I deſire you wou'd move a little therein, and as ſoon as the printer has alter'd, according to the form I ſent you in mine of Sept. — I deſire that quarter of a ſheet may be ſent me: the laſt ſheet I receiv'd is the ſheet P: 'tis now a fortnight ſince I receiv'd any; I fear ſome are miſcarried, but perhaps the poſt that comes in here this evening may bring the continuation.

I have your's of the 30th of September: what you therein offer is moſt admirably curious, which makes me the more concern'd at the miſcarriage of your former; I entreat you to repair this loſs, by recollecting what you then writ, and ſending it to me; and, at the ſame time, be pleas'd to add an example or two, to illuſtrate what you gave me in your laſt.

I have promiſed Mr. Tooke a copy of my book, in Latin, to beſtow on ſome foreign bookſeller, if it be worth their pains to publiſh it in that language. I ſhall then crave your leave to inſert your ingenious thoughts on this ſubject, aſſerting them, with all imaginable gratitude, to their own learned author.

The deſigne of my Engliſh edition is chiefly to propagate this part of the mathematicks (hitherto untouch'd) in our own language to thoſe that are not maſters of the Latin, as alſo to render it as plain and intelligible as I cou'd to the capacity of ordinary geometers; for I acknowledge my abilitys reach no others; ſo that to *ſuch* your profound ſpeculations concerning this affair would be loſt. But I know there are ſome deep mathematicians plain Engliſh-men, and therefore, if, for their ſakes, and to grace my poor work, you would add where you pleaſe, thereto, any of your own ingenious thoughts in this ſubject, I ſhould acknowledge the obligation infinite. And becauſe your own inventions of this kind are ſo far more excellent than mine, and ſurpaſs them ſo far

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in the geometrical conſtruction and calculus, I ſhould approve of your adding them as an Appendix; your name would then grace my work infinitely, and you would therein be kind above meaſure to Mr. Tooke, who undertakes the work, and would hereby ſecure its ſale. Pray, dear Sir, let me intreat this favour from you, and I do aſſure you, I'll make it my perpetual indeavour to return the obligation. If your next letter give me any hopes of this requeſt, I ſhall be the moſt rejoyc'd man in the world; but, if you are ſilent therein, I ſhall be the moſt dejected, as thinking you look on my work as not deſerving the ornaments you could give it.

I am your moſt humble ſervant,

WILL. MOLYNEAUX.

P. S. We have no news from Ireland, but expect it every hour. I am credibly informed, that all the Iriſh horſe want ſhoes, and alſo their foot, inſomuch, that a pair of ſhoes are ſold in Limerick at 40s. (braſs), a bottle of wine 12s. and a pot of ale 3s.—'tis certain their wants are very preſſing.

Mr. Molyneaux, the writer of the above letter, is perhaps better known as the friend and correſpondent of Mr. John Locke than as a mathematician. In 1689, among great numbers of other Proteſtants, he withdrew from the diſturbances in his native country (Ireland), owing to the ſeverity of Tyrconnel's government; and, after a ſhort ſtay at London, ſettled, with his family, at Cheſter: here he employed himſelf in arranging the materials he had ſome time before prepared for his Treatiſe on Dioptrics, in which he was aſſiſted by Flamſtead. In Auguſt, 1690, he went to London to put it to the preſs, where the ſheets were reviſed by Dr. Halley, who, at the author's requeſt (as appears by the above letter) gave leave for printing, in the Appendix, his celebrated Theorem for finding the Foci of Optic-glaſſes. The book was publiſhed in 1692, in quarto, under the title of *Dioptrica Nova*;—a Treatiſe of Dioptrics, in two parts, wherein the various effects and appearances of ſpherical glaſſes, both convex and concave, ſingle and combined, in teleſcopes and microſcopes, together with their uſefulneſs in ſeveral concerns of human life, are explained.

He called it "*Dioptrica Nova*," becauſe it was almoſt wholly new, very little being borrowed from other writers, and becauſe it was the firſt book publiſhed on that ſubject in the Engliſh language.

It does not contain any of the more curious ſpeculations in optics, that being foreign to his deſign, but ſeveral of the moſt generally uſeful propoſitions are demonſtrated in a clear and eaſy manner. The ſecond part is very entertaining, eſpecially in the hiſtory which he gives of the ſeveral optical inſtruments, and the diſcoveries made by them. In the dedication of the work (which was addreſſed to the Royal Society), he takes notice, among the improvements that had then recently been made in philoſophy, of the advances that had alſo been made in logic, "by the imcomparable John Locke, in his Eſſay on Human Underſtanding." This drew a letter of thanks from Mr. Locke, that ſoon grew into an intimate friendſhip, and a mutual correſpondence ſubſiſted between them till the time of Mr. Molyneux's death, which happened October 11, 1698.

Beſides the work above-mentioned, he was author of

1. "*Sciothericum Teleſcopicum*," containing the deſcription and uſe of a teleſcopic-dial, Dublin, 1686.—See Philos. Trans No. 184.

2. "The Caſe of Ireland ſtated, in Relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England." In this work, he was greatly aſſiſted by Mr. Locke.

The following papers in the Philos. Trans. were alſo written by him.

1. Why four Convex-glaſſes in a Teleſcope ſhew Objects erect, No. 53.

2. Deſcription of Lough Neagh, in Ireland, No. 158.

3. On the Connaught Worm, No. 168.

4. Deſcription of a New Hygrometer, No. 172.

5. On the Cauſe of Winds, and the Change of Weather, &c. No. 177.

6. Why Bodies diſſolved ſwim in Menſtrua ſpecifically lighter than themſelves, No. 181.

7. On the Tides, No. 184.

8. Obſervations of Eclipſes, No. 164,—185.

9. Why Celeſtial Objects appear greateſt near the horizon, No. 187.

10. On the Errors of Surveyors, ariſing from the Variation of the Magnetic-needle, No. 230.

F. R. S.

ERRATUM.—In Halley's Letter to Flamſtead, page 326, lines ſecond and third, of the Magazine for November, read "*the diſtance of cor ♌ from ſpica ♍ 45° 51′ ¼″*," &c.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of the late* SIR GEORGE SAVILE.

MADAM, *Rufford, Jan.* 27, 1757.

THE interfering in the private concerns of a family ſeems, in general, very much to want an apology. I have no other to make for doing it, than a perſuaſion that I am doing right, and a belief that what I am about to ſay may be of ſervice to one, whom, I doubt not, you retain a real affection for, notwithſtanding one capital breach of duty.

You eaſily gueſs, I mean your daughter at Egmonton.

The ſmall rent I have a demand on her

husband for has been in arrear some time. I thought it right to inquire into the cause of it, and, from the best intelligence I can get from those whom I have conversed with, I have reason to believe it impossible in the nature of things it should be otherwise. For I find it is not the practice of farmers on such a rent to keep a maid, and for this good reason, that the profits won't support one. Your daughter, therefore, must keep a maid, and the rent not be paid; or she must work herself at all the drudgery (without exception) of the farm, which, by all accounts indeed, she is willing enough to do; but neither do I believe that she is able, nor indeed can I persuade myself a mother wou'd desire it, her health being already, to appearance, impair'd.

I have been told, that it has been put in their power to mend themselves, by the husband's signing some instrument, the purport of which was to prevent his relations from ever being benefited by your money. If I have been rightly informed in this, nothing can be more reasonable. But I do assure you, you may venture to do something for them at present, nay, if it should be so put into your heart, even to fix a small annual income upon them, without the least hazard of his relations having any benefit from the overflowings.

I am informed he is so ignorant and obstinate, he will not sign this or any thing else. I beg you to consider how long she has been receiving the punishment due to *her* fault, and say, if you wish her now to begin to suffer for *his*. I entreat you to remember, she is your daughter, and turn it in your own mind, if it can be of an ill example to show some mercy, some charity, yea, to give alms to a distress'd child. Consider, for a moment, the difficulty she labours under between her two duties. I cou'd not but perceive it, and observe the hesitation with which she mentioned her husband's faults, and her silence regarding you, except in expressions of respect and gratitude for what you have done; nor did she, as I expected, desire my interfering in the case, so that if I have done wrong, I have no excuse to plead, but must rely on your candour in the case. The obvious way of accounting for my medling is that I am interested: and if you can think that is my motive, tho' concern'd that you should, I shall not set about to justify myself.

I have been already too long, to add to your trouble any farther, than assuring you, that I am, with more meaning than the words commonly imply, Madam,

Your faithful, humble servant,

G. SAVILE.

Extracts from the Port-Folio of a Man of Letters.

BRUNET LATIN *to* GUIDO CAVELCANT, DITEOR GREIGNOR, (*a celebrated* POET) *at* FLORENCE.

A MESSENGER going from hence with dispatches to our Holy Father the Pope, on the business of Holy Church, (*sainte ygliſe*); hath afforded me an opportunity of conveying a letter to you.

If you ask me, why I that am an Italian write to you, who are an Italian likewise, in the Romance according to the idiom of France; [*en Romans ſelonc le Patois de France*]; I reply that I have two reasons for it, besides that it is equally familiar to you; the one, that it is constantly spoken here in the Court of London; the other, because the Romance language is the most delectable tongue I know, and assimilates best with all others. [*Porce que la parleure eſt plus delitable & plus comune atoz lenguages.*]

You will expect from me some particulars of the state of learning in England, and more especially of poetry. For the present I can just acquaint you, that at Oxford and Cambridge there are some who understand Greek, but their number is very small indeed. There are very few Greek books to be found in the English monasteries, as I am informed. A short time since, a Greek book was found on board a ship taken in the Mare Egeum, which was brought to Court, and has been interpreted by a learned monk of Westminster. It appears to be a Collection of Fables, the composition of a Phrygian slave named Esopus, who, after receiving great honours for his wisdom and integrity, was despitefully thrown from a steep rock at Delphos. Another learned monk has put many of these Fables into English rhyme. These monks are not of the class that indulge their carnal appetites like many great clerks of these times. [*Qui amoient que deliter luer chaitive charroigne com font les grans cl's de ceſt tems.*]

I send

I ſend you one of theſe Fables by way of ſpecimen of Engliſh poetry. As you are verſed in the languages of Northern Europe, you will be at no great difficulty to underſtand it. I ſhall only obſerve that the pious and learned monk has made Eſopus ſpeak like a Chriſtian in the application; but ſuch is the nature of theſe Apologues, that they may be ſuited with morals at the pleaſure of the interpreter.

Alle that will of Wyſdam lere,
Herkeneth to me and ze ſchal here,
Appelogue in Greke y writ,
Eſopus, Phrygius witneſſet hit;
Eſopus, he, for ſothe, in Greke
Mad Fyſch, and Beſtes and Fowl to ſpeke,
Who lyk un to grete Clerkes do preche,
Men that bin unroyſe to teche.

Pryvily by nyght had Vulpes ſtole
With inne a Garner thorug litil hole;
Mete grek ſtore had thar bin ſette,
The fals Thef eaten with oute let:
Agen could he nougt that weye paſſe,
The Schrewe with Mete ſo fyllid was;
Moche ſorowe thanne was he, and creyen;
Allas, Allas! for glotonye ſchal y deyen.

Glotonye and Covetys I zow telle,
Draweth moſt Mannys ſoule to helle;
Lecherye is a nother ſchame,
That brynge a man in wyked fame;
But Covetys hath ende no dele,
Ther fore it is lykenid to a whele.

In holy wryt it is ſette,
That Lecherye is the Devels net;
And combre women that bin nougt good,
Both evel is to lered and lewed.

The wyly glotones they will not fyn,
Ere they ben dronken with ale or wyn;
They cryeth and the ſwereth as they were wood
By goddys ſoule and goddys blode.

He is wyſe that hevene may wynne,
That kepeth hym from dedly ſynne.
Now, of this Fable y have maykid an ende,
Goddys blyſſe ſchal he have his lyſe that wil mende.

Brunetto Latini, of Florence, is ſaid to have been the reſtorer of learning in Italy, and the friend and patron of Dante, Boccace and Petrarch. Villani, a Florentine, who has written the Lives of his Illuſtrious Fellow-Citizens, ſays, he was *gran Filoſofo, ed ſommo Maeſtro di Rettorica*; and he adds, *dittatore del noſtro comune*, a magiſtrate of great account. Brunetto Latini was driven out of Italy by the faction of the Ghibelins (the Emperor's party), being a ſtaunch Guelphite, in favour of the Pope. He ſought refuge in France, from whence it appears that he came over to England with Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, who was the brother of our Henry the Third. He died in 1295.

Guido Cavalcanti is ſtiled *poeta gregio*. He was a native of Florence, born in 1200, and died in 1300.

Lered and *lewed*; the learned and unlearned. The *Leudes*, according to the feudal ſyſtem, were the loweſt kind of vaſſals, ſolely for the purpoſe of tilling the Lord's ſoil. Theſe may well be ſuppoſed the moſt unlettered part of the kingdom; hence they are ſet in oppoſition to the *lered*, the *clergy*, *clerks*, or ſuch as were ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

JUDICIAL COMBAT.

In the dark ages of mankind, the ordeal, and trial by battle, took their riſe; and ſeem to have been ſerious and religious calls to Heaven for judgment, in caſes where the parties appear unwilling to ſubmit themſelves to the deciſion of the judges of the land. Hiſtory tells us, trial by battle obtained ſo late as the reign of Charles the Firſt; though the appeals were not ſuffered to terminate in combats, as the grand aſſize had been long before invented to remedy the inconvenience and uncertainty of them. In real actions, however, it ſtill remained in the defendant's, that is to ſay, the tenant's power, to chooſe either method of trial as he thought beſt. Accordingly, we find an inſtance in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth of iſſue joined by battle, which, as the cuſtom was by that time much diſcouraged, was put off by repeated adjournments, until the parties came to an agreement; when, as Dyer reports, judgment was given upon failure of one of the parties to appear on the day appointed for combat. The laſt inſtance of judicial combat to be found in the Hiſtory of France, was the famous one in 1547, between M. Jarnac and M. de la Chaſtaignerie.

I find trial by battle to have been regulated in the manner which here follows, in the poſſeſſions belonging to the Crown of England in France, during the thirteenth century. The account here ſet down is taken, and literally tranſlated from a manuſcript, compoſed in the French of that time, and written (according to its date) in the year 1344.

"When battle takes place, it is to be in this manner:—If the plaintiff declares

and names ſureties in his action [*Si la plainte avoet et nomet garenties en ſa demande*], and the defendant defends himſelf againſt the plaintiff and his ſureties in the action; then the plaintiff ſhall ſay openly in court, "I am ready to maintain by battle that what I demand is juſt and right, and here is my pledge." Thereupon he ſhall deliver to the judge of the court [*en la mayn dau ſeignor de la cort*] his pledge, a hood, glove, or other thing; [*ſon gage, chaperon, ou ganz, ou ov autres chozes.*] Then the defendant ſhall ſay, "I defend myſelf againſt the plaintiff and his ſureties, and here is my pledge."

"Hereupon there ſhall be levied of the goods of the defendant, as much as ſhall pay all his debts. [*totes ſes deptes.*] After which the plaintiff ſhall take of the defendant's effects a moiety, with which he ſhall provide two champions; [*Et apres aura la plainte ſa meite dau remaignant daus moubles de ſon averſaire et querra a ſon propre coſt dous champions.*] (But it is to be underſtood that the defendant may find his own champion, in which caſe there is to be no levy made on his goods.) [*Mas ſachez que ceu eſt en election et en chois de laverſaire de bailler a la plainte la meite de ſes moebles ou de querre ſon champion.*] If two champions be provided by the plaintiff; the defendant ſhall make his choice of one according to his liking, which champion is to fight in his cauſe. The party whoſe champion is overcome is to pay ſixty ſhillings to the King, and one penny for the ground.

"Trial of battle in real and perſonal actions [*por heritages, por deptes et por autres itaus chozes*] is always made by champions, never by the parties themſelves, [*cors a cors*] (body to body) unleſs otherwiſe agreed by plaintiff and defendant.

"But in caſes of treaſon [*traiſon*], murder [*murtre*], theft [*larroncin*], forgery or coining falſe money, or uſing falſe meaſures or weights, [*fauſſete fauſſonerie eſt eſpleiter fauſſe monoje, ou faſſes meſures, ou faire vers autre fauſſete por luy decevre de ſon cors ou de ſa choze.*], or the like high crimes, the battle is perſonal, body to body, and never to be made by champions. [*Bataille ne ſe fait par champions ainz ſe fait cors a cors.*]

"The defendant has the advantage of chuſing his weapons or manner of fighting, and the judges of the court are to name the day and hour. [*Li apelez ha tant davantage quil deviſet la forme de la bataille & li ſires de la cort aſſigne le jor & lou terme.*] If the defendant refuſe to defend himſelf at the time appointed for the battle, he is to be adjudged guilty.

"Before the combat begins, the parties are to make oath before the judge upon the Holy Evangeliſts. The plaintiff is firſt to ſwear in theſe words, "So help me God and the Holy Goſpels, as I now make juſt appeal [*leiau appeau*] againſt him," naming the defendant. And then the defendant maketh oath, and ſays, "So help me God and the Holy Goſpels, as I make a juſt defence [*loyau deffenſe*] in that which I defend againſt him," naming the plaintiff. After this they are to enter the field of battle and engage each other;—the plaintiff as making the appeal is to attack the defendant firſt; and during the combat no perſon whatever preſent is to interfere betwixt the combatants, by ſpeech or action, without permiſſion of the judge, under the penalty of fine or corporal puniſhment at the mercy of the judge.

"And if either of the combatants refuſe to fight, by yielding to his antagoniſt, or flying from out the liſts, he ſhall be adjudged convicted, or as failing in the proof of his appeal. [*Eſt repris convaincuz.*]

"When the battle is carried on by champions, and plaintiff and defendant, being come into the field, ſhall agree upon the ground of complaint, before the champions begin to fight, the champions ſhall make a diſplay of their ſkill for the diverſion of the people preſent. [*Si la bataille eſt de champions et aloure quil ſirant en champ, hom en fait paiz avant quil ſe combattent, li champion deyvent moſtrer les coups lo Roy, ceſt a dire quil deivent au mayns moſtrer treys de lor eſcremies* (to ſkirmiſh three time, or make three ſkirmiſhes) *por la gent ſolacer.*]

The GEOGRAPHY *of* PYTHEAS.

The following paſſage is found in an ancient geographer, Pytheas of Marſeilles—"In the proximity of Great Britain, on the north ſide, diſtant about ſix days' ſail, there appears neither land, nor water, nor air; but theſe three elements confounded, form a ſubſtance which cements in its compoſition all the parts of the world. Neither veſſels, nor perſons on foot, can break through this impenetrable obſtacle." This paſſage has been treated as a ridiculous fable by the Abbé de Longchamp, and other learned men, particularly by the Benédictine Monks who publiſhed the *Literary Hiſtory of France.* The ſubſtance, however, alluded to in the above paſſage

is unqueſtionably that immenſe maſs of eternal ice, which environs the poles of the earth, and which the boldeſt navigators could never yet paſs. What Cook and Lemaire have demonſtrably proved in our days, that there is no paſſage acroſs the northern ices, appears to have been known even; in the time of Pytheas and the learned Benedictines have unjuſtly derided a man, who appeared to them to relate a fabulous tale, which is now known to be a very intereſting and well-eſtabliſhed fact. The works of the ancient authors, andeſpecially of Herodotus and of Pliny the naturaliſt, contain a number of things apparently fabulous, and which yet perhaps will ne demonſtrated in the ſequel as natural truths.

MISTAKES *in* COMPLIMENTING.

It is cuſtomary in China, on being introduced to any one, to aſk a ſet of complimentary queſtions reſpecting their family, &c. A miſſionary, attending to the *etiquette* more than the perſon, one day put an eunuch out of countenance by aſking him, how many children he had? On the other hand, a Mandarin once aſked a Capuchin friar, how many wives he had?—and as he uſed the ſame word by which an eccleſiaſtical cure is denoted, the father innocently anſwered, three!

A NICE DISTINCTION.

Father Navarette, a miſſionary, obſerves, that the Bonzes in China have found out the method of granting plenary indulgences, and bulls for the dead, ſome of which they ſell as high as 50 ducats. On which he ſagaciouſly remarks, that the Devil ſtill perſiſts in his original deſign of appearing as like God as he can.

An INSTANCE *of* REGARD *to* VERACITY.

The Chineſe annals relate, that a young prince once diverting himſelf in the garden with his pages in the preſence of his preceptor, ſaid to one of his pages in ſport, "I make you king of ſuch a place."—"What is your highneſs doing?" ſaid the preceptor haſtily. "I was only in jeſt," replied the prince. "Sir," ſaid the preceptor, "the word of a prince ſhould never be jeſt: you have made the boy a king and he muſt be ſo—your word cannot be recalled." The nomination was accordingly confirmed.

COOL PERSEVERANCE.

A Chineſe Prime miniſter preſented a Memorial to the Emperor on a ſubject he did not like. The Emperor diſregarded it. The Miniſter repeated it three days ſucceſſively. The Emperor at length in a rage tore it in pieces. The Miniſter coolly gathered up the fragments, and, paſting them together, preſented it a fourth time. This proof of his patience and perſeverance had ſuch an effect on the Emperor, that he took the matter into conſideration and complied with the requeſt.

CALM FORTITUDE.

An Emperor of China propoſed making a progreſs through part of his dominions. One of his counſellors oppoſed it, as at that time improper. The Emperor in heat drew his ſabre and cried, "Paſs the order for my journey this inſtant, or I will ſtrike off your head." The officer without the leaſt emotion took off his Mandarin's cap and robe, and, kneeling down with his neck extended, ſaid, "Your Majeſty may ſtrike, for I cannot comply with what I know to be contrary to the good of the empire." The Emperor checked himſelf and gave up his journey.

A RECEIPT *for* FAMILY-PEACE.

An Emperor of China, making a progreſs, diſcovered a family in which the maſter with his wives, children, grandchildren, daughters-in-law, and ſervants, all lived in perfect peace and harmony. The Emperor admiring this, inquired of the old man what means he employed to preſerve quiet among ſuch a number of perſons. The man, taking out a pencil, wrote only theſe three words:—*Patience, patience, patience.*

A TRAGICAL INCIDENT.

At an Indian wedding in the Philippine Iſlands, the bride retired from the company in order to go down to the river and waſh her feet. As ſhe was thus employed, an alligator ſeized her. Her ſhrieks brought the people to the place, who ſaw her between the monſter's teeth, and juſt drawn under water. The bridegroom inſtantly plunged after with his dagger in his hand and purſued the raviſher. After a deſperate conflict he made him deliver up his prey, and ſwam to ſhore with the body of his dead wife in his arms.

SPANISH HIGH-SPIRIT.

Don Sabiniano, a Spaniard, being a priſoner in a dungeon at Liſbon, ſoon after the revolt of the Duke of Braganza, afterwards King John of Portugal, was told by the corregidor that the King was paſſing by, and that it would be a proper occaſion to petition for releaſe; inſtead of which, he ſhut his window in the King's face. For this affront his window was bricked up, and all acceſs of light debarred.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CONTINUATION *of the* THIRD QUARTERLY SITTING *of the* CLASS *of* MATHEMATICAL *and* PHYSICAL SCIENCES, YEAR 9.

CITIZEN KOCH has ſent a *Memoir on a Literary Society, which appears to have been eſtabliſhed at Straſburg, towards the end of the fifteenth and at the beginning of the ſixteenth centuries.* The author obſerves, that letters from their earlieſt revival were favourably received in Alſace, and eſpecially at Straſburg. This city held the firſt rank among the free cities of the Empire; and the inhabitants, who lived in eaſe and freedom, poſſeſſed that urbanity and independent ſpirit which are acceptable to the Muſes.

Straſburg was in a manner the cradle of the art of printing, and by this invention the improvement of the human mind advanced with a celerity which it had not known before. By this means, facts, thoughts, opinions, the productions of genius, diſcoveries of every kind, are tranſported, like articles of commerce, over all parts of the globe where the art of reading is known. Guttemburg, the author of this new art, removed his eſtabliſhment to Mentz; but he left induſtrious pupils in Straſburg. A literary ſociety was at the ſame time formed there, an inſtitution which, it may be aſſerted, was unknown to the ancients. As our learned ſocieties are favourable to the progreſs of the human mind, ſo thoſe eſtabliſhments among the ancients which bore ſome reſemblance to them, ſuch as the Academia of Plato, the Lyceum of Ariſtotle, the Portico of Zeno, and the Gardens of Epicurus, were often contrary to it. In our ſocieties each member has his own opinions, his own principles, his own views, and his own thoughts, all which may be conſidered as his peculiar property. Every new diſcovery is graciouſly received; every truth is admitted; every opinion may be preſented without incurring diſpleaſure, although what one of the members thinks is frequently that which his neighbour does not think; thence diſcuſſions take place, in which good faith predominates. But the ancient ſocieties were merely ſchools, where the maſter preſerved an aſcendancy, and that even when he was no more; all ſentiments were formed by his; his doctrine was the doctrine of all; his opinions were ſacred dogmas, and it was a kind of ſacrilege to ſubmit them to examination. No new progreſs was therefore to be expected while the ſchool laſted; it produced nothing but commentaries on the doctrine of the maſter. The truth which one ſchool profeſſed was only received into another, to undergo a ſentence of reprobation. And laſtly, each ſchool piqued itſelf leſs on having reaſon, than on maintaining a uſurpation by its principles over the rights of reaſon. In one they believed that there was no vacuum in nature; in another, that there was; in one, that God was of a ſpherical figure; in another, that he was perfectly flat *. Such however was not the ſchool of Straſburg. Its founder was James Wimpheling, who was well ſeconded by ſome zealous partizans of reviving letters, who juſtly deſerved to take a place with him. Here they entered into a critical examination of ancient and modern works, as being thereby qualified to decide which of them ſhould firſt obtain the honour of printing. A ſtill more fortunate reſult of theſe conferences, was to collect and concentrate in one focus the different parts of human knowledge, which, till then, iſolated and without mutual correſpondence, had been the ſubjects of ſeparate inſtruction. And, above all, it is to the labours of the Society of Straſburg that we may attribute the aſtoniſhing ſucceſs of the religious revolution in that city, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century. It might be thought on a ſuperficial view, that the human mind has little to congratulate itſelf on the ſuperiority which the opinions of a Saxon monk obtained over thoſe of the doctors of Rome, or that certain theological tenets were ſubſtituted for other theological tenets;—and that theſe novelties brought on freſh cauſes of perſecution: but the truth is, that the reformation of Luther, followed by that of Calvin and many others, gave an acuteneſs to the reaſoning faculty, and a happy audacity to explore that which men hitherto had been only accuſtomed to revere; and, in ſhort, to grant nothing to authority when it is not in ſtrict accordance with reaſon. Laſtly, the combat of metaphyſical queſ-

* According to Zeno, God was perfectly round; according to Epicurus, the Gods were of a flat figure, not to be cruſhed by the various worlds or ſyſtems.

tions

tions has produced a philoſophical ſpirit, which is likewiſe the ſpirit of liberty; and ſtill further, the moſt friendly to order and the moſt averſe to licentiouſneſs. It may be ignorant—it often deems it glorious to doubt—but it never wanders out of the right-way, without ceaſing to be itſelf.

One of the moſt honourable functions of the Man of Letters is to celebrate the memory of deceaſed men of merit, ſo as to excite an emulation to imitate their talents and virtues. Citizen DELISLE DE SALES has diſcharged his duty, in reading to the Claſs *the Life of the late Veron Forbonnais, an Aſſociate Member*, and *the Literary Life of General Montalembert*, two men truly citizens, who devoted their whole lives to what they conſidered advantageous to their country.

Forbonnais was one of the firſt men who called the attention of the French to the different ſubjects of political economy. He wrote on the Finances, becauſe he ſaw, with a virtuous grief, riches deſigned to reproduce riches ſnatched from the hands of the labourer, and the poor man, already ſuccumbing under the weight of his burthen, obliged to bear likewiſe the fardle of the wealthy man. He wiſhed to ſimplify the impoſts, to render them leſs vexatious; he wanted even to reduce them to unity; a ſpecious project, but which would cauſe the impoſt to fall too heavily on ſome, whilſt others would but ſlightly feel it, and which would moreover fail to attain the object of the author, who eſtabliſhed it as a principle, that the ſtrength of an empire conſiſts in taxing only ſuperfluities. And how is it poſſible by one ſingle method to come at the ſuperfluity of ſo many perſons who poſſeſs much, and whoſe ſelfiſh ſpirit is ever deviſing arguments to perſuade themſelves that they have not even neceſſaries? Forbonnais wrote on commerce, on the marine, on money, on agriculture, on legiſlation, and on diplomacy. He embraced in his mind the whole ſphere of public utility. He everywhere diſcovers a ſagacious intellect, a ſpirit animated with the deſire of doing good. His *chef-d'œuvres* are his *Elements of Commerce*, and his *Diſſertation on the French Finances*. He has left a great number of manuſcript pieces. When he had a part in the public Adminiſtration, he was juſt, ſevere and incorruptible; in private life, he was prudent, humane and beneficent.

Citizen de Sales in his *Life of Montalembert* connects with ſome anecdotes but little known relative to the life of that general, the hiſtory of his inceſſant controverſy with the Corps of Engineers reſpecting his ſyſtem of the defenſive art, as likewiſe an analytical ſynopſis of the eleven volumes, in quarto, of his *Perpendicular Fortification*.

Some nations among the antients have had, at certain periods, very formidable navies, and were then called by metaphor ſovereigns of the ſea; but without ever extending the idea ſo far as to ſuppoſe that the vaſt extent of the ocean could be the particular domain of one nation. This was reſerved for the moderns; it appears to have been firſt adopted by the Portugueſe, who wanted to expel the Dutch from the Indies, and has been ſince ſeized with avidity by the Engliſh. It produced a diſpute near two centuries ago, of which Citizen CHAMPAGNE has collected the details, in his *Analyſis and Expoſition of the Treatiſe of Grotius*, intitled, *Mare Liberum*, or *the Freedom of the Seas*; and of the Treatiſe of Selden, intitled, *Mare Clauſum*, or *the Dominion of the Seas, in Reply to that of Grotius*. Theſe writers both employed their pens to defend the cauſe of their reſpective countries; but the pen was too feeble an inſtrument to terminate ſuch a controverſy. Grotius, in ſpite of numberleſs quotations, which injure the force of his arguments, proves the liberty of the ſeas by the laws of nature, and by the right which every nation has of carrying on commerce with another, without being obliged to ſubmit to the arbitrary laws of a third, which can only make ſuch for itſelf. Grotius, who was a Hollander, generouſly defended the rights of his country. Selden, an Engliſhman, entered into the liſts with Grotius, by order of the Cabinet of London, and to ſerve the ambition of that Government; a government then atrocious in its mode of vindication, which employed the intrigues of its Miniſter at the Hague, to endanger the life of Grotius, and to involve that reſpectable man in the calamitous affair of Barnevelt. Grotius did not happily defend even a good cauſe, as he employed his vaſt erudition in ſupporting himſelf by authorities, when he ſhould only have acknowledged that of reaſon. Selden defended a bad cauſe ill, preciſely becauſe it was bad, and that he could only reſort to means of defence more or leſs ridiculous. He aſſerts that the ſea may as well become a property as vacant lands, coaſts, rivers and mountains; he ſeems to forget that all theſe may be included within the limits of a dominion, and that the ocean, far from being ſhut up,

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comprehends and includes every thing. He calls Great Britain *the Iſland of the Ocean*, and pretends that reciprocally, the ſea is the *Ocean of the Iſland*. He plunges his readers and himſelf in the night of paſt ages, and, holding them there in darkneſs, ſhews that Great Britain has exerciſed, at all times, her empire over the four ſeas which make part of her domain, by the ſame title as ſhe holds her territory. He fixes the limits of the Britiſh ſeas, advancing them on the north no further than Greenland, and without rigorouſly bounding them on the ſide of America. He has alſo the condeſcenſion to leave to the nations, whoſe coaſts are oppoſite to thoſe of Great Britain, the property of their harbours and of their ports, and ſtill further that of their rivers as far as to their *embouchures*.

The work of Grotius is uſeleſs, becauſe it proves what has no need of proof. That of Selden is abſurd. The ocean will be always free, by right; but, by a too long lethargy of the maritime powers, right may, at length, give way to force; and we may ſee the ocean become, at leaſt for a time, the uſurped domain of an iſland which is hardly to be diſcovered on its vaſt extent.

Citizen LEVESQUE has read a *third Memoir on the Conſtruction of the Republic of Athens*. This Memoir relates to the *Tribunals of that Republic*. The number of judges at Athens was ſix thouſand, and that of the citizens never ſurpaſſed twenty one thouſand. It ſhould ſeem that this exceſſive number of judges, who were choſen out of the indigent claſs, muſt frequently prove injurious to juſtice; that a tribunal of a thouſand or of fifteen hundred judges reſembles too much the aſſembly of the people, of which hiſtory has handed down to us many unjuſt judgments, and that it muſt be, like the people, ſuſceptible of credulity, of paſſion, of blind ignorance, of prejudice, of diſtruſt, of fickleneſs and of facility of letting itſelf be carried along by the inſidious eloquence of the orators. The author further indicates other vices which he thinks he has diſcovered in thoſe tribunals. The reſult of his three Memoirs is, that if the Republic of Athens ſhone with the greateſt luſtre in letters and in arts, we muſt not thence conclude that every thing elſe was perfect, the conſtitution, legiſlation and the judicial forms. He dares to think, that in all theſe reſpects we have the aſcendant over her, and over all the Republics of Greece. The reaſon is, that in theſe points we can only approach to perfection by a long experience. But the Republics of Greece would not acquire any, becauſe a ſort of ſuperſtition kept them ſcrupulouſly attached to the firſt eſſays of their infancy. We have in one aſſemblage both their experience and that of the Romans, and that of the long ages which have preceded us. Time produces every thing, but by a ſlow proceſs, good conſtitutions, good laws and good judiciary forms; it matures human reaſon which perfects every thing, but this it effects ſlowly, as it does all the reſt, and will never perhaps terminate this great work.

Works compoſed by Members of the Claſs, printed and depoſited in the Library, during the laſt Quarterly Sitting.

An Abridgment of Univerſal Hiſtory, during the Firſt Ten Ages of the Vulgar Æra, by Citizen MENTELLE.

Obſervations on the preſent Syſtem of Public Inſtruction, by Citizen DESTUIT TRACY, an aſſociate-member.

The Hiſtory of France, ſince the Revolution of 1789, Volume I. in quarto, by Citizen TOULONGEON.

The Ruins of Port Royal, by Citizen GREGOIRE.

BRANDENBURG ECONOMICAL SOCIETY *at* POTSDAM.

This Society had offered a prize of 20 rix-dollars for the invention of a cheap and ſimple oil-preſs for the uſe of farmers. Five models of ſuch machines were ſent in, and the prize was adjudged to that invented by Mr. MAY, referendary to the Board of Trade and Manufactures in Berlin.—In the meeting of the 7th of May M. von Rochow, canon of the cathedral church, propoſed a prize of five *Frederics-d'or* to the rural economiſt, who ſhall make known to the Society a certain remedy againſt the hunger-flower (*Draba verna L.*).—On the 7th of May the Society held their general meeting; M. VON VOSS being Preſident. The following papers were read. 1. A treatiſe by M. von Rochow on the indiſpenſability of arithmetic in rural economy.—2. On the degenerating of potatoes; by Paſtor Stockmar of South Pruſſia.—3. On the improving of potatoes, by raiſing plants from the ſeed; by Dr. Keyſelitz of Pleſs.—4. On the beſt method of employing fuel in heating ovens; with drawings and a model; by Profeſſor Klaproth.—5. On the hindrances to the abolition of commons; by an unknown Correſpondent.—6. On a propoſal for ſupplying the want for hop-

poles;

poles; by M. Hubert of Zoſſen. A ſhort account of the contents of the following treatiſes was given:—How to promote the ſpeedy growth of oak-trees; by the Rev. Mr. Germerſhauſen.—On the means of preventing the ravages occaſioned by caterpillars; by Baron von Roſenberg of Dreſden.—On the means of removing the dearth of wood; by M. Braumiller, merchant in Berlin.—An account of the inoculation of the ſheep-pox; by Baron von Lauer of Plauen.—On a method of preparing ſyrup of turnep; by Privy-counſeller von Werdeck.—On the uſe of the ſeed of the *geranium gruinum* as a hygrometer; by the Rev. Mr. Lademann of Uhrſleben.—On the ſparing of wood; and on the effect of the light of the ſun on the vegetation of plants; by R. Lindenthal of Küſtrin.—Economical obſervations, by M. Henſchke.—On the mode of inſtruction in the ſchools in town and country; by the Rev. Mr. Schlemüller.—Plan for eſtabliſhing a company to inſure the ſtock and crops of farmers; by Mr. Inſpector Schäfer of Lohburg.—On the preſſing of oil from ſeeds growing in the Margraviate of Brandenburg.—On the dividing of the paſturage-lands; by M. Fiſcher of Crailſheim, &c.—Models were likewiſe exhibited of a ſawing-machine; of a plough; of a ſtove for cooking, ſo conſtructed as to ſave fuel; of a farm houſe, whoſe gable-ſides are covered with ſtraw or reeds; of a potatoe-machine; and a drawing of a wood-ſaving ſtove for warming rooms.

ACADEMY *of* SCIENCES *at* BERLIN.

The public aſſembly of the Academy, held on the 3d of Auguſt 1801, for the purpoſe of celebrating the King's birthday, was opened by the perpetual Secretary, M. MERIAN, with an appropriate oration. The Secretary then read a report, from which it appeared, that in anſwer to the prize-queſtion propoſed by the Phyſical Claſs, viz. "On the influence of electricity on fermentation," only one treatiſe had been received, which had not been deemed deſerving of the prize:—but that the Philoſophical Claſs had adjudged the prize to be equally divided between the authors of two of the treatiſes received on the ſubject propoſed by them, viz. "On the origin of human knowledge." The firſt had the following motto from Homer: Αχλυν δ' απ' εμοι που απ' οφθαλμων έλον, &c.; and the other, the following from Locke: "*l'Experience eſt le fondement de toutes nos connoiſſances.*" On opening the ſealed billets, it appeared, that Mr. Lazarus Bendavid was the author of the firſt; and of the ſecond, Joſeph Maria Degerando, Member of the Council of Arts and Profeſſor of Ethics in Paris. The *acceſſit* was adjudged to a treatiſe with the motto Δος μοι που στω. Mr. Merian at the ſame time gave notice, that the ſame Claſs propoſed the following queſtion for the new prize of 50 ducats for the year 1803: "How far the moral value of an action may be taken into conſideration in the enacting of a penal law, and in the application thereof."—Mr. Merian then read the elogy of the late Miniſter of State, Count von Fichtenſtein.—Profeſſor Walter, ſenior, read a treatiſe on the queſtion: "How is a child nouriſhed while it remains incloſed in the womb?" and Privy-counſellor Ancillon a Diſſertation on the Metaphyſics of the Greeks. Mr. Privy-counſellor Ermann cloſed the meeting by reading A genealogical Account of all the Imperial, Royal, and Sovereign-princely Perſonages who in the laſt century were deſcended in a direct line from Queen *Sophia Charlotte* and her only ſon Frederic William I.

ACADEMY *of the* ARTS *at* VIENNA.

The prizes which are given by the Royal Imperial Academy of the Arts in Vienna, the large ones every two years, and the ſmall ones every year, were diſtributed to the moſt deſerving candidates in April 1801. The large prizes conſiſt of medals; the firſt of a gold medal of the value of twenty-four ducats; and the ſecond of a ſilver medal, with an addition of money, the whole worth eight ducats. The perſon who receives the firſt prize, leaves the prize-painting in the poſſeſſion of the Academy; but the piece which obtains the ſecond prize is returned to the artiſt. The ſmaller prizes conſiſt of money, the moſt conſiderable of them ſeldom exceeding twenty-five florins. The ſubjects propoſed for 1800 were:—In hiſtorical painting, "Adam ſhewing to Eve the murdered Abel," from Geſner's Poem. The two prizes were adjudged to Joſeph Redel, and Frederic Matthæi of Dreſden.—In landſcape-painting, "A rocky tract of country, with a waterfall." J. Grebele, and Francis Jaſchke obtained the prizes.——In ſtatuary, "Homer, blind, and led by a boy. Joſeph Geiger, and Elias Hünter obtained the prize.—In architecture, "A church." A. A. Ortner, and J. Neurohr obtained the prizes.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR VON KOTZEBUE's work, entitled *The moſt remarkable Year of my Life*, containing an account of his baniſhment and journey into the diſtant regions of Siberia, and of his other wonderful and romantic adventures in Ruſſia, has been tranſlated into Engliſh, from his own manuſcript, by Mr. BERESFORD, at Berlin, and will make its appearance in London in the courſe of January. Thoſe who have read it deſcribe it as one of the moſt intereſting works that has appeared for ſome years paſt. Since the beginning of October, M. von Kotzebue has reſided at Weimar, and has been writing an extenſive drama, the ſubject of which is taken from the Cruſades. The new theatre at Berlin is, on the 1ſt of January, 1802, to be opened with this piece, by order of the King of Pruſſia, who is very partial to Kotzebue's plays.

Mr. BOWYER, of Pall-mall, intends to publiſh ten numbers, each containing four Views in Egypt, from the collection of Sir ROBERT AINSLIE, taken during his Embaſſy to Conſtantinople by LUIGI MAYER. The ſubjects are, Views of Alexandria, Aboukir, Roſetta, and Grand Cairo; of the Palace of Mourad Bey; of different parts of the Banks of the Nile; external and internal Views of the Pyramids; Pompey's Pillar; Obeliſks, Catacombs, Sepulchres, Moſques, Villages, Arabian Fairs, Balls, &c. The Views will be accompanied with brief hiſtorical, and archæological obſervations, and incidental illuſtrations of the manners and cuſtoms of the natives. Mr. Bowyer has alſo purchaſed the Manuſcript written by the Athenian Reveley, of his obſervations made in his tour through Egypt upon the different objects of antiquity, particularly their exact meaſurement, &c. which will render the Hiſtory accompanying theſe Views the moſt authentic ever publiſhed; and it is intended that Mr. Reveley's account ſhall never appear but in this work.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR's long-expected Tranſlation of the entire Works of Plato is printing rapidly at the expence of the Duke of Norfolk, and will probably make its appearance in the courſe of the ſpring, in ten handſome volumes, quarto.

The matchleſs edition of Shakeſpeare publiſhed by the BOYDELLS at length approaches to a concluſion, and only one Number remains to be delivered. This work will long continue a monument of glory to its publiſhers, and to the age which patronized it.

We congratulate the public on the proſpect, that Stereotype-printing will ſoon be introduced into this metropolis, under the patronage and direction of a nobleman who has long deſerved well of his country for his attention to the uſeful arts. The adoption of this invention, and the probable reduction of the ruinous and oppreſſive duty upon paper, will again reduce the price of books to their former ſtandard.

A ſplendid work is announced to be publiſhed in quarterly numbers, intitled "*Scotia Depicta*; or, the Antiquities, Public Buildings, Caſtles, Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Cities, Towns, and Picturesque Scenery, of Scotland illuſtrated; in a Series of finiſhed etchings, by Mr. FITTLER, from accurate Drawings made on the ſpot by JOHN CLAUDE NATTES, from 1797 to 1800; the whole accompanied with Deſcriptions, antiquarian, hiſtorical, and picturesque."

The Rev. Mr. FIELD, of Warwick, propoſes to publiſh, in the courſe of the preſent month, a ſecond edition, with corrections and conſiderable additions, of his Introduction to the Uſe of the Globes. A much greater number and variety of problems, and a larger collection of examples for practice, are given, than are uſually to be found in works of a ſimilar nature. It is accompanied alſo with a ſeries of queſtions for examination.

Mr. MILLAR, in Bond-ſtreet, who has publiſhed the Coſtume of China with ſo much applauſe, announces the firſt number of the Coſtume of Turkey, both Aſiatic and European; including that of the Greek Iſlands of the Archipelago; in a Series of coloured Engravings, illuſtrative of the ſingular and diverſified Manners, Cuſtoms, and Dreſſes of thoſe intereſting Nations; faithfully copied from Drawings, taken on the Spot, by OCTAVIAN DALVIMART, with Deſcriptions in Engliſh and French. The work will conſiſt of eight numbers, each number containing ſeven and ſometimes eight plates, coloured after the exact manner of the original drawings: the ſize will be imperial 4to, and the price

price of each number will be one guinea.

The same bookseller proposes to publish, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, a magnificent edition, in imperial quarto, of the Chase, Field-sports, and Hobbinol of WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, Esq. with a new Life of the Author, by Dr. SOMERVILLE; superbly embellished with Engravings of various sorts, by Bartolozzi, Heath, Fittler, Byrne, Anker Smith, Neagle, Armstrong, &c. Among others will be given a portrait of the author, from an original picture, never engraved, and now in the possession of Lord Somerville; twelve curious paintings, illustrative of the Hobbinol, originally executed for the author, and now in his Lordship's possession: also portraits of the most eminent sportsmen of the author's time, as well as those most celebrated of the present day.

The Booksellers and Printers of London have resolved at a general meeting, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the late oppressive and impolitic duty on paper; and it is to be hoped their brethren, in every county throughout the kingdom, will follow their example, and omit no means of influencing Members of Parliament to support their reasonable application.

Messrs. GAMEAU and Co. will publish in January, a Poem, in eight books, intitled "Science Revived; or, the Vision of Alfred."

Mr. HUNT has in hand a tragedy intitled, "the Earl of Surrey," which will shortly be presented to the managers of Drury-lane Theatre.

The Rev. E. FORSTER, F. A. S. announces a History of the County of Suffolk, which is not to exceed three volumes quarto. It is to be printed in the first style of elegance, and to be enriched with engravings from drawings of the first artists, by Bartolozzi, Byrne, Heath, Fittler, &c.

A new Classical Dictionary of Ancient Geography, on a more extensive scale than any former publication, is now ready for the press, and is intended to be published during the winter.

Mr. DUPPA is publishing in a very splendid manner a selection of heads from the best fresco paintings of Raphael, accompanied with critical observations. He contrasts this with his former work, from the last judgement of Michael Angelo, and illustrates by the comparison the difference of feeling in their art, and the respective merits of those powerful and contemporary rivals.

Dr. GARNETT, whose Lectures on Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry have been very numerously attended, has issued a Prospectus for the following Courses:—1. A Course on *Chemistry*, comprehending all the modern discoveries in that science, with its application to the different arts and manufactures, particularly pharmacy, medicine, and agriculture. This course will consist of about forty lectures, two of which will be delivered every week, viz. on Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The first Lecture will be on Tuesday, January 19.—2. A Course of Lectures on *Zoonomia*; or, the Laws of Animal Life; in which a popular view of the animal economy will be given, and of the laws by which its different functions are regulated, with the methods of preventing and curing diseases. The object of the lecturer will be to render this course interesting, not only to medical students, but to all who think the study of the human frame a subject worthy their inquiry. This Course will consist of not less than fifteen Lectures, one of which will be delivered every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The first Lecture will be on Wednesday, January 20.

Messrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will begin an evening Course of Lectures on various Chemical Manufactures, and the Outlines of Chemistry, on the 1st of March next. The Lectures will be given every Monday and Wednesday evening, in a commodious room at the Aldersgate-street Dispensary, with the use of which the lecturers have been favoured by the governors of that institution.

Dr. OSBORN's and Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will be given as usual, at the house of Dr. Clarke, New Burlington-street. The first of the two spring-courses will begin on Monday, January 24, 1802, at half past ten in the morning, and the lectures will be given at that hour every day for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Mr. J. THELWALL is delivering at Leeds, Sheffield, &c. a Course of five Lectures, on the Science and Practice of Elocution, which he illustrates by various readings and recitals in prose and verse.

There has lately arrived in the port of London, consigned from the Presidency of Fort St. George, a bale of *aloe nar*, a new article in the commercial world. It possesses the quality of hemp, and is said to be of very long duration in use. It is sent home for the express purpose of being manufactured and tried, as a speci-

men to ascertain how far it is likely to be of importance to this country.

Mr. BERESFORD, of Berlin, has announced for speedy publication in that city, a Dramatic Library; or, a Collection of the best English Plays. Indeed, in consequence of the impolitic duty, all the best English authors are now printed in various cities in France and Germany, and sold one hundred per cent. cheaper than the copy exported from England.

It is not perhaps generally known, that what is called gilt leather, owes its yellow appearance to a covering of tinfoil, lackered over with yellow varnish: this however is literally the fact, and hence gilt leather by long wearing becomes of a silvery white colour. The same method is employed to make various articles of brass to resemble gold, and to give certain pieces of iron furniture, the appearance of brass. To prepare the yellow varnish, dissolve, separately, two ounces of pure gum lac in forty-eight ounces of spirit of wine, and one ounce of dragon's-blood in the same quantity of spirit; then mix the solutions and add three grains of yellow wood, digest the mixture twelve hours in a gentle heat, then filter the liquor through blotting paper, and keep it in a clear glass bottle well stopped. If a paler varnish is required, the yellow wood may be omitted.

An improvement in the preparation of Pulvis Antimonialis has been communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. CHENEVIX. This medicine was originally introduced into the pharmacopœa as a substitute for Dr. JAMES's powder, but is more active in its operation and liable to considerable variation in the proportion of its constituent parts; Mr. Chenevix has therefore proposed another substitute not exposed to these objections. It is prepared as follows: Take equal parts of phosphat of lime and powder of algaroth, and dissolve the mixture in the least possible quantity of muriatic acid; then add some caustic ammonia to distilled water, and drop gradually into this the muriatic solution, a copious white precipitate will be produced, which when washed and dried, is ready for use. This medicine has been already exhibited by some eminent practitioners, and appears to have all the properties of the Pulvis Antimonialis but in a much less concentrated form, so that it may be given in doses of less than eight grains without occasioning vomiting.

M. KIRCHNER, M. D. of Würth on the Mayne, promises to make public a newly-discovered secret of nature!—a something, which, without being costly, "possesses tinging powers, is fire-proof, the only true alkahest, and universal-medicine, which contains the first principle of all wisdom, and fully explains the half solved enigma, in which the proper application of this alkahest to base metals lies hidden. For disclosing this notable, and in its kind unique arcanum, he modestly desires only 700 guineas!

The Elector of Bavaria has given a commission to the Court-councillor KLEINSCHROD, of Würtzburg, to compose for his electoral dominions a new Code of Penal Laws.

At the close of the year 1800, there were 751 students at the University of Halle; viz. 49 nobles, and 702 of the *tiers-état*. Of these 324 studied divinity, 372 jurisprudence, and 55 medicine—of the whole number only 91 were foreigners.

CHARDON-LA-ROCHETTE has undertaken a journey into the southern departments of France, in order to preserve and collect the monuments and works of art of every kind, which have luckily escaped the Vandalism of the Revolution.

At the Sitting of the National Institute of the 5th Messidor, year 9, citizen SICARD was elected to the place of the Section of Grammar, vacant by the death of citizen de Wailly, by a majority of 216 voices: citizen FONTANES had 208, and citizen THIEBAULT 158.

A useful experiment has been lately made at Rambouillet, (on the Melinos flock naturalized in France) which proves, contrary to vulgar prejudices, and even the opinion of a great number of naturalists, that the wool of sheep does not fall off or degenerate by letting it acquire more than one year's growth. Some two year fleeces have produced precisely double, in respect of weight, to that of one year; and the longest wool of the double quantity was equally fine in quality. Thus a two-shear Melinos has produced more than 16 pounds of a wool which sold for three francs the pound, like that of the one-year fleeces.

The Society of Medicine of Bourdeaux has just proposed a prize of the value of 300 francs, to the person that shall present, with order, regularity and method, the *Doctrine of Hippocrates*, or a *display of the Hippocratic Art of Medicine*. The prize will be distributed in the public sitting of Fructidor, year 10. The Memoirs will be received till the 1st. Thermi-

dor of the same year, and should be directed, free of postage, to the Secretary-general of the Society.

A French translation of Wieland's Aristippus will shortly be published by POIGNET. Two other translations of the same work are announced.

CHARDON-LA-ROCHETTE, is preparing a complete edition of the celebrated Vatican Codex of the Anthology, with a Commentary, in seven vols.

CHAUSSARD has lately printed at Paris, a *Histoire des Courtisannes Grecques*, which he announces as a Continuation of the Voyages of Anacharsis and of Antenor! ! !

Mr. AKERBLAD, a Swedish gentleman who belonged to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, and thereby had an opportunity to make a literary tour in several parts of the Levant, is now diligently employed in examining the treasures in the National Library at Paris, especially the numerous Coptic manuscripts.

A circumstantial account of all the manuscripts in the National Library at Paris is now printing. A part thereof will appear in the 6th, and the remainder in the 7th volume of the *Notices des Manuscrits de la Bibliotheque Nationale*; so that the curiosity of those will soon be gratified, who wish to become acquainted with the contents of the treasures with which that rich collection has been augmented. A catalogue has been long ago prepared for the use of those who visit the National Library to collate or consult manuscripts for literary purposes: and every thing is there accessible.

In the Dukedom of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, an institution has been formed, by order of the Duke, for the instruction of future school-masters. Of several plans proposed for this purpose, the preference was given to that of *Pastor F. L. Reinhold*, of Woldegt: and a commission given him to establish the school at Michaelmas 1801, in his place of residence, himself being appointed Director thereof.

The prize subjects, viz. "Achilles in Scyros" and "Achilles combating with the River-gods", proposed by GÖTHE in the Propyläen (a journal published by him) vol. III. No. 2, page 163, produced an interesting and instructive exhibition at Weimar. The productions of those who contended for the prizes, were hung in the exterior hall; and in the second the spectators found a select and well arranged collection of drawings and paintings by ancient and modern masters. A whole series of drawings and paintings by Nahl of Cassel, in particular, attracted the attention of the connoisseur; as likewise several sketches and two well-finished heads, after Rafaelle's Transfiguration, by Tick of Berlin; Portraits by Bury; paintings in oil by Kolbe of Dusseldorf; two portrait-busts by Dannecker; a relievo by Wolf of Cassel; and some works of the ancient masters, among which are a Rubens and a Vandyke of extraordinary beauty. The happiest consequences are expected to follow in the reviving of the true spirit of the art, from such an exhibition, under the fostering guidance of so competent a judge, whom Germany is proud to boast of, as the first of her poets and connoisseurs, and on whose decisions neither the jealous zeal of rival schools nor little by-views will have any influence.

The lioness of the Menagerie at Paris, mother of the three young lions, has lately whelped two females; this is her third gestation. She suckles them with the same care, and always appears gentle and caressing to the keeper. The three young ones are well; the one that was castrated is grown very surly; it is kept in a separate den; the two others are very gentle.

Citizen ANTOINE ALEXIS CADET DE VAUX has lately addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he communicates a cheap and efficacious process, to destroy, and above all to prevent, the mephitism with which walls are penetrated, wherever a number of people are, whether in a state of health or sickness. Walls under such circumstances, become insensibly impregnated with infectious exhalations, which they re-exhale, wherever there is an atmospherical motion; in fact there is both an aspiration and a respiration. Currents of air, when admitted, sweep and cleanse the atmosphere; but they do not carry away the miasmata concealed in the porosity of the walls, and which retain the infectious humidity of the perspiration of bodies, which gradually condenses on their surface. In the southern climates, and particularly in Italy, where the pulmonary phthisis acquires a character of energy which renders it very communicative, experience has proved, that not only the whole wardrobe should be burnt, all the moveable effects placed in contact with the phthisis, but likewise, that the superficial coating of walls and of floors should be done away, to prevent the contagion which they conceal and re-exhale. Citizen Cadet de Vaux is of opinion, that quicklime may be substituted for this purpose and become

a sufficient precaution, as being a powerful de-mephitisator. The most infected vans and sieves lose their smell when mixed with the whiting or size of lime. Citizen Cadet de Vaux makes mention of having brought a putrified carcase to such a state, as to be entirely free from odour, which he had been formerly authorized by an arret of parliament to exhume. This mephitism, he says, is so inherent, that even time cannot dissipate it; witness the *Donjeon* at Vincennes, when it ceased to be a prison of state, under the ministry of Malesherbes—the persons who had been prisoners in it, were, among a multitude of others, curious to see it, and they found again the same scent which had struck them on first entering it; the doors and windows however had been removed, and the elevation of the Donjeon exposed it to the free action of the air. Workshops, factories, infirmaries, hospitals, prisons, &c. have an atmosphere peculiar to them—this atmosphere is fatal, or often becomes the germ of epidemical, and sometimes pestilential, disorders, such as nictiopy, the hospital and prison fever, &c. &c. Plants deprived of air languish and fade, and by consequence much more animals, whose lungs consume so large a mass of it. Citizen Guyton Morveau has discovered a method of purifying air, that contains in it the principle of epidemical or fatal disorders, by the help of muriatic gas, and especially of muriatic gas oxygenated. He purges these atmospheres, and deprives them of their miasmata, which he confines or rather destroys. But this salutary means of purifying the air cannot act so efficaciously on walls which conceal deeply, in the porosity of the stone, the miasmata with which they are infected; but the active power of lime produces this effect. Citizen Cadet de Vaux states the result of one of his experiments; being willing to try the effect of lime as a means of demephitisation, he removed from a wall a thickness of nine lines (a French measure containing the 12th part of an inch)* before he arrived at the coating or layer not yet affected. The other portion of the same wall, reserved for an experiment of comparison, was completely demephitised, in the same thickness, by three successive applications of common white wash clean water and quick lime. But lime enters white-washing, and may become the principal substance of it, by substituting it for Spanish white. This substitution is more œconomical, considering the cheap price of lime: a toise of this white-washing, will only come to five *centimes*; as to the workmanship, hands will not be wanting in houses of so large establishments, where every thing ought to be for œconomy. To destroy the mephitism of walls in asylums of indigence and misfortune, is some consideration; but to prevent the evil, not to have to remedy it, is no less an object; but white-washing with lime as the principal ingredient answers this purpose, by preventing walls from being impregnated with infectious miasmata. To the objection for what purpose is the addition of the milk and the oil? the answer is, that lime has no adherence on walls, that no body or substance can be given to the layer; and lastly that the lightest rubbing with a simple pencil-brush rubs it off, and leaves the wall naked, whence it happens that the contact of walls so whitened stains the cloaths. The cheesy part of the milk, the addition of oil, which makes a soapy body with lime, form on the contrary, after the evaporation of the humidity, a dense, coherent layer, susceptible of a body; it is a sort of varnished plaster, which overcomes the porosity of stone, of plaster, of brick, and of wood, and the dust of which may be removed, without leaving the white-washed part naked. This wash has another advantage, namely, that of checking the nitrification of walls, which the painting of them in water-colours accelerates. In fact, glue is an animal substance, of which azote is one of the principal ingredients, but the decomposition of glue leaves the azote at liberty, which is likewise one of the constituent principles of nitric acid, and consigns it to the oxygen with which it forms this acid. White-washing forming no azote, there is one aliment less in the nitrification; it is not because the cheesy part does not also contain azote, but as it is not decomposed, this principle is not at liberty to contract another union. Moreover, this wash closes up the pores of the stone and is interposed between the walls and the nitrifying action. Citizen Cadet de Vaux concludes his letter by observing, that he has submitted his theory and experiments to the two principal French chymists, Citizens

* The author adds in a note, that in a glass bottle having exposed, to a moderate heat the dust removed from a wall, he can judge by the smell, whether it is or is not polluted. He has, he says, seen stones more than a foot and a half thick tinged with mephitic particles through their whole dimensions; and particularly in the privy of the *Hôtel des Invalides, and des Celestins*, he has noticed the remarkable circumstance of the stone which formed the interior being totally destroyed.

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FOURCROY and DEYEAUX; and that, supported by their authority, he can now recommend, especially for the use of hospitals, his process of resinous white-washing (substituting, however, lime for Spanish white), as the most efficatious and œconomical means, to destroy and to prevent the mephitisation of walls; the introduction of it, he adds, will procure him the sweet satisfaction of having deserved well of humanity and of domestic œconomy.

FOURCROY, VAUQUELIN, and THENARD, being engaged in making Galvanic experiments, have been rewarded by the discovery of one of the most important and remarkable facts relating to that phenomenon. Though it is known, that by multiplying the plates of Volta's column, the force of the strokes as well as the quickness of the decomposition of water is considerably increased, yet it remained to be examined, what effect might be produced by increasing the surface of the plate. To this end the above chemists constructed a column of plates, the surface of each of which was one square foot: the strokes as well as the decomposition of water were the same as from an equal number of smaller plates, but the combustion of metallic wires proceeded immediately with great violence, particularly in oxygen-gas, which phenomenon was not produced by a number of smaller plates.

Mr. BLIFENER of Berlin, musician to the King of Prussia, has discovered a certain cypher applicable as notes in music, which though in itself very simple, easy and plain, is unintelligible to all who are not acquainted with the secret. It consists of a musical alphabet of five figures, which may be learned in half an hour even by those who do not understand music, and with the assistance of which a person may learn to play mechanically on any instrument, in the short space of five hours. By means of the same cypher, persons are likewise enabled to express words or ideas in any language, to do which we now make use of the 24 letters. The inventor offers to communicate his secret by letters to all, who wish to instruct themselves, for a reward of one Louis-d'or, under the condition that it is not published again.

It is known, that wood, on being burnt, yields one-fixth of its weight of coal and five-sixths of smoke, containing a considerable proportion of inflammable air, which is commonly wasted without use. For employing it to the purpose of heating and illuminating the room at the same time, an apparatus has been discovered by Citizen LEBON, engineer of bridges and roads, which he calls *thermolamp*, consisting of a box or vessel, in which the double advantage of heating and illuminating is united. The smoke rising out of it, freed from all vapours and soot, may be conducted through the smallest tubes, which may easily be concealed in the plaster of the walls or ceiling. They may be made of oiled silk, but the orifice must consist of metal to prevent the burning of the silk when the air takes fire at the contact with the atmospherical air. By this apparatus chimneys become quite needless, as the flame may be conducted in a moment from one apartment to another, without leaving either soot, ashes, or coals. The fire thus produced wants no particular care to be kept up, and has besides the advantage that its pure light may be formed into flowers, festoons, &c. or it may be made to emit its light from above in the purest brightness. The author of this curious discovery, who announced it to the National Institute in the year 7, is preparing for publication a full account of its nature and composition.

The King of Prussia has allotted a general fund for the schools of the arts. From this fund the salaries of the teachers in the provincial schools are to be paid, and all necessary drawings, busts and models purchased. In several cities of the Prussian monarchy, as for instance, in Frankfort on the Oder, and in several towns of South-Prussia, schools of the arts are to be erected, after the plan of that instituted at Magdeburg, in 1798. In this latter there are two teachers with salaries, Professor BREYSIG and the painter FÜSSLE. The Conducter, COSTENOBLE, instructs the pupils in architecture and geometrical drawing. The theoretical part of drawing and perspective is taught by Professor BREYSIGN, an extraordinary lecture. Three afternoons and one forenoon every week are besides allotted to giving instruction.

The art of bleaching has derived considerable improvements from modern chemistry, a great share of which is due to Citizen CHAPTAL, now Minister of the Interior in the French Republic. A bleaching manufactory has lately been established at Passy, by Citizen BAWENS, under the direction of Chaptal, where, on a visit of the Chief Consul, about 2000 yards of cotton cloth were bleached by one simple operation. Preparations are now made for bleaching linen in the same way. It was BERTHOLLET who first employed the oxygenated muriatic acid in bleaching cloth, but afterwards the acid was combined with fixed alkalis, and earths and

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an oxymyriat in solid form obtained, of which the lye is prepared. Another substance however, that may be employed for that purpose, is the sulphurated lime, or the liver of lime, which, besides its acting still more on the fibre of flax, has the advantage of being less expensive than potash, and may be applied cold. Citizen Chaptal succeded in employing vapours of oxygenated muriatic acid, for bleaching cotton, flax, and hemp, and invented the instruments with which that operation is performed at the manufactory of Citizen Bawens, and through means of which, 2000 or 3000 yards of cotton cloth are bleached in a day. Old engravings and books of a high value can be revived in a similar manner, and the worst sort of rags prepared for very good paper. This method of bleaching is likewise of great use in cleansing the linen of an hospital, which is stained with different morbid matters, and of which it is not freed by the most careful washing. A full account of the whole process is to be found in the work of Citizen Chaptal, published by Citizen O'Reilly: *Essai sur le Blanchement, avec la Description de la Nouvelle Methode de blanchir d'après les Procedés du Citoyen Chaptal, et son Application aux Arts, Paris, 1801, with 14 engravings.*

A building is about to be erected at Paris, destined for the Conservatory of Music, the groundstone of which was laid by Citizen Chaptal, Minister of the Interior, on the 5th of August last. The musical library consists of more than 5000 manuscripts of foreign music, the greatest part of which were collected by Bonaparte, in the year 1797, in Italy. The number of pieces of French music is nearly the same.

Throughout the whole Russian empire the bookselling-trade is again as free and unrestricted as under the reign of the Empress Catherine. It has been calculated, that since the death of Paul, 200,000 rubles-worth of German books only have been imported into Russia. The Courlanders, Livonians, and Esthonians are again permitted to study at the German Universities. At that of Jena alone, above 65 students arrived last autumn from Russia.

In the margraviate of Baden, a law was published on the 18th of June, by which it was ordered, that in future no circulating library should be established without previously obtaining a licence from the magistrate: and that strict inquiry should be made relative to the character and qualifications of the person who forms such an institution.

It having been found, that the number of printers in Prague had increased beyond due proportion, it was ordered by an Imperial Edict, dated the 14th of April, that not only agreeably to the regulation of the 18th of May, 1793 the number of printing offices in the country-parts should not be increased, but that in Prague too, it should be so limited, that when two offices were relinquished, only one should be allowed to be established in their stead, until the number of them shall be so far reduced, that every printer may be able to support himself, and pay taxes to Government by profits arising from the printing of such books as are published by the permission of the licensers.

Dr. Hildebrand, Professor of Medicine at Lemberg, has been trying sugar of lead as a remedy in pulmonic consumption. Of 17 patients, whom he had under his care, he states, that four were completely cured: but in the others, the suppuration of the lungs had already proceeded too far, as appeared on opening them after their death. The sugar of lead is given, according to circumstances, mixed with opium.

LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS in DECEMBER.

ANTIQUITIES.

Munumenta Antiqua; or, Observations on Ancient Castles, on the Progress of Architecture in Great Britain, and on the corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs. By Edward King, Esq. vol. 2, 3l. 13s. 6d. Nicol.

ASTRONOMY.

A Treatise on Astronomy, in which the Elements of the Science are deduced in a natural order, demonstrated on mathematical Principles, and explained by an application to the various Phenomena. By Olinthus Gregory, large volume, 8vo. with Plates, 15s. Kearsley.

COMMERCE.

Observations on the Reports of the Directors of the East India Company respecting the Trade between India and Europe. To which is added, An Appendix, containing the Papers referred to in the Work. By Thomas Henchman, Esq. 10. 6d. Wright.

DRAMA.

The Thespian Dictionary; or, Dramatic Biography of the Eighteenth Century, containing Sketches of the Lives, Productions, &c. of all the principal Managers, Dramatists, Composers, Commentators, and Actors, in the United Kingdom, interspersed with Anecdotes, &c. Embellished with Portraits, 9s. 6d. boards. Hurst.

Alfonso, King of Castile, a Tragedy, by M. G. Lewis, Esq. 2s. 6d. Bell.

EDUCATION.

Hints for a Plan of General National Education, and a *Legislative* Revision of the present System, as it respects every Class of Children. By David Morrice, Author of the Art of Teaching, &c. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Defence of Public Education, in Answer to a Charge in a Discourse preached at St. Paul's by the Bishop of Meath, on the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children. By William Vincent, D. D. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Dog of Knowledge; or, Memoirs of Bob, the Little Terrier. By the Author of Dick, the Little Poney, 2s. 6d. Harris.

Select Amusements in Philosophy and Mathematics, proper for exercising the Minds of Youth. Translated from the French of M. L. Despiau, large volume, 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards. Kearsley.

The Way to Speak Well made Easy for Youth; with a short Dictionary; and an English, French, Italian, and German Vocabulary. *Book the First*, consisting of Words of one Syllable only, 3s. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY.

A Universal History, Ancient and Modern, comprehending a General View of the Transactions of every Nation, Kingdom, and Empire on the Globe, from the earliest Accounts of Time to the General Peace in 1801. By William Mavor, L. L. D. Vicar of Hurley, &c. Volume the *First*, (A Volume to be published on the First Day of every Month, till the Nine Volumes of the Ancient Part, and Sixteen Volumes of the Modern Part, in the whole Twenty-five Volumes, are completed) printed in the same Size and Type as the Collection of Voyages and Travels edited by Dr. Mavor, 3s. 6d. sewed. Or, on fine Paper, corresponding in Size with the new Editions of the British Poets and Classics now in the Press, 5s. Phillips.

LAW.

The New Law List. To which are added, The London Agents to the Country Attornies, Tables of Sheriffs and Agents, List of Bankers, Mail Coaches, Newspapers, Army and Navy Agents, Law and Public Offices, Circuits of the Judges, &c. 3s. 6d. Clarke and Sons.

An Analysis of the Law on the Abandonment of Ships and Freight, as it relates to the Effects of the late Russian Embargo on British Ships, and to the subsequent Liberation of the Ships from the Embargo; wherein the Subject is also discussed on Principles of Policy and Equity. By Aistroppe Stovin, 1s. 6d. Butterworth.

Compendium of the Law of Evidence. By Thomas Peake, Barrister, 8vo. 6s bds. Brooke and Rider.

Elements of Conveyancing. With An Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Present State of that Science; and Remarks on the Study and Practice, Part I. and II. 8vo. 10s. boards. Clarke and Sons.

Addenda to the Fourth Edition of the Bankrupt Laws, containing the Determinations to the end of the Year 1800. By Wm. Cooke, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. 8vo. 5s. bds. Brooke and Rider.

Supplement to Viner's Abridgement of the Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity. 8vo. 13s. Brooke and Rider.

MISCELLANIES.

The January Fashions of London and Paris, containing thirteen beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month, intended for the Use of Milliners, &c. and of Ladies of Quality, and of private Families residing in the Country. To be continued Monthly, 1s. 6d. Phillips.

Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, first composed by M. Ozanum, lately greatly enlarged by M. Montucla, and now translated into English, and improved with many Additions and Observations, by Charles Hutton, L.L.D. Part 1, (to be continued Monthly till completed, in 16 Parts) 4s. Kearsley.

The Song Smith; or, Rigmarole Repository: Written by C. Dibdin, jun. containing many Songs never before published, 2s. Symonds.

The Detector of Quackery; or, Analyzer of Medical, Philosophical, Political, Dramatic, and Literary Imposture. By John Corry, 12mo. 4s. bds. Ridgway.

Dividends of immense Value! And, My Claim on others; evidenced by indisputable Authority. By Miss Robertson, of Blackheath. Badcock.

Miss Sharpe's Letter to the Congregation-meeting at White-row, Spitalfields, 6d. Badcock.

An Essay; or, Practical Inquiry concerning the Hanging and Fastening of Gates and Wickets. By Thomas N. Parker, Esq. 2s. Lackington, Allen, and Co.

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Dr. Arnold, we understand, is about to publish a new, revised and corrected edition of the Works of Handel, dedicated to his Majesty. The mode of publication will not be precisely the same with that adopted in his former edition of this great composer. One volume in boards, containing a whole oratorio, or an equal proportion of the other works, will be issued in the first week of every month, from the time of commencement (February next) until the completion of the undertaking.

The lovers of familiar and tasteful vocal music will hear with pleasure, that Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen, has in the press a New Collection of Songs (fifteen in number) chiefly in the Scottish Style, with Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, Violin, or German-flute. The poetry is by Burns and Ramsie. The work is to be dedicated to Dr. Busby.

For the new musical-piece of Haydn, intitled the Seasons, which is now publishing in Germany with the English and German text, Mr. Escher, German bookseller, in Gerard-street, Soho, takes subscriptions at 18s. a copy adapted to the harpsichord, and at 2l. 2s. a copy in score.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, *from Nov 20, to Dec. 20.*

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

Rheumatismus	23
Catarrhus	53
Dyspnœa	17
Asthenia	12
Hæmoptysis	3
Dysenteria	5
Diarrhœa	7
Typhus	9
Vermes	15
Amenorrhœa	19
Menorrhagia	10
Epilepsia	4
Ascites & Anasarca	13
Febris intermittens	2
Hysteria	17
Angina	9
Cynanche Trachealis	1
Scabies	13
Scarlatina	1
Paralysis	3
Erysipelas	7
Cynanche	16

Previous to the publication of the last report for November, diarrhœas and dysenterias were already beginning to decline, as well in virulence as in extent: a very few cases of these diseases have occurred for the last month or six weeks. The typhoid fever has only in three instances during that time fallen under the observation of the reporter; and in those instances the symptoms were mild, and in a short time yielded to a very simple mode of treatment.

The present season of the year is more especially characterised by the epidemic prevalence of rheumatism and catarrh: complaints which, although seldom attended with immediate danger, are always inconvenient and distressing, especially where they induce the necessity of confinement, and take away the power of labour from those whose livelihood depends upon active occupation, and a constant, or at least occasional, exposure to the unwholesome influence of a cold and damp atmosphere.

Rheumatism is more widely extended, and much aggravated in the degree and nature of its symptoms, amongst the poorer classes of the community, in consequence of their being so frequently unable to procure sufficient external protection or internal support against the severity and trying changes of the weather. From their extreme

treme indigence, many of them cannot even afford a small fire; and those who can, seldom inhabit apartments that are so accommodated and contrived as to exclude the constant intrusion of the wintry blast, or to preclude the danger of being occasionally deluged by the showers of a stormy season. These shivering wretches may often be seen sitting with their knees almost in contact with the grate, whilst other parts of their body are attacked by a stream of cold or damp air from an aperture in some shattered window in the room. After being informed of such circumstances as these, the reader will not be surprised, that, at this time of the year, rheumatism is so *popular* a disorder. It is worthy of remark, that, amongst the emaciated and half-famished poor of the metropolis, even in cases of what would vulgarly be denominated acute rheumatism, such stimulating corroborants as *bark* and *steel* have been successful, after the ineffectual administration of other remedies. But this mode of treatment would seldom be judiciously applied to the rheumatic affections of the luxurious and plethoric. In such cases, gentle diaphoretics, such as guiacum, combinations of opium and ipecacuanha, or of laudanum with antimonial wine; fomentations, frictions, or blisters applied to the parts more especially affected, and the use, for a time, of those mild and gentle aperients that may counteract the tendency to costiveness, which confinement, and a long continuance in the recumbent posture, so generally induce, may be considered as constituting the most essential and material part of medical practice in this disease.

In addition, however, to this, it may be proper to remark, that, not only as one of the most effectual preservatives against the attack, but also as one of the most likely mean after the attack, of deducting from the danger, or abridging the continuance, of the disease, a *complete armour* of flannel, or other warm cloathing, from head to foot, ought to be recommended, during the winter months, to those who are constitutionally inclined, or from their way of life are more than commonly exposed, to rheumatic or catarrhal affections.

In rheumatism, bleeding has been very generally had recourse to by medical practitioners; but not a single instance has ever fallen under the eye of the reporter in which copious venesection did not do evident injury; and, in many instances, he has been a witness to its almost immediately fatal operation. Bleeding is apt to convert what is called acute rheumatism into chronic, a state of the disease that is more tedious and more difficult of cure, and, when cured, seldom fails to leave behind it a loss of strength, which never, in future life, can be completely restored.

Bleeding may, in these cases, induce a temporary alleviation of violent pain, but it is only by inducing that universal debility of the powers of the system, which deducts, in a proportionate degree, from the particular power of sensation.

Local inflammation, so far from being, as is generally supposed, an argument for it, constitutes, in a majority of instances, one of the most urgent objections against the application of the lancet. Local inflammation implies a partial accumulation of that excitement which ought to be equally distributed over the whole frame. The frame in general, therefore, must be, in such cases, impoverished, and of course will be less able to bear any artificial or extraordinary evacuation.

In a report from the Finsbury Dispensary, which was published about fifteen months ago, an instance of habitual melancholy was mentioned as remarkable, in consequence of its having immediately succeeded, and of its having of course apparently been occasioned by, the sudden deprivation of sight.

At the present, there is a case under the care of the reporter of a different nature, in which affliction of mind, arising from a congregation of unfortunate circumstances, produced, at first, sensations of giddiness and dimness, and, in no long time afterwards, an almost entire loss of sight, that has now continued for a considerable period. As the moral cause of the disease still operates, it is not likely that any essential or permanent advantage should be derived from pharmaceutical assistance; although the tonics and stimulants that have been both locally and generally applied, have decidedly shewn a certain degree of salutary efficacy.

This, although rather a curious case, can by no means appear incredible, or at all difficult of explanation. Mental impressions, we know, act upon the nervous system in general, but especially upon that part of it which is more immediately instrumental to the function of vision. The appearance of the eye is in general a faithful index of the state of the mind. The eye seems to be equally acted upon by all the passions, whether of a pleasurable or a painful nature. It cannot then appear impossible, that, in some instances, especially in those where there happens originally

gradually to exist any ocular debility or defect, that highly excited, or long protracted, emotion should act so violently as to impair the structure, and altogether to destroy the capacity, of that organ.

The reporter has recently perused a letter from a poor French emigrant, in which he gives an account of his case, and complains of so great a degree of opthalmic weakness, "that he was unable to shed even one tear for all that he had left behind him." This, no doubt, arose from the many tears he had already shed. Still he retained his regrets, but he was no longer able to give a similar demonstration of them. The *heart* is not so soon exhausted as the *eye*.

Milton and Homer, the two most divine geniuses, if we except Shakespeare, that ever "lighted upon this orb," may, it is not improbable, have owed the deprivation of their physical, in a great measure, to the extraordinary strength and vivacity of their intellectual vision*. J. R.

Dec. 25.

* The lines of Gray alluding to the latter of these bards, although highly poetical, ought not, perhaps, to be considered as inconsistent with the principles of medical philosophy.

The azure throne, the sapphire blaze,
Where angels tremble as they gaze,
He saw; and dazzled, with excessive light,
Clos'd his eyes in endless night.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

BOYDELL's magnificent edition of Shakespeare is now nearly completed; every number, except the last, is delivered, and the last will be ready in a few months. This great work, which may unquestionably be considered as a national honour, has, in the sum that has been expended on it, taken the lead of any book that ever was published in any country. Indeed a fourth part of the expence would have startled the merchant of any other nation except England. It has, on the whole, been conducted in a manner highly honourable to the proprietors, and, notwithstanding any imitations that may follow, must always preserve its original superiority.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, M. P. Theophilus Clark, pinxt. Charles Turner, sculpt. Published for Cribb. Holborn.

This is a good portrait, well engraved.

Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P. Hoppner, pinxt. S. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published October 10, 1801, *by Reynolds*, 47, *Poland-street.*

That a portrait painted by Hoppner, and engraved by Reynolds, should be superior to the common class, we may fairly expect, and in this point our expectations are realized. In painting and engraving it is in a superior style.

The Right Hon. George John Spencer, Lord Spencer, &c. J. S. Copley, pinxt. R. Dunkarton, sculpt. Published by J. S. Copley, George-street, Hanover-square. Price 1*l.* 6*s.*

The Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons. The same Painter, Engraver, Publisher, and Price.

This pair of prints are painted in Mr. Copley's usual style, and derive some consequence from the offices that have been, and are, held by the originals, to whom they in air and manner have a striking resemblance.

Sir R. Abercrombie. Hoppner, pinxt. F. Bartolozzi, sculpt. Published by Jeffries, Clapham-road, Jan. 1, 1802.

It is somewhat to the credit of our country that the portraits of eminent and distinguished characters are morally certain of being received with popular eagerness, and, if tolerably executed, to meet with a rapid sale. Prints of many of our eminent Generals and Admirals have been multiplied two and three times over, and with success.

Sappho. Painted by R. Westall, R. A. Engraved by E. Scriven, Historical Engraver to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to whom this Print is, with Permission, dedicated. Published Jan. 1, 1802, *by Clay and Scriven, No.* 18, *Ludgate-hill.*

St. Cecilia. Engraved by H. R. Cook, late Pupil of R. Thew, from a Picture painted by Westall, dedicated to the Princess of Wales, and published for Clay and Scriven. Price 12*s. each. Proof Impressions* 21*s. each. In Colours* 2*l.* 12*s. the Pair.*

The two very pleasing pictures from which these prints were engraved, were exhi-

exhibited at the Royal Academy, and must be in the recollection of many of our readers. They are drawn in such a style, and engraved with so much effect, and of such a size as has been long wanted for furniture-prints, and we would recommend to the publishers to go on with a series of the same dimensions from subjects of a similar description. Designs of equal merit, engraved by Mr. Scriven in the manner of these two, *must succeed.*

With respect to the St. Cecilia, to tread the ground that has been previously walked over by Sir Joshua Reynolds is very dangerous: his St. Cecilia, being the portrait of so beautiful a group as Mrs. Sheridan and the two Miss Linleys, was a fascinating and popular picture, and the print was very well engraved. The face of Westall's figure is exquisitely fine; it has all the divinity of the character, and is calculated to *raise a seraph to the skies, or draw an angel down.* The rest of the figure is not quite so striking.

The figure of the Sappho, which is the companion-print, is superior. It is graceful, spirited, and original. In these prints of single characters, we have often wished that part of the space which is allotted to the dedication might be appropriated to a few lines from the poet, describing the point of time, or some leading circumstances in the history of the heroine. Sappho, in Pope's imitation of Ovid, describes her own person in the following lines:—

"To me, what Nature has in charms denied,
Is well by Wit's more lasting flames supplied:
Tho' short my stature, yet my name extends
To heaven itself and earth's remotest ends:
Brown as I am—an Ethiopian dame
Inspir'd young Perseus with a generous flame."

Some such inscription under prints of a similar description would surely be interesting to the admirers of English poetry, and pleasing to the admirers of English engravings.

Lady Elizabeth Gray, imploring of Edward IV. the Restitution of her Husband's Lands. R. Westall, pinxt. J. R. Smith, sculpt. Published the 3d of October, 1801, by Smith, King street, Covent-garden. Price 1l. 1s.

An engraving by W. W. Ryland was some years ago engraved from this story from a drawing by Angelica Kauffmann; but Westall has treated the subject in a different and more historical manner, and Mr. Smith's engraving does ample justice to the original.

Joanna, Mother of the Emperor Charles V. watching over the Dead Body of her Husband. R. Westall, pinxt. W. Ward, sculpt. Published by Ward, Newman-street, October 3, 1801. Price 1l. 1s.

This print is the same size as that which precedes it: from its being published on the same day, and at the same price, it is, we suppose, intended for a companion.

Many of our readers must recollect the very fine picture from which it is engraved, being several years ago exhibited at the Royal Academy: the face was considered as one of the finest that ever was painted; the drapery was rather metallic. In the print the spirit of the face is preserved, and the drapery is soft and picturesque.

Mr. Desenfans has just published Anecdotes of Painters, and Remarks, in a descriptive Catalogue of pictures bought for his late Majesty the King of Poland, which will be exhibited and sold by private contract, by a Committee at No. 3, Berners-street, Oxford-street, in February next. These two volumes contain a number of curious and whimsical anecdotes, some of which bear no small resemblance to the legends of the Saints recorded in the Roman Kalendar.

Mr. W. R. Daniel has published the first vol. of his Rural Sports, price 2l. 2s. It is embellished with neat and spirited engravings, from designs by Stubbs, Gilpin, Reinagle, Chilon, Elmer, &c. and to country gentlemen must be an interesting and useful work.

We in a former Retrospect noticed Mr. J. T. Smith's engravings from the paintings, ornaments, and other decorations discovered in the House of Commons. These, with a variety of original particulars relative to the ancient state of Westminster, with a history of painting and Gothic architecture, by John Sidney Hawkins, esq. F. A. S. is now publishing by subscription, and we are happy to find the subscription so liberally encouraged, and to see that it is already honoured with the names of many of the most distinguished characters in the science of which it treats. The paintings and specimens of the engravings are to be seen at Mr. Smith's, No. 20, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, where subscriptions for the work are received.

Mr. Bromley's admirable engraving of the Siege of Valenciennes, is now published, and the manner in which it is executed amply compensates for the time the subscribers have waited. It is one of the finest

fineſt prints that has been engraved in this country. We promiſed a liſt of the portraits: thoſe which follow are the principal:—

Prince Frederick of Orange, Colonel Moncrief, Marquis of Huntley, Hereditary Prince of Orange, Prince Erneſt, Field Marſhal Freytag, Sir James Murray, Colonel Hulſe, Prince Adolphus, Major General Lake, General Count Walmoden, Duke of York, Lieut. Colonel St. Leger, Prince Hohenloe, Major General Abercrombie, Archduke Charles, Enſign Tollemache, Lieut. Colonel Doyle, Major Congreve, Colonel Leigh, General Count Feraris, Lieut. Thornton, General Count Clairfait, Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, Major General Wankheim, Prince Saxe Cobourg.

Shakeſpeare's Seven Ages, engraved by Bromley, from deſigns by Stothart, are now publiſhing in colours, and have a very good effect of light and ſhade.

Meſſrs. Boydell have publiſhed the ſame ſeries of ſubjects from deſigns by Smirke, but our remarks on them muſt be poſtponed to next month.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In December, 1801.

FRANCE.

SEVERAL Treaties concluded by the Chief Conſul have been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Legiſlative Body, who appear to have approved of the whole. It has choſen a Committee to examine into the ſchedule of the national code, lately communicated; but this Committee has inauſpiciouſly rejected the firſt chapter altogether, as ill arranged, incoherent, and diſſatisfactory.

The Valais, it is ſaid, will be ſpeedily united to France, in exchange for which Switzerland is to receive the Frikthal. If, as it is reported, England and Ruſſia concur in offering Malta to the Pope, France can ſtart no objection; the Eccleſiaſtical States are at this hour, and muſt continue to be, under the abſolute controul of this Republic; conſequently Malta may even then be regarded as her own.

The pacific Congreſs have at length aſſembled at Amiens, and commenced their important diſcuſſions: a variety of meſſages have been interchanged between the Britiſh Cabinet and Lord Cornwallis, and ſeveral points have been already ſtarted, concerning which, as may naturally be ſuppoſed, a difference of opinion has been manifeſted between the Plenipotentiaries. Among theſe, one of the moſt important relative to our own country is, an adjuſtment of the claims of Britiſh ſubjects to property of different kinds in France, ſo as to produce an equal advantage, or ſomething like an equality, to property poſſeſſed by Frenchmen in Great Britain. Between theſe claimants of the two nations, the war has produced an immenſe difference in their ſituation, and a difference which it will be found extremely difficult to reconcile upon any terms. While in Great Britain property of every deſcription has been progreſſively advancing in value, the very reverſe has taken place in France: multitudes of houſes, eſtates, and manufactories, appertaining to Engliſh families, have paſſed into other hands, or been totally deſtroyed, without compenſation of any kind; while immenſe quantities of aſſignats, in many caſes locked up in private drawers, or ſuddenly ſeized by ſome of the earlier factions of the Revolution, though they were at that time of conſiderable value, will be now, upon their reſtoration, found devoid of all value whatever. Theſe Britiſh ſufferers have certainly a ſtrong claim upon the protection of the Britiſh Government, and if not provided for by the Convention at Amiens, ſhould aſſuredly be recompenſed at home. The firſt part of the civil code we already intimated has been preſented to the Legiſlature by three Counſellors of State, one of whom, Portalis, made a long and able preliminary ſpeech, in which he developed the plan and diviſion of the civil code; the fundamental principles of the legiſlation of perſons; the rights of parents, and the duties of children; the principles of religion and civil inſtitutions; puniſhments and penalties; marriages and divorces; children born in marriage and out; and the baſis of property in general. The ſacredneſs of marriage is declared, and divorces allowed only under particular and very ſingular circumſtances. The laſt part of the code, which relates to property, is not yet completed, and is not to be ſubmitted to the Legiſlature this ſeſſion. The firſt plan of civil law, which relates to the promulgation, effects, and applica-

tion of laws in general, has been laid before the Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate, and was diſcuſſed on the 14th of December.

The Legiſlative Body has preſented an addreſs of congratulation to the Conſuls. The anſwer returned to it by the Chief Conſul contains nothing remarkable.

Every claſs of religion is, moreover, to be equally protected and provided for, out of a general impoſt for this purpoſe, in proportion to the number of which the reſpective churches conſiſt, and of courſe in proportion to what they may be ſuppoſed to have contributed, and the quantity of clerical duty for which they may have occaſion.

General Menou, previous to his departure from Egypt, has ſent to his brother, the Mayor of Bouſai, a letter of the following purport:—"The fortune of war has turned againſt us; attacked by 40,000 Engliſh, Oſmanlis, and Sepoys of India, on the land ſide; by upwards of 100 ſhips of war on the ſea; a prey to hunger, thirſt, and diſeaſes, of all kinds; having no longer the neceſſary medical remedies for the hoſpitals; unable to reckon more than 1800 men under arms, and almoſt all having the ſcurvy; having eaten all the horſes, aſſes, and camels, which were in Alexandria, we were obliged to capitulate, after we had fought with deſperation. Eighty pieces of cannon, mortars, or howitzers, by land, and upwards of 2000 other pieces by ſea, battered us, and would have reduced us to aſhes; the ſiege, or the blockade, laſted ſix months. If we have fallen under the greateſt force the Engliſh ever collected in an expedition by ſea, we have at leaſt preſerved our honour. I ſhall not (ſays General Menou) bring back to France a ſingle ſoldier that has not been wounded; ſeveral have more than fifteen wounds."

The Moniteur, of the 1ſt of November, contains the following notice:—The public are informed, that the reciprocal correſpondence between the French Republic and England is re-eſtabliſhed, from the 1ſt Frimaire (22d Nov.) Letters for England are to be ſent off every day, but particularly on Tueſdays and Saturdays, from Paris for Calais, whence they are to be forwarded to Dover. Letters and packets are to be franked from the office of the place whence they are ſent to Calais. Thoſe which are not ſo, are laid aſide, conformably to the regulations made."

The French Government have at length publiſhed the account tranſmitted to them by General Menou of the ſurrender of Alexandria. The Articles of Capitulation are preceded by an account of the proceedings of the Council of War, convoked by the French General previouſly to the ſurrender. The Council recommended the Capitulation; and it diſcovers *twenty-one* reaſons for this, as honourable to the army as any teſtimonials they have received. The fall of Cairo is much blamed, as unexpected and extraordinary, and Gen. Menou himſelf adds, as unneceſſary.

The ſittings of the Legiſlative Body have been dedicated to harangues on the different Treaties of Peace concluded by the Republic. In the ſitting of the 29th of October, Fleurieu preſented that concluded between France and Ruſſia; and Defermont on the following day preſented that between Portugal and France. A ſpeech from both theſe Members, enlarging on the advantages of thoſe Treaties, was all the proceedings which took place on the occaſion. It is well known, that the Negociation for a Peace had commenced prior to the entrance of a Spaniſh army into Portugal, and it now appears obvious, from this celebrated political *Noticé*, that the Court of Spain was prompted to this attack in conſequence of the diſcuſſion which had actually occurred between the Negociating Powers, and the refuſal of the Engliſh Cabinet to ſurrender the Iſland of Trinidad. Portugal ſeems to have been regarded, and with too much juſtice, throughout the whole of the Continent, as a mere Britiſh Colony; and Spain was ſtimulated, in conſequence, to make an attack upon Portugal, in order to recover the Iſland of Trinidad, by means of the provinces ſhe might capture from Portugal, and the indemnification ſhe could hereby offer to England for the reſtoration of this colony. It is alſo intimated in the State of the French Republic, which the Firſt Conſul has preſented to the Legiſlative Body, that the French Government was not altogether ſatisfied with the abrupt Peace concluded at Bajadoz, and that it has, in conſequence, acceded, as far as relates to itſelf, to the ceſſion of Trinidad to the Engliſh; while it ſtrenuouſly reſiſted a ſimilar ceſſion of the Cape of Good Hope, and inſiſted upon its reſtoration to Batavia.

Charles Auguſtus Lequier de la Neuville, Biſhop of Arqs, has given in his reſignation to the Holy Father, and tranſmitted a copy of it to the Archbiſhop of Corinth, with the following letter:—

"I have the honour to addreſs your Excellency a copy of the reſignation of my See, which, without delaying a ſingle poſt,

I transmitted to Cardinal Caſoni the moment he communicated to me the brief of his Holineſs.

"I did not heſitate a moment to ſacrifice myſelf, when I learnt that this painful ſacrifice was neceſſary to the peace of the country and the triumph of religion. May ſhe riſe, not only upon the wreck of all my deareſt intereſts and all my temporal advantages, but upon my very aſhes, if I can benefit her by becoming a victim. May my fellow-countrymen return to concord, to the faith, and to true morality. Theſe ſhall be the ſole deſire of my life, and I ſhall die happy if I ſee them accompliſhed."

With the ſame readineſs and the ſame ſpirit their reſpective reſignations have been ſent to the Pope by Louis Rene Edouard, Prince of Rohan and Cardinal Biſhop of Straſburgh; the Archbiſhop of Auch; the Biſhop of Levaur; the Biſhop of Venice; the Biſhop of Rochelle; and the Biſhop of Blois.

EAST INDIES.

A letter from Bombay of the 2d of March ſays, "On Wedneſday the brother of Rajah Petumber departed this life, and, ſhocking to relate, with the corpſe, which was burnt on Thurſday morning, between eleven and twelve, at Coſſinaut Baboo's Gaut, two fine young women, wives of the deceaſed, were alſo committed to the flames."

Advices have been received from Madras of two very ſevere actions having been fought in the Tinavelly country (in the Carnatic) between the Company's forces under Col. M'Cauley, and ſome native inſurgents. In the firſt attack, which was made with a very inferior force, the Company's troops were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, no fewer than 19 officers having (as it is ſaid) been killed and wounded. In the laſt attack our troops were ſucceſsful, and completely routed the inſurgents.

Some arrangements of a political nature are ſaid to be making at Surat. The Nabob has already ſigned a new Treaty, in conſequence of which he has been ſolemnly placed on the Muſnud by his Excellency Governor Duncan. The Nabob is firmly attached to our Government in conſequence of this Treaty.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have lately extended the indulgence of private trade to the Commander and Officers of their regular ſhips; ſo that the Commander is permitted to inveſt on board his ſhip to the extent of 56 tons out and home; the Officers likewiſe occupy a certain proportion of tonnage free of freight.

The laſt diſpatches received from Sir Home Popham are dated from Coſſire Bay, in the Red Sea, where his flag was flying on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney, of 50 guns; Sir Home Popham and the ſquadron under his command were in May laſt in the harbour of Jeddah, in the Red Sea, where he received many very rich preſents from the Chiefs in the neighbourhood.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We are ſorry to ſtate, that a diſobedient and mutinous ſpirit has again diſcovered itſelf in the Britiſh navy, and has, in a greater or leſs degree, pervaded every part of the Channel fleet, though it has only broken out into overt acts of reſiſtance in that department of it ſtationed in Bantry Bay, under the command of Admiral Mitchell. The Cabinet has been long appriſed of a conſiderable degree of diſſatisfaction, which, from ſome cauſe or other (for the whole is yet wrapt up in no ſmall portion of myſtery) has been diſplayed, not only by the mariners, but by many of the inferior officers appointed to this ſtation; and on this account the fleet has been frittered into different diviſions, to prevent the accuſtomed facility of communication. The immediate cauſe of reſiſtance in the fleet under Admiral Mitchell, was an order from Government for this ſquadron to ſail forthwith to the Weſt Indies. The mutineering petty officers and ſailors, however, now that the war has terminated, and left them no hopes of a ſplendid booty in a quarter towards which they would readily have advanced before, refuſed to weigh anchor, and inſiſted upon remaining at home. It is with real ſatisfaction we are enabled to inform our readers, that by the prudence of the Admiralty and the ſpirited conduct of Admiral Mitchell himſelf, and the officers who acted in concert with him, the mutiny is now completely quelled, and the ringleaders have been ſecured, and are to take their trials immediately.

The following is a Sketch of the principal Buſineſs of the Imperial Parliament, ſince our laſt Number.

On the motion of Mr. Vanſittart, the 25th of November, the eſtimates relative to different articles of the public ſervice, preſented on the 17th of the preſent month, were ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply.

On the next day Mr. Bagwell rose to make some observations with regard to the poor of Ireland. Their situation, in many places, he described to be most deplorable. He had often seen them under hedges, and in the nitches of bridges, lying naked and dying for want. It was therefore his intention, after the recess, to propose a bill, which would have for its object to empower the grand juries, or justices of the peace, to erect houses in different parishes for the reception of the sick and indigent.

Mr. Corry stated, that this subject had engaged the most serious consideration of the Lord Lieutenant and the Government of Ireland; already a plan for relieving the sick and indigent in the city of Dublin was matured; and he had no doubt that the same benevolent attention would be extended to every part of the kingdom. Mr. Corry was therefore of opinion, that his Hon. Friend ought not to bring forward any measure of this kind, except in concert with the Irish Government.

The bill respecting the badging of the poor, was read a second time on the 25th of November, and committed for the 27th of the same month.

Mr. Newbolt on the 27th of November moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the above bill.—Read a second time and committed. The bill was ordered to be printed, and to be read a third time on the 30th of November.

On the 2d of December the Poor Badging Bill was read a third time and passed.

Irish army estimates.—The Secretary at War observed, that the House had already voted the principal army estimates for the service of Ireland for three months, ending the 24th of March. He should now proceed to move the remainder, the first of which was a sum of 46,660l. English money, for extra forage for cavalry for three months.

Mr. Corry moved a large sum for the miscellaneous services for Ireland. Mr. Robson objected to voting so large a sum of money out of the public treasury, for a service entirely of a private nature. He did not see why Parliament was to provide for the cleansing, paving, and lighting the streets of Dublin, any more than those of London. Upon which Lord Glenbervie rose to explain the Act of Union, as it referred to the resolution now before the Committee. The seventh article, after particularly enumerating certain charities, agricultural premiums, &c. concluded with saying, "and such other services shall be provided for by the Imperial Parliament." The word "such" had an extensive meaning, and was intended to include many services not specifically mentioned, among which were those now before the Committee.

The Committee then proceeded to vote a large sum of money for various charities in or near Dublin.

The House having resumed, the report was ordered to be received on the morrow, and the Committee appointed to sit again on Wednesday.

The Committee on the Bread Bill being resumed on the 2d of December, Mr. Alderman Curtis moved, that the clause he had submitted to the House, on the previous discussion, relative to the weekly returns of the sale of flour, meal, grain, &c. do stand part of the bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Alderman Curtis then followed up his motion with a variety of clauses, the most interesting of which were the following, viz. A clause for putting the allowance to bakers, on account of the additional salt duties, on its original footing, by repealing the act which granted them four-pence on every sack of flour, and substituting in its stead the former allowance of five-pence on every quarter of wheat.

Mr. Bragge proposed a verbal amendment, which was adopted. Mr. Alderman Curtis then proposed a clause for continuing the act in force from the 1st of January 1802, till the 1st of January 1803; but, after some remarks from Mr. Vansittart, consented to withdraw it, in order to make room for another clause, calculated to accelerate the abrogation of the assize, by enacting, that the said bill may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any time during the present session of Parliament that the House may think proper. This latter clause was agreed to; and the bill, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Curtis, ordered to be printed, and the report to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

On the 8th of December, the Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, against the act of the 2d of the present reign, regulating the sale of fish in the London Market; it prayed that the said act of the 2d of the present reign be repealed. On the motion of Alderman Curtis, the petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee.

On the 8th of December the Sheriffs of London

London preſented a petition from the corporation of the city, ſetting forth the great abundance of the late harveſt, the preſent high price of bread, the exemplary patience of the poor under the ſcarcity of laſt year, and the cruelty of reducing them to want amidſt plenty; and that meaſures had been taken to aſcertain, through the medium of the clergy, the quantity of grain in the country, ſo as to enable Government to know before-hand when a real ſcarcity might be apprehended, and to provide, by importation or otherwiſe, accordingly; but that, from many places, there were no returns, and from others, the returns were defective and fallacious (hear! hear!). The petition then ſtated, that it would be expedient to have the quantity of grain completely aſcertained; and concluded with praying, that ſomething might be done to attain that purpoſe.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

On the 14th of December Mr. Burton moved that the petitions on the table, praying to continue in force the act for prohibiting the diſtilleries from working, be taken into conſideration.—Ordered.

He then moved, that the act to which they alluded ſhould be read, which was accordingly done, *proforma*. Mr. Burton ſaid, in conformity to the petition preſented by him from his conſtituents, he now roſe for the purpoſe of moving for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the act juſt read at the table, in force for ſome time to be limited. Mr. Burton ſaid that the price of barley particularly had riſen from three to four ſhillings the quarter. Probably gentlemen might argue that the ſtock of corn, at this time of the year, was not as great as during former years, in conſequence of the corn of the country being nearly exhauſted before the commencement of the harveſt; but this argument was not tenable; the abundance of the produce of the vegetable and animal kingdoms the laſt year was unexampled, and in fairneſs the riſe was attributable to the cauſe ſet forth in the petitions. It might be ſaid, the remedy propoſed would not meet the whole of the evil; but if it met it even in part, it was worthy the conſideration and the adoption of the Houſe. It was calculated and inſerted in the Report of the Committee on the high price of proviſions, that the quantity of barley conſumed in the diſtilleries was equal to about 250,000 or 300,000 quarters of wheat. And here he wiſhed to call the attention of the Houſe to the fact, that in Cornwall, Devonſhire, and the northern and other parts of England, the working people preferred bread made from barley-meal to that manufactured from wheat, which they conſidered as more nutritious.

In ſpeaking of the immoderate uſe of ardent ſpirits he obſerved, from the diſcontinuance of their uſe, it was well known that the convicts of Botany Bay were much improved in morals, and many women who were barren became fruitful. He then moved for leave to bring in his bill. Mr. Peters ſeconded the motion. Mr. Dent alſo ſpoke againſt opening the diſtilleries. He had no doubt before Monday next, that ſeveral petitions would be preſented ſimilar to thoſe on the table. Mr. William Smith ſpoke in favour of the diſtilleries. After ſome converſation the Houſe divided. For the Miniſter's motion for the previous queſtion 82. Againſt it 20. Majority 62.

By this deciſion Mr. Addington has completely carried his point, and conſequently the diſtillers will be permitted to work grain from the firſt of January next. By this meaſure Mr. Addington ſhews a decided oppoſition to the ſyſtem of the late Miniſtry; and he is aſſuredly actuated in no ſmall degree by a wiſh to ameliorate the exhauſted ſtate of the treaſury, but the grand motive that ſtimulates him appears to be, his being convinced of the propriety of leaving trade of every kind to take care of itſelf, from a thorough perſuaſion of the truth of the doctrine, that there will always be a ſufficiency of competition in the market to prevent the public from becoming injured.

The following are the diplomatic arrangements concluded upon, and which will take place in the courſe of the ſpring:—Lord Whitworth, to go as Ambaſſador to Paris, as ſoon as the Definitive Treaty is ſigned; Mr. Liſton, Ambaſſador to the Hague, and Lord Henry Stuart (ſon of the Marquis of Bute) Secretary of Legation; Mr. Wickham, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peterſburgh; Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm. The Embaſſy to Madrid is not ſettled.

Mr. Addington, it is ſaid, has explained to ſeveral of the Members of the Whig Party, the grounds upon which he hopes for the independent ſupport of thoſe gentlemen. Among other things, he propoſes to repeal all thoſe acts which the termination of the war renders no longer neceſſary, and promiſes a moderate peace eſtabliſhment.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES,

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.

AINSLEY, J. Newcastle, woollen draper (Bainbridge Newcastle.

Arthur, G. shipley mill, Northumberland, miller (Dann and Teasdale, Threadneedle street.

Avery, J. Queen square, Westminster, organ builder (Mills, Parliament street

Broughall, S. Yeaton Baschurch, Salop, miller (Pullens, Fore street.

Brown, W. and J. Y. Jermyn street, shoemakers (Allen, Frith street,

Bourk, M. formerly of Rosemary lane, flopseller, late of New square, London (Jackson, Temple

Barker, J. Upper Thames street, grocer (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey street

Beresford, R. Alfreton, Derbyshire, hosier (Rose and Hall, Bofwell court.

Bucknell, L. Kensington, haberdasher (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Churchyard

Blany, F. late of the Walthamstow East Indiaman, and late of Bouverie street, Whitefriars, mariner (Deslé, Breara's buildings.

Beekman, D. N. Bonus row, Mile End, sugar grinder (Rivers, Basing lane.

Benckert, G. F. Swan Mead, Bermondsey, leather dresser (Rippon, Bermondsey street.

Blagrove, W. Abingdon, miller, &c. (H. Maddock, Lincoln's inn

Brien, D. James street, Covent garden, victualler (Sherrard, Hart street. Bloomsbury.

Bullen, W. Plymouth Dock, linen draper (Williams, Sion College.

Coulthard, J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman (Jackson, Walbrook.

Croydon, E. Stourbridge, baker and maltster (Strong, Sise, and Strong, Lincoln's inn.

Cooper, W. Parcras lane, warehouseman (Shepherd & Adlington, Gray's inn

Chamberlin, P. Norwich, linen draper (Bygrave, Norwich.

Coulson, T. Fenchurch street, cheesemonger [Robinson and Crawford, Craven buildings, City Road.

Cameron, D. Aldersgate street, jeweller (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place.

Chivers, W. Newgate street, upholder (Davies, Lothbury.

Calvert, S. Liverpool, dealer (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Child, R. Walcot, Somerset, carpenter (Hollocray, Chancery lane.

Cuvelje, A. Z. D. Lancaster, merchant [Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester.

Clayton, J. Sedgeberrow, Worcester, mealman (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn.

Cathro, T. Old Gravel lane, St. George in the East, baker (Joes, Whitefriars Wharf.

Clegg, C. Mill row, parish of Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer (Hartley, Gray's inn.

Dyson, W. M. Allmondbury, Yorkshire, dry salter and grocer (Battye, Chancery lane.

Davis, J. late of Fulwood's rents, Holborn, victualler (Abbot, Rolls yard, Chancery lane.

Doran, E. and A. Whiting, Long Acre, coachmakers (Windus, Old Broad street.

Dawson, J. Manchester, dealer (Ellis, Cursitor street

Deaves, H. late of New York, now of Liverpool, merchant (Milne, Temple.

Dunecliff, J. Leicester, grocer (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street.

Drinkwater, P. and T. Dakeyne, Darley dale, Derby, under the firm of P. Drinkwater and Co. cornfactors (Hay and Renshaw, Manchester.

Evans, J. Wapping, linen draper (Hall, 25, Poultry.

Edwards, J. Benfington, Oxon. miller (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Evatt, J. Road lane, glassman (Atcheson, Ely place

Fisher, R. Benford street, Covent garden, tailor (Clarksons, Essex street

Furbor, J. and T. W. Warnsford court, London, merchants (Pryce, Temple

Finlayson, J. Liverpool, merchant, partner with W. Finlayson, under the firm of J. and W. Finlayson, and Co. (Lace and Hallall, Liverpool.

Fryer, G. Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, merchant (Jopson, Lincoln's inn.

Fisher, F. Chepstow, currier (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Figgins, J. Trowbridge, carpenter [French and Williams, Castle street, Holborn.

Grange, R. York place, Portman square, miller (Latkow, Wardrobe place.

Glover, G. Dean street, Soho, grocer (Scott, Old City Chambers.

Holmes, S. Thomas street, Southwark, merchant and ship owner [Carter and Sheffield, Prescot street

Heaton, G. jun. Leeds, oil merchant (Battye, Chancery lane

Hayman, T. Old City Chambers, merchant (Towse, Haberdashers hall.

Hughes, R. Chandos street, Covent garden, woollen draper (Swann and Warrington, Fore street.

Hawksley, W. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple

Hodgson, D. Liverpool, brush maker (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.

Hudswell, J. Caucliffe, parish of Huddersfield, Yorkshire corn dealer (Sykes, New inn

Henderson, J. Long Acre, ironmonger (Flashman and Pringle, Ely place.

Harris, J. Newton St. Cyres, Devon, miller (Darke, Princes street, Bedford row.

Husfleden, G. Liverpool, bookseller [Windle, Bartlett's buildings

Holt, C. Leather lane, warehouseman [Abbot, Rolls yard, Chancery lane.

Houldsworth, A. and H. Grosvenor, Basinghall street, warehousemen (Battye, Chancery lane.

James, S. Cross street, St. Andrew, Holborn, hardwareman (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place.

King, J. M. Liverpool, coffeehouse keeper (Blackstock, Temple.

Little, R. L. A. and M. E. all of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, woollen drapers and mercers (N. Milne, Hare court, Temple.

Lawson, J. Montague street, Spitalfields, chair maker, (Robinson and Crawford, Craven buildings, Old street.

Liddel, G. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant (Atkinson, Chancery lane.

Moffat, D. Fleet market, grocer [Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row.

Morley, J. Walcot, Somerset, victualler [Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn.

Mayman, D. Batley Carr, Dewsbury, clothier (Sykes, New inn.

Masters, W. sen. and jun. Greenwich, distillers and wine merchants (Barrow and Forbes, Basinghall street.

Martin, A. and T. Panton street, cabinet makers (Hodgson, Charles street, St. James's square.

Merriman, G. Stockport, dealer [Young, Castle street.

Medley, E. Parliament street, scrivener (Maddocks, New square. Lincoln's inn.

Mouls, John, Hampstead, corn chandler [Seward, Princes street, Rotherhithe.

Mann, T. Howard street, Strand, dealer (Evans, Bury court, St. Mary Axe.

Marriott, C. Manchester, merchant (Milne, Temple

Mitchell, J. Long Acre, cheesemonger (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street.

Marsh, J. Shad Thames, shipwright (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court.

Madden, T. Page's walk, Bermondsey, victualler [Holloway and Windus, Southampton buildings.

Noble, Isaac, Penrith, ironmonger and grocer [Wordsworth, Staples inn.

Noble, N. Berrier, parish of Greystoke, Cumberland, dealer in butter (Lowndes, Red Lion square.

Newton, W. Exeter, druggist (Ballen and Anstice, Temple.

Norman, J. F. Bristol, baker (Gabel, Lincoln's inn.

Oliver, J. P. Kingsland road, brewer (Taylor, Old street.

Penny, E. jun. St. John's, Wapping, ship chandler (Hedley, Warren's square, Wapping.

Richardson, J. Carlisle, grocer (Pearson and Son, Temple

Rose, C. St. Ann's, Westminster, cheesemonger (Fielder and Burgoyne, Duke street, Manchester square.

Robinson, T. Fulshaw, Cheshire, corndealer (Wright and Reynolds, Temple.

Rodd, T. Gerard street, jeweller (Parker, Palmer, and Cappage, Essex street.

Rawlings, W. Gracechurch street, grocer (Figes, Norfolk street.

Rogers, R. C. Monmouth, dealer (Bowcher, Bath.

Stewart, T. Dorset square, Cannon row, broker (Merishull, Millbank street.

Smart, W. Vigo lane, carpenter (Simpson, King's Bench walk.

Solomon, L. St. Martin's le Grand, merchant (Elliot, Catharine court, Seething lane.

Stephens, W. Exeter, tailor, (Drew and Loxham, New inn.

Sproston, J. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple.

Smee, J. Newington place, Surry, potter [Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford Court.

Schultze, W. and P. Unger, Little Britain, merchants, (R. S. Taylor, Gray's inn.

Stone, J. Mersey street, Liverpool, victualler (Windle, Bartlett's buildings.

Tonge, C. Liverpool, merchant (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester.

Tomkins, E. and R. Doretend, Birmingham, plated inkstand makers (Lowe, Ravenhurst.

Wallis, J. Paternoster row, bookseller (Eaton, Birchin lane

Whiting, A. Long Acre, coach maker (Barnet, Soho square.

Wigful, T. King's Lynn, iron founder (Goodwin, King's Lynn.

Welden, J. Lawrence lane, warehouseman (Cruckshank, Basinghall street.

Young, A. Bristol, cornfactor (Lewis and James, Gray's inn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ashburner, J. Bolton le Moor, cotton spinner, Dec. 22.
Artaud, S. jun. Pinner, shopkeeper, Dec. 22.
Agur W. Whitechapel road, Bethnal green, whitesmith, Jan. 19.
Andrews, T. Hackney road, brewer, Jan. 12.
Alder, J. St. John's street, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker, Jan. 26.
Boonham, S. Atherstone, carrier, Dec. 12.
Barrett, W. Cheapside, linen draper, Dec. 19.
Bradley, A. Ashburne, and T. Marshal, of Birdsgrove, cotton spinners, separate estate of A. Bradley, Dec. 22, final.
Bond, J. Brithingsea, Essex, butcher, Dec. 22.
Bayne, W. Pateley bridge, York, inn keeper Dec. 28.
Barnes, T. Fleet street, farriner, Jan. 26.
Calvert, N. merchant, as partner with F. Simpson, of St. Christopher, Dec. 17.
Covenay, E. St. Mary at Hill, victualler, Dec. 22.
Cook, J. Royal Oak yard, Bermondsey street, tanner, Dec. 15.
Clutterbuck, P. York street, Westminster, brewer, Jan. 5
Carver, T. Retford, baker, Jan. 5.
Chauvet, L. and P. Turquand, Old Jewry, merchants, Jan. 9.
Dry, H. Uxbridge, liquor merchant, &c. Jan. 26.
Dickens, F. Bristol, soap boiler, Jan. 4.
Delanoy, W. Liverpool, linen draper, Jan. 4.
Dodgson, F. Liverpool, linen draper, Jan. 8.
Elkins, W. Oxford street, bookseller, Dec. 19.
Eadon, M. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 24.
Emmett, J. Bush lane, merchant, Jan. 22.
Easthope, W. Bridgenorth, barge owner, Dec. 28.
Ewins, W. and W. James, Birmingham, composition ornament manufacturers, Jan. 8.
Eldershaw, J. Derby, dealer, Jan. 12.
Fozard J. jun. Parkelane, Piccadilly, stable keeper, separate estate, Dec. 19.
Finlay, A. Castle street, Oxford road, linen draper, Dec. 19.
Fletcher, G. Knightsbridge, hackney and stable keeper, Dec. 29.
Firth, J. of the Washway, Lambeth, dealer, Jan. 23.
Greaves, J. Royal Exchange, infurance broker, Dec. 16, final.
Gilbertson, R. Manchester, manufacturer, Dec. 21.
Greenwood, J. and T. H. Mason, Leeds, grocers and tobacconists, Dec. 21.
Gwinnett, G. Bristol, cornfactor, Dec. 21.
Glover, G. Paternoster row, warehouseman, Jan. 16.
Glover, J. Kensington, stone mason, Jan. 16.
Gell, W. S. St. Ive's, shopkeeper, Jan. 12.
Gregory, C. Elstow, baker, Jan. 12.
Gearing, W. Water lane, Fleet street, innholder, Dec. 22
Haycock, R. Wells, Norfolk, merchant, Dec. 15.
Hyland, R. Robertsbridge, grocer, Feb. 6.
Haigh, J. Low Whitley, factor. Dec. 16.
Harrison, J. Paternoster row, bookseller, Dec. 19.
Higson J. and T. Tasker, Liverpool, linen drapers, Dec. 24
Hodgson, G. Chester, soapboiler, &c. Jan. 12.
Herries, C. and J. Nailor, London, merchants, Jan. 16.
Holmes, J. Newbold upon Avon, lime merchant, Jan. 9
Hallewood, J. T. Bridgenorth, grocer, Jan. 22, final.
Ireland, S. St. Clement Danes, merchant, Feb. 6.
Jones, T. Charlton, parish of Toddington, Bedford, timber merchant, Dec. 19.
Kemble, S. and W. Spens, Norfolk street, Strand, merchants, Jan. 2.
Leigh, P. and J. and of J's estate seperately, Dec. 28.
Lafcelles, R. South Audley street, taylor, Dec. 19.
Maillard, J. J. Lime street, merchant, Dec. 17.
Masterman, J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Dec. 19.
Millar T. and J. Hulme, Manchester, dealers in wert, Dec. 29.
Marshall, J. and J. Longcake, Workington, mercers, &c. Dec. 29.
Mushet, J. Cromer, merchant, Feb. 6.
Meason, T. Tokenhouse yard, merchant, Dec. 29.
Owen, W. Holyweh Flintshire, grocer and linendraper, Jan. 9
Phipps. J. Bristol, innkeeper, Dec. 22
Parry, T. Birmingham, haberdasher, Dec. 15
Popple, W. Kingston Hull, brewer, Dec. 16
Price, T. Holywell, Flintshire, innkeeper, Jan. 19
Page, C. Croydon, taylor, Jan. 12
Perry, R. and T. Andrews, George Brewhouse, Hackney, Jan. 12
Roberts, W. Rochester, grocer, Dec. 19
Richardson, R. partner with E. Strickland, Corporation row, merchant, &c. Dec. 15
Reynolds, J. late of Chesthunt, now of Newington Butts, brewer, Dec 19
Reider, J. C. London House Yard, bookseller, Jan. 5
Senois, J. (wife of J. Senois) Fore street, shopkeeper, Dec. 15
Sutton, N. Walworth, victualler Dec. 22.
Stewefon, J. Chandos street, Covent Garden, woollen draper, Dec. 19
Sherperson, W. Oxford street, grocer, Jan. 18
St. Gulliver, H. Richmond, Surrey, stable keeper, Dec. 26
Scott, J. Stratford, Essex, lime-burner, &c. Dec. 9
Sommervail, J. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 23
Skone, W. Bristol, grocer, Jan. 7
Smith, T. Tunstall, potter, Feb. 1, final.
Spicer, T. Gloucester, mercer, Jan. 21
Staples, R. T. St. Ives, draper, Jan. 11
Towsey, G. Litcomb Regis, Berks, miller, Jan. 5
Taylor, W. B. Wolverhampton, japanner, Jan. 11
Underhill, G. Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, horse dealer, Jan. 19
Wilton, R. Bread street, merchant, Dec. 29
Wright, T. Eafington, Bucks, coach master, Dec. 19
Waldo, J. Birmingham and Bristol, in England, and of Boston, America, merchants, separate estate, Jan. 26
Wetherherd, C. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 22
Whetral, W. and J. Poole, inn keepers, Jan. 11
Worthington, M. Norwich, linen draper, Jan. 26
Williamson, R. Wood street, Druggist, Jan. 22
Winter, B. Long Acre, dealer
Walworth, J. Manchester, inn keeper, Jan. 25.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Married.] At Burnham, near Windſor, Dr. Sewell, of Doctor's Commons, to Mrs. Stedman, widow, of Chigwell.

Mr. C. Cheyne, jun. of Pentonville, to Miſs Wincheſter, of the Strand.

Lord Francis Spencer, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Marlboro', to Lady Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

J. Jortin, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs S. Bearpacket, of Wotton under Edge, Glouceſterſhire.

Mr. W. A. Slade, attorney, of Blenheim-ſtreet, New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Fryer, of Old Cavendiſh-ſtreet.

At Twickenham, H. W. Eſpinaſſe, eſq. major in the 4th regiment of infantry, to the Hon. Mrs. Petre, relict of the Hon. G. W. Petre, brother of the preſent Lord Petre.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, R. Rhode, eſq. to Miſs Sotheby, of York-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

At Kenſington, Mr. Wright, merchant, to Miſs M. Raybould, ſecond daughter of W. Raybould, eſq. of Brompton.

Died.] At his houſe, in Paradiſe Row, Hammerſmith, in his 81ſt year, Mr. H. Barton, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker in Portſmouth-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Aged 66, Mr. J. Sandell, ſilk-dyer, of Wych-ſtreet.

At his houſe, in Bedford-ſquare, A. Willock, eſq.

At Hackney, aged 73, Mrs. Alvarez, wife of J. J. Alvarez, eſq.

At his houſe, near Hammerſmith, Mr. W. Vernon, ſen.

Mr. Peoly, attorney, of Curſitor-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Fitzroy-ſquare, P. Doug-las,

las, esq. many years in the service of the East India Company.

At Valenciennes, M. Francis de Linat, late of Chesshunt, Herts.

Mrs. Sills, widow, of Upper Thames-street.

W. Fletcher, esq. of Welbeck-street.

At Hornsey, Mr. W. Lens, of the Three Per Cents. Reduced Office, Bank.

Mr. J. Yallowley, of Chiswell-street.

At Finchley, Miss S. Jordan, youngest daughter of the late Mr. E. Jordan.

Miss Carr, daughter of W. Carr, esq. of Hammersmith.

At his house in Lime-street, W. Hamilton, esq. of Blackheath.

At Chelsea, Mr. T. Pemberton.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, G. Redhead, esq. of the island of Antigua; sincerely regretted by all who knew him as a man of the most humane and benevolent heart.

The Rev. T. Chamberlayne, vice-provost of Eaton, and rector of Worplesdon, in Surrey.

In Kensington, Mr. G. Egenoffe, son of the late Mr. Egenoffe, of New Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

In Highbury Place, Mr. W. Grey.

At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of Antrim.

At Harleyford Place, Kennington, aged 74, Mr. Russell.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Lieut. Col. Forster, of the corps of marines.

At her house on Sion Hill, in her 57th year, Mrs. Porter, widow.

Sir John Parnell, bart. M. P. for Queen's County, Ireland; he had but the day before removed with his family from Sloane-street, to Clifford-street, London. He breakfasted as usual, and appeared to be in perfect health: immediately after breakfast he went into his room, where he was seized with an apoplectic fit, dropped down, and expired in less than half an hour. He has left two daughters, and three sons, the eldest of whom succeeds to the title. Sir John has always been considered as a very able politician, and was a distant relation of the poet Parnell. He was many years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, from which office he was removed by the Marquis Cornwallis, for his determined opposition to the question of the Union. Sir John had attended his duty in the House of Commons on the preceding day.

At her apartments, in Queen-street, Westminster, the celebrated Mrs. Crawford, once a bright ornament of the British stage. She was the daughter of a medical gentleman at Bath, and was first married to an obscure player named Dancer, and, on his death, her personal beauty, and theatrical talents, attracted the attention of the elegant and silver-tongued Barry, the rival of Garrick, under whose protection she played till his wife died, when she became Mrs. Barry. On his death, she was left the first female performer in the metropolis, and acquired a handsome independence, when she suffered her eye to be caught by the person of Mr. Crawford, a briefless Irish barrister, young enough to be her son, who squandered her fortune, the produce of her talents, broke her spirit, and at last died a martyr to his own dissipation, leaving her in straitened circumstances, and she was at last nearly reduced to a state of poverty.

At Chelsea, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. Joseph Leeson, Earl of Miltown, Viscount Russborough, in Ireland; he is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Brice Leeson.

Aged 90, the Right Hon. Lord Kensington, M. P. for Haverfordwest.

Mr. J. Battishill, organist of Christ's Church, Newgate-street, and of St. Clement's Church, East Cheap, and well known to the musical cognoscenti for his extraordinary genius, and profound science.

In James-street, Westminster, aged 81, Mrs J. Jackson, the last surviving issue of J. Jackson, esq. formerly of Chatham, who was the nephew and heir of the celebrated Samuel Pepys, esq. to whose genius and knowledge in the administration of naval affairs, may be ascribed the perfection of the system of naval regulation, established before the Revolution, in the year 1688, and still in force, and whose rare and truly valuable collection of books, known by the name of Pepy's Library, was, some years ago, presented to Magdalen College, in the University of Cambridge, by Mr. Jackson.

Erratum.—At page 203, No. 81, through some mistake, a part of the conjectural Statement of the Bank of England's concerns was omitted. That part of the statement explained that the profit of 1,150,000l. arose from the interest paid by Government upon its permanent debt to the Bank, from the interest received upon the amount of Bank-notes in circulation, and from the allowance made by Government for managing the public-funds, deducting from the aggregate amount of these sums the expence of conducting the business of the Bank.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The following inſtances may be adduced as a proof, that the higheſt degree of improvement in the carcaſe of that valuable animal the ſheep, without a deterioration of its fleece, is actually attainable:—A wether, bred and fed by J. Daviſon, eſq. of Lanton (whoſe leading object, in the improvement of his ſtock, has been the latter, with a due regard, however, to the former), when lately killed, was allowed by all who viewed it, to have been the fatteſt animal that they had ever ſeen!

Annual account of the ſtate of the Charitable Inſtitution for the Relief of the Sick and Lame Poor, at Bamborough Caſtle, from October 17, 1800, to October 17, 1801.

Left upon the books	60
Out-patients admitted	1046
In-patients	76
	1182

Of theſe laſt, diſcharged.

Cured	958
Relieved	121
Sent to Newcaſtle Infirmary	3
Dead	26
Remaining upon the books	74
	1182

Excluſive of 38 poor women delivered at their own houſes by Mr. Herriott, man-midwife to the Inſtitution.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Blundell, to Mrs. Auſtin.—Mr. W. Armſtrong, merchant, to Miſs A. Potter.

In London, Mr. R. White, of Norton, in the county of Durham, to Miſs Richardſon, of Durham.

Alſo, Mr. White, another ſon of the ſame gentleman, to Miſs M. Smith, late of Stockton.

The Rev. J. Jones, of Sand Hutton, to Miſs P. Pickerſgill, of Ainderby Houſe, Leming-lane.

At Norton, Mr. J. Hixon, to Miſs White.—Mr. W. Redhead, jun. merchant, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Metcalfe, of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. W. Thompſon, to Miſs Dunn.—Mr. J. G. Hopper, maſon, to Miſs E. Balmer.

Mr. J. Makepeace, to Miſs M. Elliott, both of Langley Mill.—Mr. E. Shaftoe, brewer, in Durham, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Primroſe, near Gainsford.—T. Thompſon, eſq. of Boughtrig, to Miſs S. Robſon, ſecond daughter of the late J. Robſon, eſq. of Samieſton.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 89, Mr. J. Davenport, formerly a flax-dreſſer.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Coleman.—In his 46th year, Mr. W. S. Lake, attorney.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. R. Brown, upholſterer.—Mrs. A. Wilſon, widow of the Rev. W. Wilſon, late curate of Falſtone, in Northumberland.—Mr. T. Brown, maſter of the ſhip Halcyon.—Mr. J. Rogerſon, a local preacher in the Methodiſt connection; reſpected and beloved by a numerous acquaintance as an intelligent preacher, a lover of candour, and of rational piety; and of great liberality of ſentiment, which led him to an impartial and ſedulous inquiry into theological truth.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Mounſey, a lady of pleaſing manners, and a truly amiable diſpoſition.

Mrs. Burn.

Mrs. B. Sinclair, a ſeller of old cloaths for near twenty years.

At North Shields, aged 24, Mr. S. Aydon, ironmonger.

At the Low Glaſſes, near Newcaſtle, aged near 70, Mr. G. Cram, ſhipbuilder.

At Broomhill, near Warkworth, Mr. T. Clark.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wilkie, relict of the late J. Wilkie, eſq. of Foulden, near Berwick upon Tweed.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Middleton.

The Rev. Mr. Weſton, a prebendary of Durham, and rector of Therfield, in Hertfordſhire.

At Wooſten, near Stockton, aged 73, Mr. H. Scott, potter, late of Newbottle.

At Windleſtone, Mr. H. Thompſon, upwards of thirty years ſteward to Sir John Eden, bart.—Aged 60, Mr. Brown, horſe-dealer, &c. of Old Brough, near Darlington.

At Shepherton, near Alnwick, Mrs. Ker, relict of the late W. Ker, eſq. of Littledean.

In his 52d year, Mr. J. White, of Fugar Houſe, near Wickham; his death was occaſioned by a coal-waggon going over his body, his foot having unfortunately ſlipped, as he was croſſing the way.

At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, Miſs Robinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Is. Robinſon, of North Shields.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Dickinſon, father of Mr. R. Dickinſon, bookſeller.

At Biſhop Auckland, Mr. R. Sivers, formerly an officer of excile.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

There is at preſent living at Hilhead, in the pariſh of Bewcaſtle, a widow woman in her 100th year, who is gaining that, which to a perſon of her age muſt be equally unexpected and acceptable, viz. a ſet of new teeth! She is alſo caſting her hair. The new hair is of a whitiſh colour, and remarkably ſoft, reſembling, in every reſpect, that of a child. She is ſtill able to walk about, and do a little buſineſs in the houſe.—*From the Carliſle Journal, Dec.* 5.

This year, a ſingle ſtalk of hemp, which accidentally took root in the garden of Mr. J. Moore, of Great Orton, grew to the ſurpriſing height of eight feet, and meaſured ſix inches in circumference at the ground! It has been ſince dreſſed and varniſhed by order of Mr. Moore, and now forms an extremely handſome walking-ſtick.

During the laſt ſeaſon, one grain of wheat, at Mr. Ruſton's, of Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, ſhot up in forty ſtalks, which produced exactly 1662 grains of as fine full-grown corn as ever was reaped!

It appears that ſixpence per month is collected from the ſeamen employed on board the ſhips and veſſels belonging to Whitehaven, and the neighbouring outports of Harrington, Workington, and Maryport (within its limit; under the appointment of fifteen truſtees (conſiſting of owners, maſters, commanders, &c.), and which is applied for the relief and ſupport of ſuch ſeamen reſpectively, when maimed or diſabled, and the widows and children of ſuch as may be killed, ſlain, or drowned (in the merchants' ſervice). The above regulation took place by virtue of an act of parliament, which paſſed for the purpoſe, in the twentieth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty.

Married.] Mr. H. Tyſon, to Miſs S. Blair, both of Wath.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Southward, of Arlecdon, to Miſs Humes.—Mr. J. Brocklebank, rope-maker, to Miſs Macdonald.—Mr. M. Nicholſon, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs N. Hodgſon.—Mr. J. Macgrey, ſhip-carpenter, of Workington, to Miſs J. Bayley.—Mr. J. Jenkinſon, ſhip-carpenter, of Harrington, to Miſs S. Stephenſon.—Mr. J. Huddleſtone, cooper, to Miſs E. Graham.

Mr. J. Mawſon, junr. to Miſs H. Alcock, both of Sandwith.—Mr. D. Walker, of the Ginns, to Miſs S. Fidler, of Mirehouſe.

The Rev. J. Fenton, of Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire, and vicar of Sorpenhow, Cumberland, to Miſs Livingſtone, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Livingſtone, of Weſtquarter Houſe, Stirlingſhire.

At Workington, W. Ormanby, eſq. of Drig, to Miſs Tye, only daughter of Mr. J. Tye, one of the apparators of the conſiſtory court of Cheſter.—Mr. B. Dorring, to Mrs. Wilſon, innkeeper.—Mr. W. Clapperton, to Miſs Ritſon.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Bradſhaw, cornfactor, to Miſs Barrow, of Booth, near Kendal.

In the Eaſt Indies, in March laſt, J. Pattinſon, eſq. of Melmerby Hall, Cumberland, to Miſs Harris, daughter of — Harris, eſq. a free merchant.

Mr. Hobſon, of Bedburn, near Witton-le-Wear, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Brough, in Weſtmoreland.

At Haverſtram, Weſtmoreland, Mr. E. Fiſher, to Miſs Hairſnape.

At Brampton, Mr. J. Armſtrong, to Miſs M. Highmonts.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Twentyman, manufacturer, to Miſs M. Gibbon, daughter of Mr. J. Gibbon, mercer and draper.

Mr. J. Harriſon, of Kentmeer, in Weſtmoreland, to Miſs E. Johnſon, of Lindale, in Lancaſhire.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 17, Miſs M. Pattinſon Yeats.—Aged 29, Mr. J. Halton, eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. Halton.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Harington.—In her 82d year, Mrs. Warwick, ſen. widow, formerly of Snow-hill, London.

Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Mr. J. Hodgſon, merchant, of Coleman-ſtreet, London, and of Rockliff, in Cumberland.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Pearſon, cabinet-maker.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Mrs. M. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Taylor, maſter of the ſhip Iſabella.

At Kendal, Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of Captain Hutchinſon, of the Bengal Artillery, and daughter of Mr. Lambert, attorney, of Alnwick, Northumberland.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Marr, ſpirit-merchant.—Aged 57, Mrs. E Preſton.—In an advanced, Mr. R. Speight, cooper.

At Egremont, Mr. B. Towerſon, tanner.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Affleck.

At Upton, in Caldbeck, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Scott.—In the prime of life, Miſs D. Jack.

At Diſſington, near Whitehaven, aged 86, Mr. B. Kendall.—Mr. T. Branfather, of Garthſide, near Brampton.

At the Intack, near Brompton, Mr. Smith.

At Houghton, near Carliſle, aged 88, Mr. W. Patrickſon.

In London, W. Tweddle, eſq. late of Carliſle.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Croſbie, wife of Mr. J. Croſbie, merchant, late of Whitehaven.

In the prime of life, Miſs E. Crow, of Cartmel Fell.—Mr. R. Sill, late of Kendal, father of Mr. J. Sill, broker, of Liverpool.

In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Tyſon, ſon of Mr. N. Tyſon, merchant, of Kendal.

At Low Mill, near Egremont, Mr. W. Hayton, rope-maker.

At Duſton, near Appleby, aged 78, the Rev. W. Kilner, rector, &c. and reſident-miniſter of the pariſh upwards of half a century;

tury; sincerely regretted by his flock as a happy man, full of good deeds, as well as years. He has descended to the grave, accompanied with the blessings of both rich and poor, with the just and pious hope of all who knew and felt his worth, that his works have followed him, and will meet their due reward.

At High Ireby, Mr. R. Grainger, son of Mr. J. Grainger.

At Stainburn, near Workington, in the prime of life, Miss Thompson.

YORKSHIRE.

A carrot of the following extraordinary dimensions was taken up on the 3d of November last, in the garden of Mr. J. Roddick, of Richmond, viz. twenty inches and a half in length, and seventeen inches in circumference: it weighed six pounds, five ounces!

It appears that a fever of a very contagious nature exists, at present, in different quarters of the town of Leeds, and which has, in many instances, proved fatal, owing to the confined and unventilated apartments of those families where it usually takes place. Although the autumn of last year near doubled the present, in general mortality, yet the deaths by fever are increased; and the mortality by fever for the last month, is about one half more than the corresponding month of 1800. As examples of its highly infectious nature in the close and noisome dwellings of the poor, and of the impracticability of applying proper remedies, the following facts are inserted, from information collected by the gentlemen of the faculty in Leeds. In a family, consisting of thirteen individuals, five of them were infected within the first four days, and four more have since been attacked. The other case is still more deplorable:—Two forlorn beds, without linen, and covered only with rags, contained six adult persons; the fever, attacking one by one, soon spread through the whole, and the dead and the dying lay stretched on the same miserable bed; yet, such was the fatal perverseness of the relatives who attended them, that although wine and medicines were at their command, they could not be prevailed upon to give either, and for two days they received neither food nor medicine. The consequence was that the father and mother of the family both sunk under such accumulated wretchedness. Facts, such as these, clearly shew the inefficacy of any measures short of actual and timely removal from the place of infection. By timely removing the first who sickens, the rest escape infection; and, instead of wasting their time and strength in watching amidst infection and disease, are profitably employed in procuring their own subsistence, and preserving a numerous family from the parish. The object of this merciful care being removed to a comfortable house, where the resources of art can be employed for his benefit, and removed at a period when those resources can be applied with effect, is cheered with the prospect of a speedy return to his family. Urged by these considerations, a numerous meeting has been lately held in Leeds, Mr. Mayor in the chair, to devise the best means of establishing a HOUSE OF RECOVERY, in the case of fever patients, and to procure a proper building for that purpose. The committee appointed by the meeting have accordingly found a house in Ebenezer-street, which they have adopted as a temporary situation; and they have likewise come to a determination, that a subscription be immediately entered into for the purchasing a piece of ground in the town, and for erecting a House of Recovery for the reception of the sick in contagious fevers. In Manchester, by an institution of a similar kind, the number of fever-patients were reduced, the first year from 2880 to 1759, and there was a decrease of 400 burials within the same period. In one district, immediately in the vicinity of the fever-ward, the fevers were reduced from 400, the average number of fevers previously to opening the fever-ward, to twenty-six, in the first year. In Chester, fever-wards were established within the infirmary so early as 1783, and though one ward is situated within thirteen yards of the fever-patients, with whom it communicates on the same floor, by a passage and doors frequently left open, yet, during a period of eighteen years, it has never been once suspected that the patients, in other parts of the house, have caught any infection from the fever-wards, by any contamination of the atmosphere, nor from any transgression of the rules of prevention. Some dwelling houses are placed at but a little distance from the fever-wards, and Stanley-place, inhabited by very genteel families, is not far distant. These facts prove undeniably, that a House of Recovery is by no means detrimental to a neighbourhood in which it is situated. In Chester, so salutary have been its effects for eighteen years, that in the spring of 1795, when a very fatal epidemic raged in Manchester, Liverpool, and other neighbouring towns, only two cases of fever occurred in the Chester fever-ward, and not one in the rest of the town. An institution pregnant with so much good, will, no doubt, meet every due encouragement;—liberal support, and patronage from the rich, who must here feel the motive of self-preservation, added to that of humanity, to induce them to support measures for the extermination of a disease, which by many unavoidable circumstances, and unforeseen events, may be unhappily introduced into their own families,—and cheerful and grateful acceptance on the part of the poor.

On the 18th of November last, a venerable oak, standing in the park of John Elliott, esq. of Elliott House, near Rippon, was struck with lightning, and literally shivered

to pieces; the trunk, which measured twenty-seven feet in circumference, was torn into several distinct pieces, and many of the largest branches were thrown to a considerable distance: two deer, supposed to have been browzing under it, were also struck dead; the side of one of them appeared much scorched, as if by the application of an hexagonal instrument. It is a curious circumstance, and well worthy of remembrance, that this tree, which was considered by Mr. Arthur Young, who visited it some years ago, to be one of the largest, as well as oldest, in the county, appears from records still preserved in Elliott house, to have been coeval with the mansion itself, which was erected by Tiberius Elliott, esq. high-sheriff for Yorkshire, in the 38th year of the reign of King Henry VI. from whom the present possessor is lineally descended.

A piece of water, at Thornville Royal, in this county, which for several years had been ordered to be filled up, and for which purpose, logs of wood, roots of trees, rubbish, &c. had been thrown into it, lately being found useful, was ordered to be cleared. It was almost choaked up with weeds and mud, so that little water remained, and it was not conceived that any fish, except possibly a few large eels would be found in it, yet about 200 brace of tench of all sizes, and as many perch, were found, about ten brace of which weighed from three to four pound each. After the pond was thought to be quite free, under some roots there seemed to be some animal, which was conceived to be an otter; the place was surrounded, and on opening an entrance among the roots, a tench was found of most extraordinary form, having literally assumed the shape of the hole in which he had for many years been confined. His form was an irregular semicircle; his length from fork to eye was two feet, nine inches; his circumference, to almost the tail, was two feet, two inches; his weight eleven pounds, nine ounces, and a quarter: his colour was also singular, as his belly was the colour of vermillion. This extraordinary fish, after having been shewn to a sculptor, who has taken a model of it, and to a number of gentlemen, was carefully put into a pond, but either from confinement, or age, or bulk, it only floated, and with difficulty, at last, swam gently away. It is now alive and well.

A correspondent of the York Herald, in a Letter to the Editor, dated December 11, observes, that the solar spots, at present, exceed in number any that he has seen for a considerable time. The principal are past the sun's centre westward, and form a striking curve, extending one-eighth of the sun's diameter, or in a line of about 100,000 miles. A spot, he adds, is entering on the eastern side of the sun, which is also clustered. Altitude of the sun, at the time of observation, fourteen degrees; and latitude, by former observation, fifty-two degrees, eighteen minutes nearly.

Married.] Mr. Cattley, raft-merchant of York, to Miss Cattley, of Leeds.

Mr. H. W. Mortimer, gun-maker, of Fleet-street, London, to Miss Ritchie, of Otley; a lady for many years, esteemed and beloved by a numerous acquaintance, for her amiable disposition and deep piety.

Mr. J. Firth, merchant, of Birstall; to Mrs. Tinsdale, innkeeper, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Butler, of Kirkstall Forge, to Mrs. Maud, of Bingley.—Mr. J. Burnell, tobacconist, of York, to Miss M. Haliday.—Mr. A. Houghton, grocer, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Fisher, daughter of Mr. Fisher, nurseryman, of Doncaster.

At Wakefield, Captain Norcott, of the 37th regiment of foot, to Miss E. Noble.—Mr. J. Pearson, cornfactor, of Hull, to Miss A. Johnson, of Kirkella.

At Hull, Mr. R. Swann, surgeon, to Miss Hall, daughter of F. Hall, esq.

Mr. W. Isott, of Bardsey, to Miss S. Waddington, of Rigton, both near Leeds.—W. Vavasour, esq. of Weston Hall, to Miss S. Cook, of Swinton, near Doncaster.—Mr. J. Johnson, of Leeds, to Miss Moyser, of Fulford, near York.

At Thornhill, Mr. J. Law, cardmaker, to Miss Stocks, of Whitley.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Smith, butcher, to Miss M. Rishforth.—Mr. T. Hampshire, auctioneer, to Miss L. Carnett.—Mr. Barstow, merchant, to Miss Benson.—Mr. E. Bell, cloth-dresser, to Miss M. Farrah.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Gambles, linen-draper, to Miss Greenwood.

Mr. R. Ashworth, of Wadsworth, to Miss M. Sutcliffe, of Hepstontall, near Halifax.—Mr. A. Gibson, jun. to Miss H. Ogden, both of Hepstonstall.

In August last, in the Island of Trinidad, Lieutenant Shapter, of the 57th regiment of foot, to Miss H. Harrison, late of Knaresborough.

J. S. Walton, esq. of Northallerton, to Mrs. C. C. Diemer, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Diemer, of Calcutta, in Bengal.

Mr. J. Priestley, of Ovendon, to Miss Child, of Threapcroft, near Halifax.—Mr. R. Stephenson, grocer, of Beverley, to Miss Brocklebank, of Cottingham.

At Whitby, Captain Wilson, in the sea-service, to Miss E. Shimmings, of the Hare and Hounds tavern.

Mr. Parker, cotton-spinner, of Gargrave, to Miss C. Holdforth, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Smith, of Leeds, to Miss Alderson, of Birkin, near Pomfret.—Mr. Pontey, of Huddersfield, to Mrs. Pearson, of York.—Mr. T. Smith, tea-dealer, of Leeds, to Miss Clark, daughter of the late Mr. Clark, jeweller, of York.—Mr. J. Nixon, of Basford, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Paley, of Leeds.—Mr. B. Kitson, to Mrs. Mortimer, both of Wrose, near Bradford.—Mr. J. Whitaker,

Whitaker, painter, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Clapham, of Holdbeck.—Mr. Laverack, jun. of Hull, to Miss Dyas, of Tadcaster.—The Rev. G. Morris, of Croxton, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Hall, of Hull.—Mr. J. Pickhard, of Doncaster, to Miss E. Myers, of Leeds.—Mr. H. Breary, eldest son of C. Breary, esq. of Middlethorpe, near York, to Miss Benson, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Benson, attorney, of Thorne.—Mr. E. Peck, bookseller, of York, to Miss Ward, of Willerby, near Scarboro'.—Mr. J. Booth, of Leathley, to Mrs. Foster, of Otley.—Mr. T. Bromhead, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Glossop, of Stumperlow Hall, near Sheffield.

Died.] At York, in an advanced age, Mrs. Wormald, widow.—Mrs. Taite, wife of Mr. Taite, spirit-merchant.—Aged 85, Mrs. Gledhill.

Mrs. E. Yarborough, the last of the Campsmount branch of that ancient and respectable family.

Aged 60, Mr. J. Bland, druggist.—Mrs. Hopps, of the Pack-horse inn.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Blanchard, gardiner.—Mr. N. Booth, common-brewer.—Mr. Hutchinson, of the Willow-tree public-house.—Mrs. Skelton, wife of Mr. J. Skelton, attorney.—Mr. R. Wear, joiner.—Mrs. P. Ogle.—Mr. J. Chadwick, woolstapler.—Mr. W. Walton, many years book-keeper to the King's Arms coach-office.—Very suddenly, Master Dixon, only son of Mr. J. Dixon, china-man.

At Hull, in his 26th year, of a decline, T. Horner, esq. A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; a young gentleman of very promising abilities; he lately gave one hundred pounds for the benefit of the Hull General Infirmary.

Mrs. R. Bonfield.—Mr. T. Lyon, publican.—J. Green, esq. an elder brother of the Trinity House.—Aged 77, Mrs. Cockshutt, wife of Mr. T. Cockshutt.

At Halifax, Mrs. Walsh, wife of Mr. R. Walsh, cardmaker.—Mrs. Heyland, sen.—Mrs. Hoyland.—Mr. W. Walker, worsted-manufacturer.—Mr. J. Lister, cardmaker.—Mr. R. Bolland, son of Mr. J. Bolland.—Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. Edwards, attorney.

At Huddersfield, in his 80th year, Mr. T. Riley.

At Rippon, aged 32, Mrs. Fairgray, of the Unicorn inn.

At Skipton, Mr. W. Morrill, horse-doctor; very eminent in his profession.

Mr. G. Atkinson, upwards of forty years common carrier between this town and Lancaster.

At Bradford, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. J. Barker, woolstapler, and formerly of Baildon.—Mrs. Crosley, widow.—Mr. H. Linforth.

At Wakefield, Mr. King, a commissioner of excise.

At Selby, aged 89, Mr. R. Waite, of Loftsome, in the East Riding.

At Knaresboro', aged 48, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. Simpson, surgeon.

At Whitby, aged 67, Mrs. M. Smithie, a Quaker.

In his 80th year, Mr. G. Cusworth, of Dirtcar, near Wakefield.

Aged 63, J. Ramsey, esq. of Elvington, near York.

At Rawcliff, near Snaith, aged 70, Mrs. Borthwick, a liberal benefactress to the poor of that place.

Mr. J. Blundell, of Ravenfield, near Rotherham.

At Scorton, near Richmond, Mr. W. Arrowsmith.

At Aldbord, in the North Riding, suddenly, Mr. J. Brown, grazier; highly distinguished for possessing a superior breed of cattle.

The Rev. F. Cleator, minister of Stainton and Thornaby, in Cleveland; much respected as a diligent and affectionate pastor, and a respectable and consistent friend.

Mr. R. Jefferson, one of the owners of the contract-vessels in the trade between York and London.

Aged 97, J. Day, esq. of Day Ash, near Harrowgate.

Aged 69, Mr. Carr, of the Fox and Grapes inn, on Bramham Moor, near Leeds.—Mrs. Thompson, of Woodhouse-hill.—Mr. A. Marshall, of Horsforth.—Mrs. Hemington, mother of the Rev. M. Hemington, vicar of Thorp Arch, near Wetherby.

Lately, at Demarary, in the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. R. Barr, joiner, &c. of Leeds.

In his 55th year, J. Redmayne, esq. of Yarlsher, near Ingleton.

In his 78th year, C. Ingleby, esq. of Austwick, near Settle, father of J. Ingleby, esq. of Lawkland-hall.

Lately, in America, in the prime of life, of the yellow fever, Captain Roper, brother to Mr. F. Roper, merchant, of Leeds.

Mr. W. Preston, of Room.—Aged 91, Mr. J. Carter, of Lightcliffe, near Halifax.—Mrs. Battle, widow of the late W. Battle, esq. of Welton.—Mr. Musgrave, farmer, of Halecoates, near Tickhill.

In his 66th year, Mr. Lumb, for forty years, parish-clerk and schoolmaster of Swillington, near Leeds; he had seventeen children by one wife.

Mr. Milthorp, of Arthington.

In the island of Malta, on the 11th of August last, Colonel Maccalaster, of the 35th regiment of foot, a gentleman well known in the neighbourhood of Halifax.

Mrs. Bingley, of Leathley, near Otley.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] E. Garforth, esq. lieut. col. of the East York Militia, to Miss C. Asheton, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Asheton, D. D. warden of the collegiate church in

in Manchester, &c.—F. Colquhoun, esq. of London, to Miss J. Hanson, of Manchester.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Bleasby, to Miss Tate.—Mr. J. Mallalieu, of Manchester, to Miss S. Hampson, of Hulme.—Mr. J. Poulson, to Miss Lawrinson.—Mr. G. Scott, to Miss E. Rowbottom.—Mr. Dobson, surgeon, of Poulton, to Miss Miller, of Kirkham.

At Liverpool, Mr. Murrow, to Mrs. Dean.—Mr. J. Campbell, to Miss Codling.—Mr. W. Rigby, brazier, to Miss E. Smith.—Mr. J. Porter, jun. to Miss Wilson.—Mr. H. Kirkham, shipwright, to Mrs. Newall, widow of the late Mr. Newall, stone-mason.—Mr. C. Dugdale, miller, to Miss A. Owen.—Mr. J. Williams, law-stationer, to Miss A. Pemberton.—Mr. J. Jones, mast-maker, of Mann's Island, Nova Scotia, to Miss M. Potts, of Walton.—Mr. G. Green, jun. merchant, to Miss J. Clark.—Captain Martin, to Miss A. Marsden.

At Preston, the Rev. Mr. Harris, incumbent curate of St. George's chapel, to Miss E. Lodge.

At Bolton, Mr. W. Appleton, manufacturer, to Miss Mellor.

At Wavertree, Mr. G. Anderton, to Miss M. Hodgson.—J. Hoyle, jun. esq. of Haslingdon, to Miss Brandwood.—Mr. Clarke, brewer, of Ormskirk, to Miss Forshaw, of Lathom.—Mr. T. Sellars, to Miss E. Taylor, both of Ashton-under-Line.

In the Isle of Man, J. Nelson, esq. to Miss Allen, daughter of T. Allen, esq. member of the House of Keys.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 20, Mr. J. Jump, brother to Miss Jump, lately deceased, a young man of an amiable disposition and respectable mental accomplishments.

Mrs. Scott, widow.—Mrs. Barry.—Aged 22, after a life spent in innocence and virtue, and sincerely regretted, Miss M. Marrow.—Mrs Brownrigg.—Mrs. Eyres, wife of Mr. T. Eyres, wheelwright.—Mr. J. Phillips, of the foundry.—Aged 82, Mrs. Grayson, widow.—Aged 92, Mrs. A. Davis.—Mr. W. Nelson, watchmaker.—Suddenly, after a few hours illness, aged 26, Mrs. Bullock.—In her 38th year, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. W. Green, landing waiter.—Aged 61, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. J. Green.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Tyndall, mother of Mrs. J. Wilson.—Suddenly, Mr. W. Tennant.

Aged 31, Mr. J. Barry, merchant. His young family, lately deprived of an affectionate mother, have now, in addition to their loss, to lament that of a beloved father.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Medley, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Medley.

Mrs. Asheton, mistress of a large and respectable school; universally respected in the more pleasing walks of social intercourse, for her habitual exercise of charity and benevolence.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Poole, merchant.—Mr. E. Bowden.

C. Alexander, esq. of Edgehill, near Liverpool.—The Rev. F. Burton, curate of Poulton, near Lancaster.

At Kirkdale, near Liverpool, in her 19th year, Miss Crosfley, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Crosfley, late of the White Bull Inn, Warrington; a young lady whose talents and disposition promised fair to render her useful and amiable, through life. Her death was unfortunately occasioned by the following circumstance; being greatly fatigued by the business of the preceding day, she had set down to her sewing late in the evening, when falling asleep, her cloaths caught fire; every possible effort to extinguish the flames was ineffectual. She languished till the evening of the following day.

At Warrington, Miss M. Fairbrother.—Miss Birchall, of the Post-office.—Mr. J. Oddie, of Colne.

At Preston, G. Hornby, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for this county, and a constant and most liberal benefactor to the numerous poor in Preston. His nephew, the Rev. Mr. Hornby, rector of Winwick, and brother in law to the Earl of Derby, succeeds to most of his large estates. Mr. Hornby, besides other bequests, has left to his upper servant, who was brought up in his service, one hundred pounds a year; to each of his other servants, a year's wages; and to 12 poor widows and widowers, who had, for a considerable time, been his weekly pensioners, at 2s. 6d. each, he has extended his benevolence, by leaving a sum adequate to their former weekly allowance, to be continued to be paid to them in the same manner during their natural lives, and to be continued in succession, to the same number of deserving persons for ever.

H. Walsmae, esq. attorney, and alderman of this borough.—Aged 87, Mrs. Sill, mother of Mr. T. Sill, linen-draper.—In the prime of life, of a decline, Mr. J. Smith, printer.

In her 80th year, Mrs. E. Byrom, of Kersall; a lady who uniformly supported through life, a truly Christian character.

At Peeltoun, Isle of Man, in his 66th year, the Rev. H. Corlett, 42 years vicar of Kirk German; highly esteemed for his abilities and learning, and for the faithful and exemplary discharge of the duties of his sacred function. Mr. Corlett was one of the translators of the Manks' Bible (supposed to be the most consonant to the original of any edited translation whatever) and at the request of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Prebendary of Westminster, &c. he also translated into the Manks' language, a selection of Sermons from the works of Bishop Wilson; the execution of which has been greatly admired by proficients in the Celtic language and its various

rious branches, Mr. Corlett was, undoubtedly, one of the chief ornaments of the Manks' church, adding to respectable talents, all the virtues and graces which distinguish and adorn the Christian Minister; and though living in a remote situation, his character was well known to many persons in this kingdom, eminent for their learning and piety.

T. Baron, esq. of Kouzden, near Blackburn; highly respected as a gentleman of the most amiable manners.

In London, aged 29, Captain T. Waring, of the ship Princess Royal of that port, and son of Mr. L. Waring, of Liverpool; much lamented as a very worthy young man.

Aged 56, at Manchester, Mr. John Kay, attorney at law: a man of amiable manners, sound judgment, and most benevolent disposition. He was truly an ornament to his profession: the duties of which he discharged with the strictest integrity. Born and educated among the Dissenters, he was a steady friend to religious liberty. Firmly attached to the principles which produced the glorious revolution, and placed the illustrious House of Hanover on the throne of these realms; he was a determined advocate of constitutional freedom, which he ceased not, on every proper occasion, to defend against the subtle movers of sedition, or the misguided zealots of arbitrary power. A stranger to artifice or dissimulation, he made no scruple to avow his sentiments, at a time, when (unfortunately for his country) they were no longer popular. Yet so deeply was a sense of his worth engraven on the minds of all who knew him, that his language left behind it no trace of animosity on the minds of those whom his arguments failed to convince. For, in the warmth of disputation he never violated the rules of charity or decorum; and was ever ready to allow to others the privilege of individual judgment, which he claimed for himself. Gifted with a nice sense of honor, he was perhaps quick in resentment; but his enmity was momentary, and soon gave way to that serenity of temper, which no man ever possessed in a superior degree to himself. In friendship he was constant and sincere: equally ready to promote the happiness, or to participate in the distress, of those who shared his esteem. With devout acquiescence in the dispensations of divine Providence, and with pious confidence in the promises of the Gospel, he endured with resignation, a lingering illness, and contemplated the approach of death without dismay.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. S. Comberbatch, of Ruyton, to Miss Glover, of Ruyton Park.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Brooks, to Miss A. Jones, of Newton, near Frodsham, in this county.

Died.] At Chester, of a severe paralytic stroke, Mr. Taylor, basket-maker.—Mr. Edwards, grocer, and alderman of this corporation.—Miss Adamson, milliner.

Mrs. Ankers, widow, of Boughton, near Chester.

At his house, in Upper Harley-street, London, aged 55, J. H. Smith Barry, esq. of Belmont, in this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Matlock, the Rev. G. Sanders, of Wollaton, near Nottingham, to Miss C. Eaton, daughter of Mr. Eaton, of Bonsall.—Mr. J N. James, hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Gooddie, of Rowsley, near Bakewell, in this county.—Mr. H. Woodcock, of Worksop Manor, to Miss S. Foster, of Brampton, in this county.—Mr. W. Milward, attorney, of Chesterfield, to Miss S. Briggs, of Sheffield.—Mr. Wheeldon, to Miss Parker, both of Osmaston, near Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 34, Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. G. Clough, grocer.

At the Park-houses, near North Wingfield, in his 71st year, Mr. E. Wilson.—Mr. J. Barker, of Stone Gravels, near Chesterfield; he fell suddenly to the ground and died, as it is supposed, of an apoplectic fit.

At Norton, aged 95, Mr. S. Deakin.—F. Beresford, esq. of Ashburne.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present session, for an inclosure of the open lands and commons within the parish of Coningsby, in this county.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Mr. T. Ashford, farmer, to Mrs. Ryley.

Mr. T. Lawrence, of Hacconby, to Miss Carter, of Dunsby.—Mr. Clark, of Moulton, to Miss Bellamy, of Gedney.

In London, Mr. T. Hyde, of Deeping Gate, to Miss Douthwaite, of Grantham; also, Mr. Sharwood, of Charter House-square, brother to Mrs. Clay, of Stamford, to Miss M. Kennedy, of Bunhill-row.

Mr. Edwards, watch-maker, &c. of Louth, to Miss Lyton, of Grantham.

Died.] At Boston, T. S. Brotherton, gent.

At Stamford, Mrs. Hodges, baker.—Aged 81, Mrs. Salter, widow; formerly many years mistress of a public-house. Six grand-daughters attended the funeral and held up the pall.

At Spalding, Mrs. Doughty, wife of Mr. Doughty, grocer, &c.

At Grantham, Mr. R. Taylor, publican.

Mrs. Stanger, of Ketton, near Stamford. She was apparently as well as usual, until attacked by spasms in her stomach, which unfortunately terminated her existence before she could be put to bed.

At Gainsborough, Mr. S. Turner, many years deputy-overseer of the parish.

Aged 55, Mr. W. Toynbee, farmer, of Coleby, near Lincoln.

At

At Sleaford, aged 49, Mrs. Booth.—Aged 55, Mr. R. Toyne, farmer, of South Carlton, near Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 93. Mrs. E. Robinson, widow.—Aged 83, Mr. W. Gibbons.—Mr. Nidd, grazier, of Gedney Marsh.

Mr. T. Rogerson, farmer, of Gouleeby; as he was riding to Louth fair, in apparent health, he suddenly fell from his horse and expired instantly.

At Ketton, near Stamford, aged 70, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Noel, sister to the late Earl of Gainsborough. Her Ladyship resided in Bath for several years past, and was on a visit to her sisters in Rutland, when seized with the gout in her stomach which terminated her life.

Mr. Woodward, farmer, of Whitewater, near Stamford; he was taken suddenly ill with such excruciating pain as deprived him of the power of speech, and he expired almost instantaneously. He had attended Stamford market on the preceding day, in his usual state of health.

At Marton, near Gainsborough, Mr. G. Footitt, bricklayer.

At Raithby, near Louth, aged 70, Mr. W. Stack.

At Fenton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Bridekirk, shoemaker; he was apparently very well in health the preceding day.

At Huttoft in the Marsh, near Alford, in his 102d year, Mr. J. Stephenson, farmer; his death was occasioned by a fall which brought on a mortification in his back. He had lived more than sixty years upon the same farm and enjoyed an uninterrupted good health during his life.

In her 22d year, Miss A. Lamyman, of Gedney.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss Johnson, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Johnson.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Hinde, currier, to Mrs. Dexter; by this marriage the bridegroom has obtained his 5th wife, and the bride her 3d husband.

Died.] Mrs. Abbot, of Wigstone.—Mr. Sergeant, grocer, of Bosworth.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary Porter, sister of C. Neville, esq. of Holt, in this county; a lady not more distinguished for those splendid accomplishments which enrich and adorn society, than for uniform piety and benevolence; ever attentive to the calls of distress, she practically evinced the purity of her faith, by "visiting the fatherless, the orphan, and the widow, in their tribulation."

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. Curtis, to Mrs. Davies.—R. Congreve, esq. of Ilcod Park, Flintshire, to Miss Birch, eldest daughter of G. Birch, esq. of Hampstead Hall, in this county.

Mr. Lucar, of Leek, to Mrs. Gaunt, of Manchester.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 85, Mrs. Hubbard.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Smallwood, shoemaker.

At Clonmell, in Ireland, aged 18, Mr. W. Barnett, son of Mr. Barnett, of the Crown-and-Horse-shoe public-house, Stafford.

At Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. T. Lloyd, attorney.

Aged 23, at Mr. Miller's, of Donstall, in this county, Mr. W. Phillips, of Brockton, Shropshire.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Burns, watch-maker.

Of an apoplexy, Mr. T. Foxall, surgeon; justly regretted as a good neighbour, an affectionate parent, and a truly honest man.

Mr. J. Watson, maltster, &c. of the Foregn, near Walsall.

At his seat, near Walsall, Mr. H. Whateley, attorney.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, J. Greaves, esq. of St. Albans, to Miss M. Whitehead, second daughter of J. Whitehead, esq. of Barford.

At Rowley, Mr. J. Cutler, to Miss E. Evans.

Mr. C. Cross, of Birmingham, to Miss Reynolds, of Handsworth.—Mr. J. Burberry, of Kenilworth Chase, to Miss Jackson, of Wroxhall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Johnson, of the Green Man public-house.—Mr. T. Fleck, butcher.—Mr. S. Ashmore, youngest son of Mr. J. Ashmore.—Mr. T. Smallwood, cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Cherry, wife of Mr. J. Cherry, currier.—Suddenly, Mrs. Kempson.—Mr. T. Brown, of the Rising Sun public-house.—In her 47th year, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. Holt, brush-maker.—Aged 80, Mr. C. Elston, formerly a file-maker.

At Warwick, Mrs. Cattell, relict of the late Mr. J. Cattell, farmer.

At Coventry, Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. G. Owen, attorney, of London.—Mr. Phillips, malster.

At King's Norton, aged 87, Mr. T. Reynolds.

At Rugeley, aged 83, Mrs. Hitchcock, widow of the late Mr. Hitchcock, grocer, &c.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Harding, steward to H. Legge, esq. of Astoon Hall, near Birmingham.

At New Orleans, in North America, in his 24th year, Mr. T. Heely, son of the late Mr. T. Oughton Heely, of Birmingham.

In London, Miss P. Aaron, daughter of Mr. Aaron, pencil-maker.

W. Homer, gent. of Bilston.—Mr. Pridmore, of Ansley, near Coventry.

At the Slade, near Rugeley, aged 100 years in April last, Mr. J. Milner.—Mr. T. Hunt, of the George-inn, in Solihull.

At More Green, near Birmingham, aged 56, Mrs. Turner, wife of W. Turner, esq. of Litchfield.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Ball, to Mrs. Norton.—Mr. J. Hulme, umbrella-maker, to Miss Derrett.

Mr. F. Blagdon, of Charing Cross, London, to Miss Edwards, of Oswestry.

Mr. R. Oakley, of Cotton Hill, to Miss Bennett, of the Crown-inn, Shrewsbury.—J. Walford, esq. of Pattingham, to Miss Wright, of Hatton Grange.

At Middle, Mr W. Wilkes, taylor, to Miss M. Griffiths.—Mr. T. Jones, weaver, to Miss M. Taylor.—Mr. H. Williams, wheelwright, to Miss H. Richards.—Mr. T. Williams, of Yeaton Hall, to Miss M. Parton, of Croesmere.

Mr. Howell, tinplate-worker, of Whitchurch, to Miss Jones, sister to Mr. Jones, grocer.

W. Hanmer, esq. of Bicton, to Miss Austin, of Long.—The Rev. W. Pughe, curate of Talyllin, to Miss Owen, of Dolgoed.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Master C. Oakley, youngest son of Sir Charles Oakley, bart.—On a visit in this town, after a few days illness, Miss Sambrook, of Westbury.—Miss E. Scoltock.

At St. Martin's, in this county, aged 101, Mrs. M. Davies.

Mr. Brazenor, of Farley; sincerely lamented as a man of honesty and integrity which cannot be excelled.

Mrs. Urwick, of Shelton, near Shrewsbury; her life had for many years proved an ornament to the profession which she made of evangelical religion.

Miss Meredith, of Basschurch.—Mrs. Brag, wife of Mr. Brag, surgeon, &c. of Church Stretton.—In his 26th year, Mr. E. Thomas, of Llwynymaen, near Oswestry.

At Frankwell, aged 80, Mrs. J. Woodward, one of the resident widows at Mr. Millington's Hospital. The number of widows and widowers who have dwellings at this hospital is twelve, and the united ages of the eleven survivors with that of the deceased, make a total of nine hundred and sixteen years.

In the prime of life, Mr. R. Dawes, of Child's Ercall.—Mr. Poleston, of the Clive.—Mr. J. Morgan, of Measbury.—At a very advanced age, J. Gittins, gent. of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns.

At Ellesmere, Mr. R. James, of the White Hart-inn.

At Drayton, Mr. Redshaw, upholsterer.—Aged 23, Mr. W. Phillips, of Brockton.—Miss Vaughan, of Stanwardine.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A new fair or great market has been lately established in Hereford, to be held annually, on the Wednesday after St. Andrew's-day, (between the Michaelmas and Candlemas fairs) for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, hops, cheese, butter, and other commodities.

Married.] At Hereford, W. Higgins, esq. of Middlewood, to Miss Hancorn, sister of B. D. Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourn-place, Kent.

Mr. Preece, of Ross, to Miss C. Marfell, of Mitcheldean.—P. Jones, esq. of Sugwas, near Hereford, to Miss Roberts, of Ledbury.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, coach-painter.—Mrs. M. Martin.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. E. Davies, painter.

Mrs. E Marsh, of Madeley; who had kept the Red Lion in that village, with great reputation, for upwards of 20 years.

At Homend, J. Poole, esq.; a gentleman whose strict integrity and profound knowledge of the law were universally allowed.

Mr. W. Merrick, auctioneer, of the Callow, near Hereford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bromsgrove, T. Phelps, esq. of Dublin, to Miss C. Lloyd, daughter of S. Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham.—Mr. Hadley, miller, of Leigh, to Miss Dunn, daughter of the late Mr. Dunn, surgeon, &c. of Worcester.—Mr. W. Long, of Worcester, to Miss Warren, of Severn Bank, near Worcester.

Mr. W. Webb, of Bromsgrove, to Mrs. Winter, of the Mouth of the Nile-inn, in Worcester.—Mr. J. Ironmonger, of Woolverhampton, to Miss Bann, daughter of Mr. Bann, flax-dresser, of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, in her 32d year, Mrs. Woodward, wife of Mr. T. Woodward, glover.

At White Lady Aston, Miss M. Roberts, 2d daughter of Mr. Roberts, senior; a young lady of great humanity, and proud to do every good office in her power.

Aged 92, Mrs. Iddins of Stourbridge.—Mrs. Haines, wife of Mr. J. Haines, of Cookhill.—Mrs Hodges, wife of Mr. Hodges, of Horsham.—At an advanced age, Mr. Powell, of Stoke Bliss.

At Droitwich, Mr. J. Lea, attorney, of Whittington, near Worcester; and four days after, Mrs. Lea, his mother. The various situations which this gentleman filled during life, form a memorable instance of the instability of human affairs.

At Alfrick, aged 95, Mr. W. Walker, formerly a respectable farmer of Tunbridge; he enjoyed the use of his faculties to the last, and was able to walk to Worcester and back again without fatigue.

In her 89th year, Mrs Dowdeswell, of Chaceley; a lady, whose agreeable, easy, and chearful nature, gave an additional gratification to the hospitality that so uniformly characterized her residence.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Gloucestershire Society in London, have

have lately ordered at a general meeting, an encreaſe of the premiums of the inſtitution for the enſuing year of fifteen pounds; and the Committee have it likewiſe in contemplation to recommend to the Society, at the next anniverſary, a plan for aſſiſting thoſe young men who have been apprenticed by the Society with a ſum of money, to be lent upon good ſecurity, without intereſt, to enable them to ſet up in trade, upon the expiration of their indentures.

Preparations are making, agreeable to an act of Parliament lately paſſed for dividing, allotting, incloſing, &c. the open and common fields within the tithing or hamlet of Cheltenham.

Married.] At Winterbourne, E. Brice, junior, eſq. to Miſs Ford, both of Frenchag.

Mr. W. R. Wickham, of Sodbury, to Miſs Byam, of Wellesley Houſe, Wilts.—The Rev. D. Cooper, fellow of Worceſter College, Oxford, to Miſs Cooper, of Saintbury Ground, in this county.

At Freſhford, Mr. Grant, of Mitford, to Miſs H. Perkins.—Captain Jenkins, of the Monmouth and Brecon Militia, to Miſs —— of Fiſhpond Houſe, in this county.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. E. Quarrington, wine-merchant.—In her 11th year, Miſs Lenthal, only daughter of W. J. Lenthal, eſq. of Broadwell.

Mr. Middleton, ſon of the late Mr. Alderman Middleton.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, late of the White Hart-inn.

Mr. M. Charlton, hatter and hoſier; he carried on buſineſs for many years in this city, with the character (firmly eſtabliſhed) of a virtuous citizen and an upright man.

At Painſwick, aged 93, Mr. H. Jordan.—Mr. Millar, dyer, near Glouceſter.

Mr. Pope, a reſpectable farmer, of Wotton-under-Edge. Returning home from Uley, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe, and fractured his ſkull; which occaſioned his death a day or two afterwards

At Briſtol, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, T. P. Purnell, eſq. of King's Hill, near Durſley, late lieut.-col. in the North Glouceſter Militia.

At Cheltenham, —— Moreau, eſq. many years maſter of the ceremonies of that place.

At Preſton, aged 70, of the ſmall-pox, which he caught accidentally.—Mr. Payne, farmer.

At Cirenceſter, Mrs. Borton, wife of Mr. J. Borton, wine-merchant.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Blagrave, to Miſs M. Ballard, both of Abingdon.—Mr. Sims, to Miſs S. Wentworth.

Mr. R. French, to Miſs M. Wyton, both of Hook Norton.—Mr J. Preedy, of Dunſtew, to Miſs Irons, of Eyden, in Northamptonſhire.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 55, Mrs. Curtis.—Mrs. Coſier, wife of Mr. Coſier, one of the city ſerjeants.—Aged 78, Mr. V. Shortland, timber-merchant and alderman of the city.—Mr. G. Wilkins, watch-maker.—In her 20th year, Miſs J. Bartlett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Bartlett, manufacturer.

Lately, on his paſſage home from the Jamaica ſtation, Lieutenant M. Brookes, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Brookes, of Shipton.—Aged 77, Mrs. A. Eaton, of Waterſtock.

At Brill, Mrs. E. Elliott.

CAMBRIDGE.

Married.] D. Scully, eſq. of Kilſeacle, in Ireland, and late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Huddleſtone, eldeſt daughter of F. Huddleſtone, eſq. of Sawſton Hall, in this county.—Mr. C. Froſt, of Newmarket, to Miſs Knights, eldeſt daughter, of Mr. Knights, a reputable farmer at Iſleham.—Mr. Ruſſel, of Downham, near Ely, to Mrs. Whiteley, of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 78, Mr. S. Smith, peruke-maker.

At Wiſbeach, Mr. J. Life, draper.

At Fordham, near Newmarket, Mr. H. Woollard, an opulent farmer.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Arber, wife of Mr. J. Arber, lime-burner, &c. at Burwell.—Aged 46, Mr. J. Barwich, an opulent farmer at Haddenham, in the Iſle of Ely.—Miſs H. Battyl, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T. Battyl, of Linton.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Symonds, carpenter, to Miſs Ingram.

Mr. W. Bell, to Miſs F. Dodd, both of Tivetſhall.—Mr. W. Arnold, maſter of the Trowel and Hammer public-houſe, to Miſs S. Dodd, daughter of the late Mr. C. Dodd, both of Shelfhanger.—Mr. W. Johnſon, of Redenhall, to Miſs B. Littell, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. A. Kemp, butcher.—Aged 81, ſuddenly, Mr. W. Webſter.

Aged 86, Mr. J. Naſh; this venerable man has left behind him a progeny conſiſting of nine children, forty-five grand-children, and twenty-five great-grand-children.

Aged 81, Mrs. Kett, mother of H. Kett, eſq.

Aged 24, Mr. Brown, breeches-maker; a very induſtrious man, whoſe family will ſeverely feel his loſs.

At Lynn, Mr. R. Dixon, farmer, &c.—Mr. D. Stagg, ſhoemaker.—Mr. J. Weſton, jun. a ſheriff's officer.—Mrs. Smith, formerly of the Ferry-houſe.—Miſs Ruſſel.

At Upwell, aged 57, Mr. W. Wells.—Aged 44, Mr. T. Snelling, farmer, at Moulton.

In the Weſt Indies, L. Burton, eſq. ſecond ſon of T. Burton, eſq. of Bracondale, near Norwich.

At Great Creſſingham, in his 30th year, Mr. W. Browne.

At Holt, aged 75, Dr. Chambers, late of Dereham.

At

At Swaffham, aged 43, J. Woodward, esq.—Aged 43, E. Marcon, gent.

At Aylsham, Mrs. R. Pinkard.—In her 71st year, Mrs. Lovekin, relict of the late Rev. J. Lovekin, late rector of Colne Engain, Essex, and daughter of Mr. Hutchinson, late of Norwich.

At Stoke Holy-cross, aged 78, Mrs. E. Windett.—Mr. Alexander, farmer, of Loddon Engloss.

At Rodney-hall, in her 29th year, Miss Norris, eldest daughter of J. Norris, esq.—Aged 52, Mrs. S. Lock, of Hingham.

SUFFOLK.

The Earl of Bristol's new seat at Ickworth, in this county, will not be completed till the end of the approaching summer: the princely sum of 150,000l. has been already expended on this singular structure, and various monuments of taste have already arrived for its decoration, for which suits of apartments are constructing in a style of taste, elegance, and magnificence, that no private subject of this country has hitherto, it is said, been known to display!

Married.] Mr. Flude, of Ipswich, to Mrs. Durrant, of Sproughton.—Mr. T. Wright, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss E. Pinchon, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Pinchon, farmer, &c. of Upminster, Essex.—Mr. F. Adams, plumber, &c. of Stowmarket, to Miss A. Mayston, late of Hoxney.—Mr. Y. Stammers, miller, to Miss Erith, both of Sudbury.—Mr. Coe, of the Park-farm, near Melford, to Mrs. Deresly, of Melford.

At Middletown, in North America, Mr. Collins, attorney, to Miss E. Watkinson, third daughter of Mr. S. Watkinson, late of Lavenham, in this county.

The Rev. M. Simpson, of Mickfield, and late of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Seaman, of Brockford.—Mr. Pollard, merchant, to Miss Harrison, both of Ipswich; and Mr. Cooper, farmer, of Dunkstone, to Miss E. Harrison, sister to the above.—Mr. J. Orbell, haberdasher, of Bury, to Miss D. Briggs, of Mildenhall.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Deck, wife of Mr. Deck, bookseller.—In her 38th year, after an illness of about two days, Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Rev. Dr. Phillips.

At Ipswich, in her 20th year, Miss C. Bond, second daughter of Mr. Bond, leatherseller.

Mrs. A. Norman; she distilled peppermint for her livelihood, but was supposed to be in a state of poverty. Having died suddenly, her cloaths were taken off, when there were found near 100 guineas sewed up in different parts, and property to the amount of 5 or 600l. more was found hid in different parts of the house.

At Rickinghall, aged 67, Mrs. Mills, widow, late of Fakin's Hall; a woman highly exemplary in the relative duties, as her charity was ever accordant with her piety and temporal ability.

At Coddenham, Mr. Osborne, late of Ramsholt.

Also, in his 73d year, Mr. E. Jones, late an excise-officer; much regretted as a very intelligent and benevolent man, and a sincere friend.

At Southwold, in her 64th year, Mrs. Jermyn, wife of R. Jermyn, esq. collector of the customs.

At Stowmarket, suddenly, Mrs. Hildyard, wife of Mr. C. Hildyard, draper; this truly excellent woman was a most endearing companion to her relatives and acquaintance, a pious Christian, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a benevolent friend to the poor.

Suddenly, or rather without a moment's previous illness, Mr. J. Cornell, farmer, of Higham Green, near Kentford. After following his daily avocations, and smoking his pipe, he suddenly dropt the same from his mouth, fell to the ground, and instantaneously quitted the scene of human abode for a world of better hope.

Aged 66, Mr. P. Cutting, farmer, of Grundisburgh.—Aged 82, D. Guilt, esq. of Icklingham.—Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. Freeman, maltster, of Barrow.

At Beccles, in his 40th year, the celebrated Mr. James Bradnum, alias Lord Bradnum; a character well known on the turf, and more particularly at all the hackney-races in this county and Norfolk; indeed, sometimes, when he had been fortunate at home, he would make a dashing excursion to Ipswich or Newmarket. His death was occasioned by being thrown down, and held on the side of a cart, the wheel of which lacerated the flesh from the back-bone.

At Troston, at the house of her nephew, on Monday, Dec. 14, 1801, about two in the morning, after years of pain and infirmity, which had long confined her to her bed, but had not, till very near her death, overcome her spirits, Tho. Capell, the last surviving aunt of Capell Lofft, and daughter of Gamaliel Capell, formerly rector of Stanton All-saints, and Stanton St. John's, by Hester Maddocks, his wife. In her youth, she had been remarkable for the strength and activity of her mind, in a numerous and sensible family of her brothers and sisters. She was born Jan. 10, old style, 1718.

Aged 25, Mrs. Cooper, she was unfortunately taken ill after dinner, on the day of her marriage, and died about one o'clock next morning.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Olbourn, to Miss R. Argent, both of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. E. Boltwood, to Miss A. Archer, both of Great Waltham.

Mr. W. Packman, of Aldgate High-street, London, to Miss Wood, of Heybridge, near Maldon.

Mr. Barnes, of the Swan public-house, to Miss Hardney, both of Colchester.—Mr. J. Ardley, miller, of Pentlow, to Miss Dorr,

of Stiſted.—Mr. W. Hutley, farmer, of Bradwell, near Stiſtead, to Miſs Fairhead, of Bradwell Hall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Captain Watts, of the regiment of Buckinghamſhire Militia; greatly lamented as a very promiſing young man.

Mrs. Darby, relict of the late Mr. E. Darby, hatter, and latterly of Rochford.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Cole, baker.—In her 100th year, Mrs. Peartree, widow.

At Harwich, Mrs. Hobday.

At Caſtle Hedingham, in his 77th year, the Rev. B. Bridges, rector of Birdbrook, in this county, and juſtice of peace for the counties of Eſſex and Northampton.—Aged 47, Mrs. Walford, wife of Mr. T. Walford, wheelwright, of Braintree.

At Saffron Walden, aged 82, the Rev. R. Canton.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Belſham, of the Crown public houſe.

Aged 79, Mr. Stock, of Warner's Farm, in Great Waltham.

At Calais, Mr. P. White, formerly of Ratſborough Farm, near Southminſter, in this county

At Great Waltham, Mr. S. Watkinſon.

At Billericay, Mr. Coultas, maſter of the Crown inn.

At Halſtead, aged 84, after a few hours' illneſs, Mrs. S. Wood, mother of Mr. E. Wood, ironmonger, of Chelmsford.—Mrs. Hogg, wife of Mr. Hogg, taylor, of Ingateſtone.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. Hawkes, baker, of Newport.—In the prime of life, at St. Margaret's Farm, Little Burſtead, Mr. F. French. His death, which is ſincerely regretted by his relatives, and a ſmall circle of acquaintance, was occaſioned by an exceſſive inlargement of the glands, which reſiſted the efforts of the moſt eminent of the faculty. His patience and reſignation under the ſevere affliction were exemplary in the higheſt degree.

KENT.

The Thames and Medway Canal has been lately completed from Graveſend as far as the pariſh of Denton. It ſtretches between the two rivers on one level, and has a culvert communicating with the Thames, in which the engineer has introduced a valve, by which to empty and fill the canal at pleaſure.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Smith, of Mrs. Baker's company of comedians, to Mrs. Coteſworth.

Mr. J. Temple, of Sandwich, to Miſs E. Pott, of Word.

At Maidſtone, Mr. T. Hills, baker, to Miſs Beck, of Milgate.—W. Largent, eſq. paymaſter of the ſecond or Queen's Regiment, to Miſs S. Marſhall, fourth daughter of J. Marſhall, eſq. late of Tenterden.

Mr. R. Goldridge, to Mrs. S. Rogers, both of Berſtead.

At Dover, Mr. G. Friend, to Miſs Fin.

At Kingſnorth, Mr. W. Pierce, gardener, to Mrs. M. Ham.

At Wingham, Mr. J. Hawkes, of Dean, to Miſs Matſon.—Mr. W. Kemp, to Miſs Paine, both of Throwley.

At Littlebourne, Mr. J. Inges, to Miſs Cooper.—Mr. J. Dyce, brazier, of Canterbury, to Miſs Sweetlove, of Wingham.

Died.] At Maidſtone, in his 79th year, W. Hawkins, eſq.—In her 74th year, Mrs. Sawkins, widow, late of Lyminge.

At Canterbury, Mrs. F. Plater, widow.—Mr. B. Greenland, late mate of the Trelawney Planter Weſt Indiaman.—Mrs. S. Stephenſon, widow, of Whitſtable.—Aged 86, Mrs. A. Tevelein.

At Deal, at the Signal-ſtation, Eaſt Hill, Lieutenant J. Turner.—Mrs. Collard, wife of Mr. Collard, ſhoemaker.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Munn, widow.

Mrs. Hunt, of the boarding-ſchool in Lynſtead.—B. Blake, eſq. of Weſterham.—The Rev. J. H. Standen, rector of Murſton.

At Rocheſter, aged 42, Mr. W. Stevens, formerly a butcher.

At New Romney, Mr. Maſey, bricklayer, and likewiſe his ſon, aged about twenty; they were employed in ſinking a well, when the bottom and ſides fell in, and the ſand inſtantaneouſly covered them both. All attempts made to recover them were in vain. The father was a ſober, ſteady man, and an excellent workman.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Allſop, ſilk-weaver, to Mrs. Tredgold.

At Lymington, Mr. Frampton, to Miſs Jennings.

Sir Thomas Champney, bart. of Amport, to Miſs Minchin, eldeſt daughter of the late H. Minchin, eſq. of Soberton.

At Portſmouth, Captain Killet, of the marines, to Miſs A. Croſs.

The Rev. H. Atkins, of Odiam, in this county, to Miſs H. Chandler, of Shapwick, near Chicheſter.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Le Cras, widow of the late—Le Cras, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the navy.

B. Langton, eſq. of whoſe character, after an obſervation of one who never beſtowed undeſerved praiſe, nothing need be ſaid: Dr. Johnſon, with a warm vehemence of affectionate regard, once exclaimed to Mr. Boſwell, "The world does not bear a worthier man than Bennett Langton!"

WILTSHIRE.

The Wilts and Berks Canal is now completely navigable, from Semington to Chippenham, Calne, Dauntſey Park and Bowdes Farm, near Wotton Baſſet; and there is now an uninterrupted communication by water, by the junction of the above with the Kennet and Avon Canal from thoſe places to Bath, and from thence by the Avon to Briſtol. The neighbourhood on the Line will, in conſequence

sequence, be materially benefited, by obtaining a supply of excellent coal at a cheap rate, and the timber and other articles ready to be conveyed will create a very considerable trade immediately.

Married.] At Aldbourn, Mr. W. Smith, jun. aged 19, to Mrs. Pizzy, a widow lady, aged upwards of 60, with a handsome fortune.—W. Higginton, esq. of Salisbury, to Mrs. Reading, relict of Mr. T. Reading, attorney.

Mr. T. Gale, of Tunbridge, to Miss Pike, of Great Bedwin, in this county.

Died.] At Ramsbury, suddenly, on his return from church, aged 83, Mr. J. Lewes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. C. Morris, broker, to Miss E. Holloway.—Mr. W. Thomas, cabinet-maker, to Miss E Jones, of the Three Boars Heads public-house.

Mr. Luxton, ironmonger, of Bristol, to Miss Summerhags, of Broadwood Kelly, Devon.

At St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, Mr. Chester, late druggist, of Bristol, to Mrs. Samuel, relict of W. Samuel, esq. of Richmond Hill, Jamaica.

At Bath, S. Senhouse, esq. to Miss M. Le Mesurier—W. F. Count de l'Age de Labretollier, to Miss S. Palmer, only daughter of J. Palmer, esq. of Aston Hall, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Verry, land-surveyor: a man justly esteemed for his professional abilities, and no less highly valued and endeared to his acquaintance for his amiable disposition.

Aged 71, Mr. J. Hood, ironmonger.—Mrs. Lediard, wife of Mr. Lediard, dry-salter.—Mr. W. Dyer, a respectable accomptant.

Mrs. Hagley; an amiable woman, possessed of an innate goodness of mind, joined to singular purity of heart, and extreme benevolence to the poor.

Mrs. A. Houston, widow of the late Mr. G. Houston, broker.—Mr. F. A. Brookman, youngest son of Mrs. Brookman, confectioner.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Collins, formerly a maltster and brewer.—Mrs. Skone, mother of Mr. Skone, grocer.—Mr. Griffiths, plane-maker.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Prothero, late assistant to Mr J. Evans.

At Bath, Mr. Andrews, cheesemonger.

DORSETSHIRE.

Addition to page 377.—Dr. PULTENEY, whose death was noticed in the Monthly Magazine for November, was born at Mountsorrel, in Leicestershire, in 1730, and known to the public as the author of "the General View of the Writings of Linnæus;" of "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England;" and many other valuable pieces upon botanical and medical subjects. He first practised as a surgeon and apothecary at Leicester, and, upon obtaining the degree of Doctor of Physic in a way singularly honourable to himself at Edinburgh, he commenced practice as a physician at Blandford thirty-seven years since. Having accumulated a very large fortune, he has bequeathed a number of legacies among philosophical and medical institutions, and to several individuals respectable for their talents and attainments. To this brief account, we give place with pleasure to the following character of him communicated by a valuable correspondent:—

Dr. Pulteney's works in natural history were neither numerous, or of an unwieldy magnitude; but they were the valuable result of laborious and long continued research, and evidenced a mind stimulated by an ardent passion for the pursuit of physical science, and that was, in an eminent degree, adapted, both by original genius and habitual activity, for promoting its diffusion and advancement amongst mankind. The conscientious, attentive, and cautious manner in which, during a long, useful, and highly reputable career, he discharged the important duties of a most awfully responsible profession, excited and permanently secured to him the confidence and regard of all who from their local residence, were so fortunate as to be within convenient reach of his medical assistance and advice. A young physician might have learned equally from the excellence of his precepts, and the purity of his example. The writer of this article regrets, now, alas! unavailingly regrets, opportunities he has neglected, of enjoying the converse, and of listening to the instructions, of so wise a monitor, and so faithful and invaluable a friend. Dr. Pulteney's uncommon merit was not restricted to the practice of physic, or to the prosecution of science; it shone equally conspicuous in every scene and department of his life. The most amiable, at least, if not the most splendid, part of his character was unfolded in social, and more especially in domestic and familiar intercourse. No person could be in his company without, for the time, being rendered not only the happier, but also the wiser, and the better for it. By the mild gaiety, and well-regulated playfulness of his fancy, he amused and delighted; he instructed by the solidity of his judgment, and there was a commanding something in his presence and demeanour, which, even from the hearts of the most obdurately depraved, could not fail to extort at least a temporary veneration for virtue. That for so considerable a portion of his long life, a man of Dr. Pulteney's superior cast, should have existed in a state of almost complete exile from the intellectual world, and so long have submitted to the dreariness and *mental solitude* of an obscure provincial situation, must afford no small matter of wonder and of regret to those who are capable of appreciating the value of extraordinary talents,

or

or of enjoying the exercise and exhibition of them, in an improved and highly cultivated society. J. REID.

CORNWALL.

A topographical description of this county lately published, mentions a steam-engine used for drawing off the water of the great tin-mine at Polgarth, which cost the sum of twenty thousand pounds. The quantity of coal requisite to keep this stupendous and wonderful engine in motion, is seventy-two bushels in twenty-four hours. It raises sixty-three gallons of water at every stroke, and performs fourteen of these motions every minute. The water thrown out upon the surface, runs off like a river, and according to the above calculation, must be upwards of nine hundred thousand gallons daily.

WALES.

Married.] In London, T. Waters, Esq. of Fountain Hall, Carmarthenshire, to Miss M. Ormond, of Trenewydd, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. L. Beynon, of St. Clear, Carmarthenshire, to Miss J. Stewart, of Swansea.—R. W. Price, esq. of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire, to Miss F. Lloyd, 2d daughter of J. Lloyd, esq. of Berth, near Builth, and chief justice of the Carmarthen circuit.

Died.] Mrs. Ewers, wife of the Rev. G. Ewers, of Haverfordwest.

At Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. T. Woods.

At Swansea, Captain J. Mills.

At Malta, Captain C. Hare, of Bathafarn Park, near Ruthin, and commander of the Madras ship of war.

At Ruthin, Mr. T. Turner, skinner and glover.—Mr. J. Paver, landlord of the Cross Foxes inn.

At Martinique, Mr. W. James, youngest son of Mr. J. James, of Dyffryn, Pembrokeshire.

SCOTLAND.

Of all the extraordinary, or rather immense, productions, which distinguished the late very fertile season, none can compare with those raised by Mr. W. Simpson, gardener, in the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, near Stirling, who produced a carrot eighteen inches in circumference, and thirty inches long; a potatoe which weighed three pounds, twelve ounces and a half; and an onion thirteen inches and a half in circumference!

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. Powell, barrister, to the Countess Dowager of Aldborough.—Mr. J. Grogan, of Dublin, to Miss Medlicott, of the county of Kildare.—Mr. J. Murphy, jun. of Calier, to Miss E. Murphy, of Cashel.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AS the Definitive Treaty between Britain and France, has not yet been signed; and the commencement of a Commercial Treaty between the two Countries, is perhaps still distant; the intercourse between French and British ports has been, hitherto, opened. What land from the one coast to the other, are either neutrals, subject to the regulations of the neutral trade, packets, or French or British merchant-ships under passports. French goods, therefore, have not yet begun to be poured, in excessive profusion, into our British markets. Nor have our manufactures direct access which they desire, to the markets of France.

Yet, notwithstanding every restraint or prohibition by the French Government, commodities of British manufacture continue to be used by the French people in general, in preference to all others. Our manufactures are still better accommodated than those of any other country, to the taste of the French, in fashion, as well as to their real convenience.

At the last great fairs in Germany, the sales of British goods were, again, prodigiously large, and at prices [illegible] no Continental manufactures could keep the market in competition with them. These sales were, in great part, to the subjects of France—of the more distant inland parts of Germany—of the frontier provinces of Turkey—of Poland, and even of the other parts of the dominions of Russia. But it is, undoubtedly, the carrying trade between France and Britain, by which the merchants who attend the Leipsic and Frankfort fairs are, for the present, chiefly enriched.

The trade to *Leghorn* is again brisk. A number of valuable cargoes have been lately shipped from London for that port. For our cottons, our woollens, our hard-ware, and our dried fish, the ports and other parts of Italy, now present highly convenient markets.

The prices of *Wool* are still high: and the manufacturers of woollen goods are now active in executing large orders. *Cottons*, almost of every sort are at higher prices than at the date of our last publication. Indigoes, and other *dye-stuffs*, have likewise risen in price. These circumstances bespeak a demand among the manufacturers; which could not arise, unless the last sales of manufactured goods had been favourable; and unless new orders to a large amount had been received.

The prices of *leather*, that staple article of British manufacture, have, within these five weeks, fallen somewhat lower. *Iron* is now considerably higher.

By some information of due authority which has been recently made public, we learn, that the *fur-trade* of the British Canadian Provinces, is now in a flourishing state. Its produce in the year 1748, consisted of 108,000 beaver skins, 2100 bear skins, 1500 fox skins, 4000 kitt fox skins, 4500 otter skins, 17000 muskrath skins, 32000 marten skins, 1800 mink skins, 500 buffalo skins, a quantity of castoreum, 6000 lynx skins, 600 wolverine skins, 1650 fisher skins, 3800 wolf skins, 700 elk skins, 7500 deer skins, 1200 dressed deer skins. Of these furs, the greater part came to sale in London, in the year 1800. They are, directly or indirectly, paid for in the following goods of British manufacture; milled blankets; arms and ammunition; twist and carrot tobacco; Manchester goods; linens and coarse sheetings; thread, lines, and twine; common

hardware

hardware; cutlery and ironmongery of different sorts; kettles of brass and copper, and sheet-iron; silk and cotton handkerchiefs; hats, shoes, and hose; calicoes and printed cottons, &c. The trade is in the hands of two Companies. The capital funded in it, may be about 150,000l. sterling. We understand, that the management of the fur-trade is subject in the port of London to embarrassments and restrictions, which render the direct exportation of the furs to China from the ports of the United States, much more eligible than the sending of them to sale in England. It is, therefore, most earnestly to be desired, that the British Government should, in one way or another, use, without delay, the fit means to hinder us from losing, by Anglo-American competition, a branch of our trade so truly valuable.

The final ratification of the recent Treaty between France and America was lately communicated from the Executive Government to the Legislative Body. By that communication we perceive, that the French and Americans mutually agree to treat one another's trading ships, when either of them shall be at war with a nation in peace with the other, agreeably to those claims of neutral rights upon which the late hostilities of the Powers of the North were excited against Great Britain.

Sugars of different sorts have, in the course of the last month, risen in price. The importers of sugar were not, indeed, gratified by the renewed prohibition of the distillery of spirits from grain: and, it would, no doubt, have been unreasonable to sacrifice the interests of our British cultivators to those of the planters in the West Indies. But sugar will still, in its coarsest forms, be consumed, in no small proportion, in the uses of the distillery. The exportation to the other parts of Europe will not, for the present year, be much hurt by French competition. And the immense consumption of this article among ourselves at home, is now becoming every day more considerable; so that we do not suppose that the present season can turn out very unfortunate for the proprietors of West India produce.

It is still exceedingly to be regretted, that the *Brewers* cannot be put in a situation in which they might be enabled to supply a *beer* so stout and wholesome to labouring men, as to supersede the use of gin. The beer even now in use, though better than that which was lately on sale, is far from possessing those qualities. The strength of our manufacturers, and the whole morals and industry of those on whose toil our commercial prosperity fundamentally depends, are so deeply interested in this matter, that it ought, in preference to most other objects of public economy, to fix the common national concern.

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer left paper, burthened with imposts so enormous, that not only the *extinction of English Literature*, but the ruin of our export-trade in *prints*, *books* and *stationary* appeared even then to be effects which could not but directly ensue. The exportation of stationary and English books to America, begins already to be transferred entirely from this country to Germany, Holland, and France. It begins to be more eligible to manufacture paper, and reprint English books even at Calcutta, than to take them by exportation from this Country. And it is now likely, that of all languages, the English will be in future the least known to foreign nations. And yet the book and paper trade, might be a capital branch of our commerce, and an inestimably powerful engine by which to extend our political influence.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frost, during some part of the present month, has been extremely intense; but we do not believe that much injury has been done to the young wheats, either by it, or the gentle thaw that has succeeded. In general these crops look healthy and promising. The business of ploughing is at present, in most districts, as far advanced as is usual at this season; and on the wetter grass-lands, the hardness of the frost has afforded a good opportunity for casting out much manure. Grain is now somewhat on the advance, probably in a great measure from the distilleries being allowed to work again. Average price of corn in England and Wales to the week ending December 19. Wheat 74s. 10d. Rye 47s. 10d. Barley 44s. 1d. Oats 23s. 10d. Beans 44s. 6d. Pease 45s. 7d.

Potatoes, notwithstanding the very abundant crop of the last season, are likewise rising in price.

From the great scarcity of lean stock, although there has been, in most places, a very great supply of food for this period, is unusually high; and fat stock is of course dear. At Smithfield Market, Monday Dec. 28, beef sold from 4s. 4d. to 6s. mutton, 5s. to 6s. 6d. veal, 5s. to 6s. 6d. pork, 5s. 4d. to 7s. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef sold from 3s. 6d. to 5s. mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. veal, 4s. to 6s. 3d. pork, 5s. 4d. to 7s.

Store hogs have likewise been sold at very high prices, both in the London and some of the Country markets; the price of pork is therefore high.

Turnips, in some of the more wet situations, have been greatly injured by the severity of the late frost, and consequently a great loss of useful food retained. On the drier turnip soils, they have, however, received little or no injury.

Hops. This article has continued very dull, and now looks down in price. Notwithstanding the very deep speculations that have been made by some persons, who are determined to run all risks, although their losses have been very great indeed by what they held of the last and preceding years growth, we think it possible they may still decline considerably, for though the duty has been stated by the Newspapers to be 208,000l. we have no doubt it will amount to 230,000l. Bags are now from 78s. to 100s. per Cwt. Pockets, from 88s. to 108s. per Cwt.

Good hay has lately been rather looking up in price. At St. James's Market, Sat. Dec. 26, hay sold from 4l. to 5l. 8s. At Whitechapel Market, hay 4l. to 5l. 8s. clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 14s.

Straw

Straw, as is uſual at this ſeaſon, is high. At St. James's Market, Sat. Dec. 26, ſtraw ſold from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s. At Whitechapel Market, from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

The annual ſhew of prize cattle at Smithfield was remarkably well attended this year. The principal prizes were obtained by Mr. WESTCAR, for a Herefordſhire ox; by Mr WATKINSON, of Woodhouſe, Leiceſterſhire, for a ſheep of the new Leiceſter breed; and by Mr Helman for a ſheep of the South Down breed. The Duke of Bedford obtained ſome premiums in ſeveral claſſes.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November to the 24th of December inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 29.98. Dec. 19 & 20, Wind W.
Loweſt 28.6. Dec. 9. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 7-tenths of an inch { On the 8th inſt. about noon the barometer ſtood at 29.3; the next day at the ſame hour it had fallen to 28.6, in the former caſe the thermometer ſtood at 40°, in the latter it was 50°.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 53°. Dec. 5. Wind W.
Loweſt 18°. Dec. 18. Wind W. by N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 26°. { Between 7 & 8 in the morning of the 4th inſt. the thermometer was at 27°. at the ſame hour on the 5th it ſtood at 53°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt report, is equal to 4.408 inches of depth.

We have, in our laſt two or three reports, marked the great and ſudden variableneſs in the ſtate of the atmoſphere. The changes during the laſt month have been ſtill more remarkable; ſome of the principal variations will be deſerving of notice;—between the mornings of the 4th and 5th of December, the barometer fell ſix-tenths of an inch, conſequently the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon the body of every common ſized perſon was equal to about ſix hundred pounds weight greater on the former day, than on the latter. And when it is conſidered that during the ſame period the thermometer roſe 26° viz. from 27 to 53, we might naturally expect that to ſudden a change, both in the preſſure and temperature of the atmoſphere, would have a conſiderable effect upon the health and ſpirits of the animal frame.

In the evening of the 19th inſtant, between the hours of ſeven and half paſt nine, the *Aurora Borealis* was more brilliant and beautiful than we had witneſſed for many years; at one part of the time, broad beams of light diverged from a point in the weſtern horizon, over a great part of the viſible hemiſphere. At another period they put on the appearance of the arcs of a rainbow, only much broader, and extended from one ſide of the Heavens to the other, croſſing the magnetic meridian at right angles.

The ſeverity of the weather from the 12th to the 20th inſtant, was unuſually great; in the morning of the 18th, juſt before ſun-riſe, the thermometer ſtood at 18° or 14 degrees below the freezing point. At the ſame time on the 20th it was as low as 19°, and at nine o'clock in the evening of that day it was as high as 39°. It is worth remarking that in the ſeveral ſevere froſts during the laſt month the wind was almoſt uniformly in the weſt, from which quarter it has chiefly blown ſince our laſt notice. It has been in the eaſt but two days.

There have been twenty days without rain or ſnow. A conſiderable fall of ſnow happened on the 27th of November, ſome more fell on the 30th, and a little again on the 16th of the preſent month.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

THANKS to the ſcarcity of rags, to the dearth of paper-ſtuff, to the exciſe on pulp, and to the law of libel! the maſs of publication begins to abate. Inſtead of provinces, only acres of ſheets have been ſullied; inſtead of a Thames, only a Tweed of ink has been let looſe; and the taſk of ſurvey, if it be flat enough to annoy, is not long enough to tire. If the Neckinger-mills become as efficient in withdrawing, as the price of publication is become in withholding, the ſuperfluities of literature; we ſhall be compelled ſoon to revert from the new to the good, to bring upon the parlour-table the claſſics of our forefathers, to view at length the inſide of volumes which the binder has labelled Addiſon and Richardſon, to learn our Anti-jacobiniſm in Berkeley, and our myſticiſm in Jeremy Taylor.

The form and order of retroſpection are of little moment: yet the fewer the ſubdiviſions into which the books are parcelled, the more conveniently can the heaps be arranged on the floor; and the leſs turning to and fro among Reviews will ſupply the reputed character of thoſe, which one wants the leiſure to ſlit open, or the will to read. A critical catalogue may be very equitable, if it only contains the criticiſms of others; and is perhaps moſt meritorious, when leaſt tinged with the perſonalities of autopſy. Readers are not to claim from the adverti ſer of a Retroſpect, that he ſhould himſelf weigh every article he retales—it is enough to quote the avoirdupois of his invoice. Still leſs may they expect from his induſtry a complete liſt; which can as little extend to all the muſhrooms of literature, as to thoſe of vegetation.

CIVIL HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND CHRONOLOGY.

"A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, by ALEXANDER BEATSON, 31s. 6d."

If there be any part of the map of the globe, on which the eye of an Engliſhman can repoſe with ſatisfaction—where the ſtateſmanſhip of miniſters has not flung away the acquirements of valour, or diſappointed the confidence of voluntary ſubmiſſion, it is on Hindoſtan. A vaſt diſtrict has there been added to Britiſh empire by the completed conqueſt of Myſore. To the eſſential intolerance of iſlamiſm has ſucceeded the unbigoted liberality of mercantile ſway; to the perſonal deſpotiſm of an iraſcible and cruel prince, the mild ſuperintendence of European gentlemen; to the intellectual twilights of printleſs literature, the radiations of the preſs of Calcutta. Under a ſecurer and more ſkilful government the whole ſurface of the country will embelliſh. Traffic will ſmooth his roads; induſtry widen his bazars; and agriculture collect in huger pools his hoards of irrigation.

The ſubſtance of the narrative may thus be condenſed. One Ripaud, captain of a French veſſel which touched at a port of the Myſore, by repreſenting the facility with which a large and efficient force of Europeans could be procured from the Mauritius, induced Tippoo to ſend deputies thither to treat for the hire of French ſoldiers. The Engliſh Governor-general thought it neceſſary to ſtrike a deciſive blow before ſuccours ſhould arrive. A negociation was opened with the Nizam, relative to the French army at Hyderabad, and leave was obtained to ſurround their camp. After this enterprize was ſucceſsfully executed, the Britiſh army, in concert with ſoldiers of the Nizam, marched forward to Seringapatam, where it was joined by troops from the oppoſite ſide of the peninſula. The ſiege was undertaken with a force of forty-five thouſand men; and the town eventually yielded to an aſſault, during which the Sultaun fell by a muſket-ball. His

death terminated the contest; and his whole territory has been partitioned.

Mr. Beatson's account of the acquisition is what an original history ought to be, a clear orderly relation of facts, flanked with documents. It is composed in that regular book-maker's style, which the Scottish writers have introduced. The phraseology is not idiomatic, as we talk, but European, like the thrice translated columns of a newspaper. The periods are smooth and similar, as if cut out with a butter-stamp. The characters are drawn up with urbanity and numerus, and agreeably terminate in syllabic cascades of humanity and moderation.

It may seem strange to propose to a Burgess or a Southey a cotemporary event as a theme of epopœa; yet, it would be difficult to indicate any historical incident of equal importance—so glorious in its conduct—so neat in its solution—so dear to our patriotism—and so capable of mythologic decoration from local superstition, as the Conquest of Mysore.

"History of the Campaigns 1796—1799, 5 vol. 55s."

This translation or compilation is drawn up with more apparent than real fairness, from authentic sources of information, and will furnish instruction to the officer, the historian, and the politician. The writer is steadily hostile to the French cause, but appears unsettled in his opinions of individuals; as, in the earlier volumes, Moreau is criticised with severity, and in the later applauded without reserve. The Dutch expedition is narrated with unsatisfactory civility. The political complection of the year has some influence on the direction of the author's blame and praise; yet his ability knows how to render plausible his very derelictions of consistency. It must be wished he would revise and abridge the whole narrative, which subsequent publications enable him in places to correct.

"Summary of Universal History, from the French of ANQUETIL, 9 vol. 72s."

To cleanse the Augean stable of ancient chronology is not the proper office of an epitomator, nor has it been the object of M. Anquetil. He may observe, in the distribution of his matter, a more rational proportion than Bossuet: he may narrate with more detail and interest than Millot; and he may bring out into new conspicuity some historical periods, which are become important from their resemblance to recent transactions: his geographical plan of arrangement may deserve the praise of an amelioration; but he often repeats the fables of credulous antiquaries under the name of primæval history, and admits received misrepresentations, where he might have investigated the ground-work. For him, Freret has in vain refuted the anachronism of Newton; for him, Volney in vain observed, that the son of Hystaspes was the Darius of Daniel; nor does he detect the duplicity of Josephus, in not recognizing the Nebuchadnezzar of Berosus, and the Cyrus of Herodotus, as one and the same prince.

"History of Helvetia, by F. H. NAYLOR, 2 vol. 16s."

Since their rebellion against Austria, the Switzers have been governed by the corporations of their large towns, each of which is sovereign in its own district. A few of these corporations, like that of Zurich, were chosen *from without* by the burghers: these jurisdictions were called democratic cantons, and had in fact nearly the constitution of the City of London. Other corporations, and in far greater number, were chosen *from within*: on the ecease of one *sixteener* or alderman, the remainder filled up the vacancy: these jurisdictions were called aristocratic cantons, and had in fact nearly the constitution of the borough of Great Yarmouth, where likewise a right of life and death vests in the chief magistrate. Those who have resided in our close boroughs will easily understand the manner in which, by intermarriages and partnerships in trade, a family-junto commonly obtain the exclusive management of such a corporation, and distribute its privileges, honours, patronages, benefices, leases, and jobs, among their own relations and dependents. Into this state, the government of the Swiss cities has long since slidden. Wherever the public offices were sufficiently important and respectable to be not beneath the notice of a man of intellect, parties grew up in these towns, and, in opposition to the domineering families, combinations of voters were formed, which often proposed to extend the right of suffrage to all the educated classes, and mostly became more popular than the self-

self-elected oligarchy of magistrates. The instinct of office is every where alike. The Swiss aldermen gradually adopted an Anti-jacobin creed, gave the name of conspiracy to the pursuit of the most equitable reforms, and repeatedly stifled, especially at Bern, the complaints of the bold with the halter of the executioner. Thus arose, throughout Switzerland, what we should call a corporation-party, and a freeman's (or liveryman's) party. To the corporation-party, Mr. Planta's excellent work has a leaning; to the freeman's party, this shorter and convenient historical epitome. Mr. Naylor is a florid, an eloquent, an interesting writer; not a fagging, black-lettered, sedentary, charter-construing, record-gutting antiquary.

"LAING's History of Scotland, 2 vol. 12s."

This narrative extends from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland under James, to the union of the kingdoms under Anne. It fully accounts for the hostility which the family of Stuart experienced in the northern part of the island. Instead of being surprised that the Scottish nation threw off all allegiance to the sovereigns of that race, their cruelty, perfidy, and general misconduct, were such, that one rather wonders at the patience, long-suffering, and forbearance, exhibited by that injured people.

An Appendix to the second volume overthrows the authenticity of the English Ossian, a very small portion of which can have been derived from any pre-existing poems, and those of a far later date than the pretended æra of Fingal.

"Memoir of a Campaign with the Ottoman Army in Egypt, by I. P. MORIER, 4s."

Melancholy as it may be to compare the result with the effort of British valour in Syria and Egypt, it is still soothing. Although improvidence at home may have rendered the recent trophies piled at Acca, as useless as those of Richard Lion-heart, yet the narrative is attaching. The name of Sir Sidney Smith shall be pronounced with pride by the poet and the historian; if with a blush by cotemporary statesmen.

The condition of the Turkish army, according to the picture here drawn of it, seems to have fully justified Sir Sidney Smith in effecting the treaty of El-Arish, to which it is suggested Kleber would not have acceded but from hatred to Bonaparte. It is intimated, that while he was ignorant of the revolution which placed the latter at the head of the government in France, Kleber was sincere in the intention of evacuating Egypt; but that, as soon as he was made acquainted with that event, he disclosed a wish to violate his engagement, and was happy in having a pretext for releasing himself.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, THEOLOGY, METAPHYSICS, MORALITY, &c.

"Campbell's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, 16s."

Except the political Annals of free states, Ecclesiastical History is the most interesting branch of record. Negligent of the destroying competitions of force, it is conversant, not with battalions of barbarians, but with combinations of educated men. It narrates conflicts of mind, it celebrates the victories or the defeats of reason, it investigates the ascent or descent of public morality, and embraces the universal progress of human culture. Events deserve and acquire majesty of importance in proportion as they busy a nobler agency. Siberian savages suffice to win trophies for an Attila, or a Suwarrow; it requires both knowledge and principle to inlist under the banners of a Calvin, or a Socini.

To the inherent interest of his subject, Dr. Campbell, in this instructive commentary, superadds what learning—what candour—can annex. His judicious work is peculiarly seasonable, when the claims of church authority, and the conquests of spiritual jurisdiction, are every where so rapidly progressive. May it contribute, by the liberal principles which it temperately attempts to revive, somewhat to interrupt, and for a while to defer, that relapse toward the servile credulity, and docile ignorance, of the dark ages, which seem likely a second time to attend the super-civilization, and to absorb the intellect, of Europe. Popery and despotism have re-conquered France; and the more accessible literature of the Continent is likely henceforward to promulgate the vindictive intolerance, and arbitrary policy, of Jesuitism. Yet alarms are still professed at the by-gone dangers of infidelity. Superstition of every fantastic kind is become a title to favour, not discou-

ragement. Prejudice apologizes to papism for the duration of its forgotten hatred. An affected apprehension of the judgments poured out on France yet drags into our churches the indolence of the great; week-day prayers are become a prelude to the breakfasts of our gentry; and men, apparently the most indifferent to futurity, lend the authority of their presence to assemblages for supererogatory devotion. A very numerous soldiery is regularly conducted to increase the pomp, and to imbibe the unction of the sabbath-lectures. Sunday-schools, the only places of education for most of the manufacturing poor, have been organized into classes of catechumens; writing and arithmetic are postponed to the definition of faith; and all chance of enabling the children to better their condition in life is wickedly sacrificed, in order to scatter among the multitude the thriving seeds of a pious, but extatically fanatical, spirit. Religious dilettanti, of every sex and age, reinforce the industry of the regular priesthood. Students of talent forsake the pleasures of youth and wealth to preach up a gloomy self-tormenting asceticism. Crowds of missioners contend for the holy task of carrying out the Gospel to the remotest east. Pietistical guilds have been instituted among devotees of every denomination. To hold more than the thirty-nine articles of faith is become the title to merit among our sects. Clergymen prefix their names to books of mysticism, not merely without the fear of ridicule, but with the expectation of preferment. Divination by means of the Scriptures is professed even in both parliaments. Petty pamphlets of the papists peep on us from every corner; their chapels multiply; their convents are re-peopling: even the Jesuits, whom their very pupils had suppressed, have here their seminary. Magazines of astrology are published monthly; almanacks indicating supposed planetary influences over the members of the human body, are printed in the very presence of one of our universities, and hung up in every house. Platonists write, and are read. Swedenborgians build magnificent temples. Manicheans tutor our very bishops. No garb, which credulity assumes, is now unwelcome: to be a Methodist, is to be comparatively rational. The classics of Paternoster-row supplant, in the libraries of priests, Lucretius and Cicero. Persons of unequivocal respectability have combined to prosecute the impugners of the faith, and have been supported by juries of the people. Plot-finders and heresy-ferrets multiply, and are patronized. We are in league to protest against the principles of Protestantism. In such a temper or distemper of the public mind, who does not perceive that reason is in danger, not faith; the press, and not the Gospel? Who does not feel, that it becomes the few residual friends of toleration and humanity to rally with closer union around the expiring flame of free inquiry, and, if possible, to shelter it from the rash gusts of popular fury, and that yet more formidable extinguishment by periodical pursuit and systematic suppression? Confederacies of another kind are assuming but too disastrous an aspect.

"Introduction to the New Testament, by John David Michaelis, translated by HERBERT MARSH, 21s."

Since Lardner, no theological work has appeared in England equally important with this. Michaelis, indeed, resembles Lardner by the undesigning fairness of his instruction, and the exhaustive completeness of his information; he has even greater resources of Oriental learning, and of modern travel-reading. Lardner delighted in historical, Michaelis in critical, illustration.

This translation is executed with an exactness, and annotated with an erudition, which will give to it, even in Germany, a value superior to the original. It is fit matter of congratulation to the country, at length, to possess such a work, so vernacularised. To religion and to learning a service has been rendered co-enduring with their influence: it is for ministers to discharge the national-debt of gratitude, by conferring a public and distinguishing recompence.

That the first edition of this work should be already out of print, is a good sign; may another more numerous impression shortly succeed, and as speedily be shelved. It is not a book to lend and borrow, but to have and hold as an everlasting possession.

"WRANGHAM's Thirteen Practical Sermons, 6s."

This learned and liberal writer knows how to interest, even when he epitomizes the writings of others; and it is a task

a task much to be recommended to the clergy, to extract from ancient preachers of eminence the arguments and passages which have more than a temporary value. Beside the sermons from Doddridge, this volume contains the well-known and much-admired Rome is Fallen, and a Sermon concerning St. Peter, whose life is by no means well understood. It is probable that the Simon mentioned by Josephus (XIX. Ant. vii. 4.) is the Peter of Acts; that he was imprisoned by the zeal of Herod, and released by the tolerance of Agrippa; and that the narrative contained in the twelfth chapter of Acts, is in fact the very anecdote of Josephus. If so, it throws light on the mode of narration adopted by the apostolic writers.

"Unjustifiableness of Cruelty to the Brute Creation, 1s."

This sermon merits diffusion, because it attacks a fault too common among the British vulgar.

"Sermon preached before the Manchester Volunteers, 2s."

Religion cannot be better employed than in enforcing the civic duties. The finest sermon of Massillon accompanied a consecration of colours. It might have been consulted—it has not been rivalled—by the author of this discourse.

"Dissertation on the Oriental Trinities, 14s."

It is surprising that this curious and ingenious work should have drawn no reply from the Unitarian writers. From the most early scriptures of the Jews, it is difficult to infer the doctrine of the unity; for they represent Jehovah rather as the exclusively rational, than as the exclusively real, God. About the time of the Babylonian captivity, monotheism becomes indeed the creed of their writers, and continues so until after the Macedonian conquest. Then a Platonism of opinion slides in, which may be traced in the Wisdom of Sirach, a book prior, and the Wisdom of Solomon, a book posterior, to the Christian æra. From this Wisdom of Solomon (which the Apostle James may be thought to have written, as it resembles in style his General Epistle), all the apostolic writers quote expressions; so that they appear to have derived from it those religious ideas and phrases which were afterwards supposed to assert the doctrine of the Trinity. By this book their phraseology ought to be explained. A creed more Platonical than the Priestleyan school of Unitarians have inferred from their imperfect and redundant canon, would likely result from an admission of the Wisdom, and a dismission of the Apocalypse. It is not improbable, that Plato and Sirach, and the Hindoos, all owe those opinions which they have in common to some Babylonian metaphysician.

"Roberts's Christianity Vindicated, 5s."

A sufficiently victorious reply to the wild positions concerning Christianity, which Volney has repeated from Dupuis. The answerers of the French Anti-christians would do well also to provide some convenient antidote to that "Examen des Apologistes de la Religion Chrétienne," which has been given to the public as a posthumous work of Freret. To the very early testimonies concerning Jesus Christ, ought surely to be added a passage of the Wisdom of Solomon, extending from the 12—20 verse of the second chapter: Gibbon, on the authority of Calmet, mistakenly attributes to this apocryphal work an antiquity prior to the Christian æra.

"Hurdis on the Nature of Psalm and Prophecy, 5s."

A learned, but mystical, commentary on the Psalms, which attributes to the early and the latter rain as much influence on inspiration, as Milton attributed to the vernal and autumnal equinox.

"Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible."

This very meritorious periodical publication continues to issue with regularity: it is, in some particulars, behind the present state of exegetic knowledge; but is, on that very account, the more convenient to men of letters. They can learn from it the reputed state of any biblical investigation, and thence perceive what remains for them to promulgate.

"Dobb's View of the great Predictions in the Sacred Writings, 6s."

A millenarian tract, worthy of Mr. Halhed.

"Richard's Bampton Lectures, 6s."

A perspicuous, praise-worthy, and specious vindication of the prophetic character of the Hebrew writers.

"Houghton's Sermon for the Norfolk Hospital, 1s. 6d."

One of the most originally conceived, and pathetically written, sermons extant

extant in our own or any language. Like the Fast-sermon of Cappe, or the Militia-sermon of Walker, or the Omnipresence-sermon of Fawcett, it will be quoted by the future Priestleys, in their lectures on oratory and criticism, as a monument of the eloquence of the soul.

"GODWIN's Strictures on Parr's Sermon, 2s. 6d."

For what reason can Mr. Godwin have thought it necessary to publish Strictures on a Sermon, in which he is not apparently noticed, and in the notes to which his writings are quoted with politeness? There is a want of that equanimity, which is supposed to characterise the philosopher, and which is the best support of his dignity, in thus wincing at every gall, and announcing now a concession, and now a reply. The Political Justice was probably as much over-valued at first, as it has been under-valued since. It was not immediately perceived, that many of the trains of argument pre-existed in Hartley, in Edwards, in Wallace, and in Hume; in Rousseau, Diderot, and Helvetius; and in Plato's Republic. It has lately been overlooked, that to have read and culled the syllogisms of such masters implies in Mr. Godwin no mean attainments of mind; and that although, like Bayle, he has re-stated sophisms, which, if received as irrefragable, would anarchize morality, he often proposes them with analogous scepticism, temper, and perspicuity. His publication was a tome of casuistry, which the Pascals of Anti-jacobinism have dissected into heinousness: it would have been more courteous, but less courtly, to reproach less, and to reply more. Mr. Godwin insufficiently distinguishes between personal and public duty, and, in his fits of voluntary transmigration, often makes his automaton reason as a citizen, a magistrate, or a statesman, when it ought to reason as a father, a brother, or a neighbour. If Fenelon and his valet are about to be executed, let the minister of the interior preferably recommend Fenelon to mercy, even if the valet be the minister's brother; but, if Fenelon and his valet fall into the Seine, let the minister preferably save his brother from drowning. In his public capacity, he is to consult the advantage of the country: in his private capacity, the tie of relationship. In the doctrine of promise and gratitude, Mr. Godwin has this way missed himself; his subject, however, is political, not individual, duty. That portion of his work, which has excited most outcry, is the theory of agamy, or of exempting matrimony from the notice of the magistrate. The plan is, no doubt, incompatible with inheritance, probably with the separation of property; it is ungrateful to the sex, whose age would be forsaken, and unfeelingly eradicatory of the domestic charities; yet, surely the individual, who offers it for discussion, and who is so little the fanatic of his system as to have married immediately after, does not deserve all that punishment of infamy which it is attempted to inflict. Plato, in the fifth book of his Republic, proposes this very system, with accompaniments of licence and of cruelty, to which Mr. Godwin invites not; yet bishops do not blush to quote Plato with attachment, and moralists have not shuddered to name him with applause. Plato addresses the beast in human nature: he tickles the humour at the expence of religion; he worships the courage at the expence of independence; he flatters the sensuality at the expence of morals; he absolves debauchery from the cares of parentality; and seduces intellect by the prospect of power. Mr. Godwin addresses only the reason, which is usually angered when it is not convinced.

Instead of adopting so apologetic a manner, Mr. Godwin, if he will reply at all, would do well to assume that higher tone to which his principled (if erroneously principled) character, and his disinterested independence, is entitled. Let him carry his attack into the camp of Anti-jacobinism, and bring the positions of his adversaries into the publicity which they want, and the moral indignation which they merit. The author of Strictures on Eyre's Charge is no contemptible analyst of the arguments of others. He may find among his numerous antagonists men, who have denied the greatest good to be the right object of action: men*, who have published satires on sensibility and philanthropy;—men who, because we are born selfish, acquire next an attachment to our kindred and neighbours, next a partiality

* The best satire since Dryden and Pope: its tendency will be regretted for ages to come.

for

for our country, and finally a regard for all mankind, have contended that the hiſtorical conſtitutes the moral order of our duties; and that we are bound to prefer our country to the whole, our family to the country, and ourſelf to our family. No wonder that the citizens of ſuch a ſchool ſquander on idle ſtate and perſonal diſplay what they ought to hoard for the dower of their daughters. No wonder that the ſtateſmen of ſuch a ſchool build palaces, and penſion couſins, while they fritter away the fortunes of Britain. As their creed is a digeſt of malevolence, ſo—but I mark the ghoſt of Gerrald planing over a ſea-beat cove, pointing to the bankſia-ſhaded hermitage of Palmer, and gibbering—"Beware!"

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY; ZOOLOGY, MEDICINE, BOTANY, AGRICULTURE, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, &c.

"PARRY's Facts and Obſervations on Wool, 4s."

That Dr. Parry obſerves nature with the prepared eye of a phyſician and philoſopher—that he knows, by a contrived and providential circumſtancing of the ſubjects of his attention, to compreſs within a ſhort time the experience which would naturally require a much longer period—and that his communications are conſequently of great value to ſcience, will readily be granted; yet, perhaps, it is allowable to regret, that he ſhould lend the ornament of his celebrity to the ſupport of a ruſtic and ruſticating faſhion for farmery, which becomes alarming to the national comfort, as well as dignity, which endears neceſſaries into luxuries, and traveſties noblemen into cattle-jobbers, hog-feeders, and graziers of geeſe. Can the leiſure of wealth deviſe no ſublimer employment than what the moſt ſordid motives would equally dictate? Muſt every land-owner become the pupil of his ſteward, and the apprentice of his tenantry? Becauſe Kien Long and his correſpondent wiſely ſpeed the plough, muſt every ſubject have his ſhare in the toil? The exile from court may do well to ſeek amuſement in the country; but let the *involuntary* Cincinnatus beware, leſt the part which he performs as a reſource, ſhould be miſtaken for his natural deſtination. From ſuch as aſpire to offices of the ſtate, ſome attention may be claimed to *human* merit (that is, the the ſtock with which they are to farm), ſome ſharpneſs of diſcrimination in the detection of intellect, and in the allotment of its taſk; ſome forwardneſs of zeal to lead genius from its hovel, and to hoiſt excellence on the pedeſtal of diſtinction.

The utility of this ſheep-breeding and wool-gathering, is but equivocal. For the ſucceſs of manufactures depends much more on the cheapneſs, than on the refinement, of the raw material; becauſe the more exquiſite productions of the arts are conſumed only by a comparatively innumerous public. The potters of England remove mountains, and turn them into plates and diſhes for the million; while the porcelain-makers of Paris and Dreſden are bepraiſed at the banquets of ſovereigns, but ſaunter in ungaining idleneſs. It is therefore juſtly conſidered as ſymptomatic of commercial decline, when the arts of production are rather directed to the gratification of a curious luxury, than of a popular want; when they are exerted in rivalling the wool of Vicuna, or the ſhawls of Kaſhmire, and not in multiplying Norfolk fleeces, and Rochdale cloths. Of the late Mr. Bakewell, who introduced the rage for fancy-breeds of cattle, it was humourouſly obſerved—he had made mutton ſo fat that nobody could eat it, and ſo dear that nobody could buy it. What has happened to the carcaſe may happen to the fleece. By ſubdividing multifariouſly the ſorts of wool to which the growers are to attend, the number of competitors in each line of ſhear will become very ſmall, and will be able to impoſe on the clothier a monopoly-price for the clip. The fleeces of certain diſtricts will acquire a Colchian reputation and a golden value, and will rival in price that tawny wool, which certain Argonauts ſmuggle for us from the coaſts of Peru. But will not this dearth of top ſtarve both the worſted and woollen-manufacture, and transfer to foreigners our ſtaple-trade.

By a repeal of the laws againſt *owling*, and by the exportation of our beſt breeds of cattle to Canada, a greater competition of each growth might be obtained, which would likely conciliate the intereſts of commerce with the purſuits of the veterinary dilettanti.

"PRIESTLEY on the Doctrine of Phlogiſton, 3s. 6d."

The ſyſtem of chemical nomenclature, deviſed by Meſſrs. Lavoiſier and Fourcroy,

Fourcroy, has a high degree of philological merit, and facilitates the orderly recollection of those substances with which their analysis is conversant. Yet some of their elements have been rashly named. *Hydrogen*, for instance, might, with equal propriety, designate any other constituent part of water, as oxygen, or latent heat. *Azote* might, with equal propriety, designate any other gaz, such as the carbonic, which extinguishes vitality. Such names should be changed. Common minds are very apt to confound words with things; to mistake philological precision for chemical truth; to consider the reception of the new nomenclature, as an admission of those doctrines which the inventers of the nomenclature happened to hold. Such prejudices are only worthy of scholists. It may be hoped that the word *phlogiston*, which predicates nothing concerning the element designated but its presence in flame, will supersede the word *hydrogen* (water generater), which predicates concerning the element designated, perhaps a falsehood, and certainly a quality not exclusively peculiar to this substance. If, however, this exchange of a single term (which any algebraic *ex*, any undefining *atmé* might as yet represent) were made, the difference between Dr. Priestley and his antagonists would be so small, that a nitrous test could scarcely redden into visibility its gazeous evanescent subtlety.

"Horsley's Elementary Treatises on Mathematics, 8s. 6d."

If it be the intention of the University of Oxford, as we have heard, to introduce the study of mathematics into their system of education, it may now, with propriety and benefit to itself, testify its gratitude toward a learned and distinguished member, by employing the present treatise as a book of lecture and reference—a treatise, which, in the words of the preface, may be truly said to be plain enough for the learner, and adapted, at the same time, to the taste of the scholar.

"Comparative View of Cullen, Brown, and Darwin, by H. X. Baeta, 1s. 6d."

To the character and influence of our literature and language it is highly glorious, that the theories of our medical philosophers should be dividing the schools of Paris and Vienna into parties of Zoonomians and Anti-zoonomians; and that a native of Portugal should take a share of the controversy in an idiom to him so foreign. Dr. Baeta graduated at Edinburgh, and displays no common familiarity with our opinions and our tongue.

"Reich on Fever, translated by C. H. Parry, 3s. 6d."

The German author of this Dissertation professed to have discovered a cure for fever, which was purchased by the King of Prussia, and made public. It appears to be muriatic acid.

"Four Essays on Practical Mechanics, by T. Fenwick."

All these Essays have merit, particularly the fourth, on the simplification of machinery.

"Tatham's Historical Essay on Tobacco, 6s."

The chronological, natural, commercial, and political history of tobacco have all afforded to this writer an opportunity of curious and copious comment: but his information is so comprehensive as to be sometimes nugatory. He describes the method of *prizing*, or squeezing, by dint of mechanism, the article into its package, so as to reduce its bulk for stowage, and to exclude the air of fermentation. A little literary *prizing* would be of use to his volume, which, without the water-press of Bramah, might be condensed into much less space, and not incur the expulsion of useful and interesting details. The practice of smoaking the leaves of some plant is common to all countries troubled with mosquitoes; but the use of tobacco, as the herb of predilection, seems to have been familiar in China and Hindostan before the discovery of America, and to have been borrowed from the Europeans by the Floridans in preference to their own killiconik and sumach. Several productions, habits, and diseases, which the Portuguese brought from the East Indies, having become rife in Europe about the time of the discovery of America, were mistaken for American. The lues probably is a propagation of the Persian fire; and the segar, or cigarro, an imitation of the sharoot.

"New Observations on Thin Transparent Bodies, 2s. 6d."

This continuation of a well-conducted attack on the Newtonian philosophy of light and colours cannot but enfeeble the authority of the popular system. But as yet it substitutes nothing satisfactory. The theory of

light

light respects its motion, and its colour. Concerning both, much remains to be ascertained. It is not known if reflected light moves with the same velocity as original light. Admitting that through empty space, or perfectly transparent substance, light travels in right lines; yet, as it is refracted in the neighbourhood of all bodies, and is made to swerve from its first path, probably with a diminished velocity, by the contiguity of every sort of matter—it may be suspected that a great deal of solar light, which rectilinearly would pass-by our earth, is, by the refracting principle, drawn within the limits of our atmosphere, made to alight on our globe, and habitually increases to our optics the apparent diameter of the sun. Colour is probably a merely chemical modification of the ray. The division into seven primary hues is wholly arbitrary, a result of reading Mallebranche, an imitation of the musical scale. The most luminous, no doubt therefore the most pure and unmixed, light is yellowish. By oxidation, probably, it becomes first green, then indigo, then dark and cold. By * phlogistication, probably, it becomes first yellow, then red, then dark and hot. Some chemists have told us that the lunar rays are septic, that they promote putrefaction, that they phlogisticate the atmosphere, and generate gazeous azotic fluids. It is more rational to suspect, at least of the sun's rays, that they are oxygenous; as the evaporation of water in the sunshine epurates the atmosphere; as house-paint, in which the lead has been revivified and blackened by foul vapours, recovers in the light its whiteness; and as bees-wax and linen undergo the same change, by sunning them in cool places, which they undergo from exposure to volatilized muriatic acid: they are bleached. Herschel has made it in some degree probable that there is an invisible as well as a visible radiation from the sun; and the laws of this calorique (or whatever it is to be called) may differ widely from those of its fellow-traveller. In velocity of motion it seems to be inferior; for the maximum of heat happens every day later by nearly two hours than the maximum of light. The fluid which occasions the luminous impressions is probably elastic; for if a beam of rays be admitted into a very dark room, the shadows are somewhat broader than if the rays continued parallel. It seems also detainable, like water, by an attraction of cohesion, on the surface of certain bodies immersed in it, for a sensible length of time. Thus the Bologna-stone, and the mimic compounds of lime and sulphur, when carried out of the sunshine, continue awhile luminous. In short, concerning light, we are much in the dark.

FINE LITERATURE AND ARTS, PHILOLOGY, CRITICISM, DRAMA, NOVELS, &c.

"Thalaba, a Metrical Romance, by R. SOUTHEY, 14s."

To those who have been long accustomed to the swing of rime and the see-saw of couplets, the irregular verse, or measured prose, in which this very poetical poem is composed, will appear to have been adopted rather for the accommodation of the writer than of the reader—rather to elude the abecedary drudgery of spelling *ban, can, dan, fan*, &c. *bare, care, dare, fare*, &c. till the desiderated syllable arrives, than to invite from the second gate of the palace of pleasure a new charmer of the ear

> ——————in our rude climes unknown,
> That on a leafy arbour fits alone,
> Strains his sweet throat, and waves his purple wings,
> And thus in human accents softly sings.
>
> Sir W. JONES's Works, IV. 437.

But those who delight in the narrative odes of Pindar, or the descriptive odes of Stolberg, will perceive that ages have sanctioned and nations have admired a similar structure of metre.

The fable or story of Thalaba is perhaps too marvellous: every incident is a miracle; every utensil, an amulet; every speech, a spell; every personage, a god; or rather a talismanic statue; of which destiny and magic overrule the movements, not human hopes and fears—not human desires and passions, which always must excite the vivid sympathy of men. It offers, however, scope beyond other metrical romances,

* *Hydrogen* is an absurd name: for water is not, like acid, a class of fluids in the formation of which this element is concerned; its very compoundness is still deniable. We already want to talk of oxygenous galvanism and hydrogenous galvanism; yet in the latter case water is not generated, but perhaps decomposed. What inconvenience is there in retaining the old word *phlogiston*, as the name of the element now called hydrogen?

for a splendid variety of description, which, as in Alexander's Feast, as in the Progress of Poesy, as in the Operas of Quinault, shifts, with the cameleon capriciousness of lyric inspiration, and with the versatile instantaneity of pantomime scenery, from the blasted wilderness, to caverns of flame; from bowers of paradise, to cities of jewelry; from deserts of snow, to aromatic isles; and from the crush of worlds, to the bliss of heaven. As in shuffling * tarocco-cards, figures, motley, new, and strange, causing palpitation, dance before the eye, and thwart the anxious grasp; so here portentous and alarming forms glare on the wonder, without enabling the spectator to form any guess about their approaching influence over the play, by any speculation of probability. Whatever loss of interest this poem may sustain, as a whole, by an apparent driftlessness of the events and characters, is compensated by the busy variety, the picturesque imagery, and striking originality of the parts, of which only a specimen can convey an idea.

All waste! no sign of life
But the track of the wolf and the bear!
No sound but the wild, wild wind
And the snow crunching under his feet!
Night is come; no moon, no stars,
Only the light of the snow!
But behold a fire in the cave of the hill
A heart-reviving fire;
And thither with strength renewed
Thalaba presses on.

He found a woman in the cave,
A solitary woman,
Who by the fire was spinning
And singing as she spun.
The pine boughs they blazed chearfully,
And her face was bright with the flame.
Her face was as a Damsel's face
And yet her hair was grey.
She bade him welcome with a smile
And still continued spinning
And singing as she spun.
The thread the Woman drew
Was finer than the silkworm's,
Was finer than the gossamer.
The song she sung was low and sweet
And Thalaba knew not the words.

He laid his bow before the hearth,
For the string was frozen stiff.
He took the quiver from his neck,
For the arrow plumes were iced.
Then as the chearful fire
Revived his languid limbs,
The adventurer asked for food.
The Woman answered him,
And still her speech was song,
" The She Bear she dwells near to me,
" And she hath cubs, one, two and three.
" She hunts the deer and brings him here,
" And then with her I make good cheer,
" And she to the chase is gone
" And she will be here anon."

She ceased from her work as she spake,
And when she had answered him,
Again her fingers twirled the thread
And again the Woman began
In low, sweet, tones to sing
The unintelligible song.

The thread she spun it gleamed like gold
In the light of the odorous fire,
And yet so wonderous thin,
That save when the light shone on it
It could not be seen by the eye.
The youth sat watching it,
And she beheld his wonder.
And then again she spake to him
And still her speech was song,
" Now twine it round thy hands I say,
" Now twine it round thy hands I pray,
" My thread is small, my thread is fine,
" But he must be
" A stronger than thee,
" Who can break this thread of mine!"

And up she raised her bright blue eyes
And sweetly she smiled on him,
And he conceived no ill.
And round and round his right hand,
And round and round his left,
He wound the thread so fine.
And then again the Woman spake,
And still her speech was song,
" Now thy strength, O Stranger, strain,
" Now then break the slender chain."

Thalaba strove, but the thread
Was woven by magic hands,
And in his cheek the flush of shame
Arose, commixt with fear.
She beheld and laughed at him,
And then again she sung,
" My thread is small, my thread is fine,
" But he must be
" A stronger than thee
" Who can break this thread of mine."

And up she raised her bright blue eyes
And fiercely she smiled on him,
" I thank thee, I thank thee, Hodeirah's Son!
" I thank thee for doing what can't be undone,
" For binding thyself in the chain I have spun!"
Then from his head she wrenched
A lock of his raven hair,
And cast it in the fire
And cried aloud as it burnt,
" Sister! Sister! hear my voice!
" Sister! Sister! come and rejoice,

The

* The Italians shuffle at tarocco their eighty cards the gay sides upwards.

" The web is ſpun,
" The prize is won,
" The work is done,
" For I have made captive Hodeirah's Son."

Borne in her magic car
The Siſter Sorcereſs came,
Khawla, the fierceſt of the Sorcerer brood.
She gazed upon the youth,
She bade him break the ſlender thread,
She laughed aloud for ſcorn,
She clapt her hands for joy.

O that Ceſarotti, the tranſlator of Bonaparte's claſſic, Oſſian, would naturalize, in the country of Arioſto, and in his own exactly ſimilar ſyſtem of verſification, theſe new fictions. Why ſhould not the Simoorg of Ginniſtan ſucceed to the Hippogryffon of chivalry; and an Arabian wildneſs of fancy, but which ſeldom ſhakes off the coſtume, or overſprings the range of Arabian idea, find admirers in the Caſtle of Otranto? Perhaps the Italian Thalaba will be ſold at the Fair of Ancona to ſeveral of thoſe Syrians, who there hold intercourſe with Franks, and, like the merchants of the Court of Saladin, liberalize their leiſure by ſtudying the claſſics of the Weſt, which are no longer confined to the remains of antiquity. Some youth, ſuſceptive and induſtrious, who conſiders as the moſt precious jewel in the long bead-ſtring of his pedigree the ſtill-gliſtering name of one of the ſeven poets, may tranſlate it into the language of the Koran, and ſuſpend it on the gate-poſts of the Temple of Mecca, for the pilgrims from every part of Arabia, while they loiter, to peruſe. They will then compare the gloom of its fictions with thoſe which darken the firſt book of the Shahnameh; where Eblis, the evil ſpirit, faſtens to the ſhoulders of the tyrant Zohak ſerpents nouriſhed with the blood of men (but too juſt an emblem of a warrior-prince); they will then weigh againſt each other the Engliſh and the Perſian Bard, and admit that Southey can ſtart a ſpirit as ſoon as Firdooſi.

"The Millennium, 3s."

This is a very pleaſing poem, verſified with eaſe, fluency, grace, euphony, copiouſneſs, and variety, in the manner of Dryden; yet the author muſt not expect to delight the whole æra of which he is the harbinger, and to be ſaluted, in his own favourite language, with a *viva v. m. mil annos.* Temporary topics loſe their intereſt with the times: the floriſt who cultivates only annuals has all his work to renew in the ſpring; and the ſatiriſt of faſhionable folly can ſeldom publiſh in time to have the reputation of bringing down what was dead before his ſhot. Urbanity, which in a high degree characterizes this writer, is in all men an ornament, but leaſt in a ſatiriſt. The knife of his good-natured irony is ſo far from cutting, that it is ſometimes difficult to diſtinguiſh the back from the edge. As in the parody from Shenſtone—

So gently he kick'd me down ſtairs
That I thought he was handing me up.

For inſtance, is the following paſſage intended as a puff or a quiz on Meſſrs. Beddoes and Jenner?—

O wiſe beyond repute! though every age,
Informed or rude, alike repute you ſage,
Ye ſons of Ægypt! in the world's firſt dawn
Who deemed the cow the goddeſs of the lawn,
Saw Heaven on her its choiceſt influence ſhower,
And founded altars to the *vaccine power.*—
Lo! at the diſtance of four thouſand years
We catch the radiance of your ſacred ſeers:
Apis and Iſis now reſume their ſway,
And Britain haſtes her homage firſt to pay.
See Beddoes, of the vaccine-church high-prieſt,
New temples rearing to the heavenly beaſt!
Daughters of Britain! ye whoſe weltered cheek
And labouring breath pulmonic ills beſpeak,
Should medicine fail, here ſeek advice divine!
'Mid the ſweet influence of celeſtial kine!
Here bring your beds, your flaccid frames repoſe,
And drink from cows the lily and the roſe!
Ye ſpotleſs babes whoſe lips have never preſt
Aught but the nectar of a mother's breaſt,
Now flu&ſhed with health, yet doom'd by loathſome ails
To loſe, perchance, the bloom that ſtill prevails,
Here be ye brought, and Jenner ſhall prepare,
From the foul dug, the peſt to keep you fair—
Plant the vile antidote beneath your ſkin,
And pox without defy by pox within!

The notes diſplay a profuſion of learning which Sir W. Jones would have applauded: the author is polyglottic as the hydra, pantographic as Fry's letter-foundery; he would decypher, like Dr. Hager, the maker's name in arrow-head on a Babylonian brick-bat. If languages were diffluent, not confluent, and had not originally been as numerous as the primæval families, he would evolve, like Whiter, the elemental tongue. He quotes the ancient and modern languages of Bagdad, He-

brew and Persian; the court-dialects of the Mahometan and Christian dynasties of Spain, Arabic and Spanish; Portuguese and Italian, German and French, to say nothing of those school-boy idioms, Greek and Latin, are to him no more difficile,

Than to a black-bird 'tis to whistle.

and he transcribes not merely with pedantry, but with selection: he is, however, less attentive to pertinence and to Greek, than the author of the Pursuits of Literature.

"Broomholme Priory, 6s."

It is honourable to the state of English culture, that an insignificant out-of-the-way market-town, like Holt, should issue from its printing-press a volume so elegant in its exterior and interior execution, as Broomholme Priory. The printer, the engraver, the poetess, have all surpassed any calculable expectation. How great a demand it implies for the arts of instruction that a press can subsist in such a village! How many must cultivate accomplishments of mind for any one to attain the excellence requisite—how many must attain the excellence for any one to determine on incurring the hazards of publication!—and shall the fair adventress have occasion to exclaim—

———forgive my erring quill;
A woman pleads, O Criticism be still;
Nor pluck the bandage from thy falcon's eye,
Where but a timid nestling learns to fly.

Let her flight proceed; she has already produced passages, which Harmony may love to repeat, and Tenderness to hear: but

"E'en copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art—the art to blot."

"Old Nick, a Satirical Story, 3 vols, 10s. 6d."

This is a very lively and a very original one; the literary old lady and the musical family are excellently drawn; yet the episodes and under-characters are more heeded than the main business and the heroes; and the roguishness of the author borders often on obscenity. There is a display of learning in the form of pedantry, quite to the purpose in Mrs. Pawlet, but sometimes improbable in other personages.

"The Father and Daughter, 5s."

The pleasures of melancholy are suited only to minds of uncommon susceptibility, to those who have a sympathetic taste for distress; and from such readers this tale of woe will meet with peculiar acceptance. It is replete with interest, and possesses pathos enough to affect the heart of the most callous reader. So tragic is the story and the catastrophe, that one is glad to seek consolation in disturbing the illusion of the narrative, in recollecting that it is not fact but fiction, and in rushing, like the remorseful, to incredulity for relief. The tendency of this novel is not merely harmless—it is moral. Some poems are appended.

"Letters of a Solitary Wanderer, by Mrs. Smith, 13s. 6d."

Each of these three volumes contains a narrative, supposed to have been collected by the Solitary Wanderer: the tales are entertaining and interesting, and the composition has the habitual elegance of the authoress.

"Letitia, 4 vols. 21s."

This performance ought rather to have been entitled "The Three Letitias," for there are circumstantial memoirs of no less than three heroines of that name. The authoress possesses considerable merit as an observer of human life and manners; her discriminations are just and accurate, and there is a variety in her episodes which fatigues the attention while it shows a vigour of imagination.

"A Marvellous Pleasant Love-story, 12s."

The slang of polished life is caricatured with genteel humour in this marvellous pleasant love-story, which, though a little digressional, is more than a little entertaining.

"Amusing Conversations for Children, by the Abbé Gaultier, 2s. 6d."

Prince Biribinker, says the fairy-tale, pittled orange-flower-water, and let otr of roses. A similar ambition to make every thing delightful characterizes the system of instruction of the Abbé Gaultier. Sometimes grammar is to be learned with a painting-brush, and the parts of speech distinguished by the prismatic colours: sometimes it is to be taught with a tee-totum, and substance is to be won with a substantive. Thus pleasure is to be the business, and acquirement the accident, of life.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, VOYAGES, TRAVELS LANGUAGES, &c.

"Barrow's Travels in Southern Africa, 30s.

The

The idea of a perfect traveller comprizes, perhaps, more excellencies, natural and acquired, than Cicero exacts for his perfect orator. To a body which, like St. Francis, can wallow in the ſnow for amuſement; bear wet, like a patient of Dr. Currie's; or, like Atabalipa, talk of roſes while it roaſts; which, like Mithridates, can ſwallow poiſons in ſport; banquet, like poor Tom, on naſtineſs; or faſt a whole Lent in a deſert; which is tolerant of vermin as Bellarmine; callous to contagion as a gaol-bird; fond of fatigue as Hercules; alert as Mercury, and ſo forth; muſt be ſuperadded, the mind adapted by nature to obſerve, and inſtructed by education how much is recorded of the obſervable. In his memory, as in Noah's Ark, every living thing muſt be ſyſtematically arranged; every vegetable, as in the primitive iſland of Linnæus, muſt be preſent and ready to bloſſom; the ſwart fairies of the mine muſt have ſhown him through the calcareous, through the ſchiſtous layers down to the granite nucleus of the globe. All this he muſt know how to eſtimate, not in the ſcales of the naturaliſt, but of the coſmopolite; not inaſmuch as it is rare in muſeums, and ill-depicted in Floras, but inaſmuch as it can be made a material of art, an article of commerce, a combiner of regions, an enricher of man. Such qualities Mr. Barrow realizes in a degree of which there are few examples, perhaps not one. He ſeems every where to have conſidered himſelf as the pioneer of the ſtateſman; and although he loſes no opportunity of adding to our knowledge of nature by a very careful ſurvey of the land and its growth, yet he every where brings out, with predilection, the available circumſtances of ſoil, irrigation, habitation, and produce, and ſeems only anxious to detect its eventual utility. His whole work tends to inſpire a regret, that the Cape, hitherto ſo ill-governed, ſo unproductive, ſo little ſtudied, ſhould not have been preſerved for the country which could alone have committed it to his ſway, and have rendered the beneficence of his exiſtence commenſurate with the benevolence of his views. Let us hope that the mouth of the Orange-river, to the north of which the territories of the Hollanders no where extend, will ſtill be thought worthy of colonization; and, like another Nile, become the waterer of a geometrical agricultural population.

"Bygge's Travels in the French Republic, 6s."

The moſt ſatisfactory account of the inſtructional ſtate of France, which has been obtained ſince the Revolution, is contained in theſe travels. It appears that the claſs of men who may be denominated civil engineers, are more carefully taught than in this country; that their bridge-builders ſtudy mathematics, learn the theory of preſſure, attend lectures on conic ſections under the name of ſtereotomy, and adapt themſelves for employing public money with "uſeful magnificence." In England we have yet to learn, not the art of doing uſeful things, but of doing them grandly. Perhaps magnificence coſts more than traffic can defray; if ſo, the truſtees of our turnpikes act wiſely, and the permanence of convenience is better conſulted by its modeſty than by its ſtatelineſs.

"Political Reflections relative to Egypt, by G. Baldwin, 6s."

Before Saturn had invented manure, and Triptolemus the plough, Ægypt was the very place for agriculture to flouriſh. Accordingly we find the ſhepherd kings of Arabia ſelling the labour of their vaſſals to the Ægyptians to obtain corn during a cycle of dearth. But with every progreſs of ſurrounding nations, Ægypt has diminiſhed in relative importance: her inhabitants are condemned, by natural cauſes, like the Arabians, to a ſtationary civilization, and are ſtill the ſame barbarians whom the ſavages of antiquity admired. It is only by writing about obeliſks and pyramids, and thus imbibing the childiſh wonder of the primæval world, that any modern nation can have been brought to covet the poſſeſſion of ſuch a ſtrip of ooze; which is ſo ill ſituate for the tranſit of Oriental commerce, that under Trajan and the Antonines that traffic already paſſed through Palmyra and Antioch, and has only reſumed, by fits, the Ægyptian-road, when Syria has been inſecure through anarchy or war. If indeed it ſhould be diſcovered, as the ancients teſtify, that the lake which abſorbs the Joliba, overflows into the Nile; if the cataracts ſhould be aſcended by a ſtair-caſe of locks, and an inland navigation extended to Tombuctoo; if Alexandria is to import for the

the whole interior of Africa the muskets of Birmingham, and the dark-blue calicoes of Manchester, and to send the packages to be towed by hippopotamosses on to the negro-fairs of Houssa, Ægypt may more than resume the consequence she had under the Ptolemies. Mr. Baldwin, however, does not appear to found on such an expectation his estimate. His information is the result of long residence and natural sagacity; and it terminates in recommending the retention of Ægypt as a British colony. A very interesting narrative is given of Sir R. Abercrombie's campaign.

"Beauties of Wiltshire, 2 vols. 21s."

This splendid work does equal honour to the artist and the author: it is seldom that the same individual can employ with skill the pencil of the painter and of the enditer; like Gilpin, draw landscapes in acquatinta and in prose; or, like Angelo, immortalize in a sonnet and in a bust. The accounts of Stonehenge, of Salisbury Cathedral, and of Fonthill, are peculiarly interesting. Of the libraries of the gentlemen of Wiltshire these volumes will be a regular ornament.

"Grammar of the Malay Tongue, 7s. 6d."

Without pretending to decide whether the Malay language descends from that of Thibet, or of Arabia; or whether it be a sea-port jabber, formed in the Indian Ocean among sailors, by the mishmash of a hundred dialects, like the *lingua franca* of the Mediterranean, or the *norse* of the Baltic, it may be worth while to record one observation respecting it. The names of Mango Capac and of Oello, the founders of Peruvian civilization and of the race of Incas, are Malay, and signify *a man with an axe* and *a serpent*. Consequently neither the Welsh, as some English antiquaries pretend, nor the Icelanders, as some German antiquaries pretend, were the civilizers of Peru, but the Malays.

* STATISTICS AND JURISPRUDENCE.

"The Question as to the Admission of Catholics to Parliament considered, 3s."

* The common expression, "political economy," signifying *city-house-law*, is a bull in language: it was borrowed from French writers; the Italians less inaccurately say *economia pubblica*.

If we inquire for the feats of practical tolerance, we shall find them to be trading towns. Venice set the example of alleviating the oppression of the Jews in Italy: Florence tolerated Antichristians; Genoa, Protestants. In Switzerland, in Holland, every variety of sect has been seen to live for ages in amicable contiguity, and to serve in concert the offices of magistracy. This is a natural consequence of the travel and intercourse of merchants; they perceive sincerity in the most opposite sects, and infer that what religion *can* do for the character it *may* do in any denomination. They experience the essential qualities of probity, fidelity, industry, hospitality, from Jew, Papist, Protestant, Deist, and no more ask what temple than what club he keeps.

But in all the feudal nations, in all the governments by country-gentlemen, a mighty stress has been laid on church-going. A son of the family preaches there perhaps; it is felt as an affront in the tenantry not to compliment him with a hearing. The pride of consequence is aroused against the independence of secession, and, as the chain of subordination is in a village very complete, the indiscipline of dissent is commonly got under. This principle, so learnt, is carried into the management of the state; and the inhabitants of towns, whose opinions the novelties of literature often metamorphose, are to be drilled into deference for the opinions of men whose rudeness has not yet ascended to curiosity about the opinions in discussion.

This was very much the real history of the persecutions of the Reformation. May no American historian fancy that any thing similar once prevailed in England; that by refusing to repeal the Test-act we almost irritated the Dissenters into becoming "a pernicious foreign faction;" and, by refusing to take off the restrictions on the Catholics, quite drove a multitude of Irishmen into connection with the public enemy. The desolation of the sisterisland, the introduction of torture by flagellation into its jurisprudence, would be indeed an enormous price to pay for a question between a wafer and a crumb of bread.

But let the people, on their part, learn, that to no party has it ever answered to pursue its ends by foreign aid: a minority has no right to it, a majority

majority no need of it. From Jeremiah the prophet to Sforza the Milanese, the importer of foreign force has been the misfortune of his country.

"ROBINSON's Collectanea Maritima."

This valuable periodical publication promises to fill a chasm in English literature.

"CONST's Laws relating to the Poor."

A judicious and to the magistrate almost essential tract.

"CLARKE's Survey of the Opulence of Great Britain, 5s."

The national debt of Great Britain is already so large, that its very amount is become an object of national vanity. It may be hoped, by funding the Income-tax and the Tythe; by converting the five-per-cents into three-per-cents, which would increase the nominal capital; and by new contrivances of expenditure; that the file of figures which represents our stock may yet considerably be prolonged; that we may shortly have to reckon our debt by *lacks* of millions, and bravely aspire to extend it to a crore. Such a consummation would, no doubt, give pleasure to this very encouraging writer, who thinks that taxes invigorate, and that the increasing price of most articles of consumption is a cause and a proof of unparalleled prosperity.

"BURCHELL's Observations on the Income-tax, 1s."

The Income-tax is assessed by a scale so unfair, and is levied with so questionable an equity, that some substitute should be contrived. The principle of the double, treble, and quadruple assessments, was much more just. A minister of finance may be compared to a common pump; he is the best who with fewest checks supplies the most reservoirs in the least time. Mr. Pitt, in this department of excellence, is unrivalled.

"Examination of the Sentence in the Case of the Swedish Convoy, by Professor SCHLEGEL, 4s."

Of this important publication two editions have appeared, the one translated by agents of the British Government, and printed for Wilson; the other translated under the author's inspection, and printed for Debrett. Of all tribunals the losers will complain. Suffice it, that the British courts of justice are of all others the least unjust. Comparatively speaking, they are no respecters of rank, little of wealth, seldom of party, and, in causes decided by jury, they arbitrate, without nationality, alien interests. It may, however, be questioned, whether, in those of our courts where the decision vests in the judge, sufficient provision has been made for habitual impartiality. Sir W. Scott is not immortal, nor has his spirit always animated his predecessors. Why not introduce, before the High Court of Admiralty, trial by mixt juries, half alien, half (to use the jargon of the law) natural-born. In this case, a decision hostile to the interests of foreigners could never become a just topic of complaint from foreign powers. Whereas now it will always seem reasonable to be jealous of a judge, apparently discretionary, and appointed by the English Sovereign.

A more important part of this pamphlet than what respects the Admiralty-sentence of the 11th of June, is a disquisition relative to international law, which has for its object to prove, that "*by right of nature* free ships make free goods:" and that all arrogation of a privilege of search, not reposing on express convention with the searched party, is usurpation, is despotism, is tyranny, and ought to be resisted (unless indemnity be made) by war.

This doctrine is more alarming to our military than to our commercial marine. If the right of search were withdrawn, midshipmen and admirals might have fewer prizes to partition: but the rates of freight and insurance on neutral bottoms would decrease, and, as ships are easily neutralized, trade would incur less change of path, during war, than now. It is curious to see claims reposing on general principles and abstract doctrines, patronized by the Court which collects the Sound-duties. On the grounds of prescription and convention only, can a levy so oppressive to universal commerce be defended.

"Remarks on Mr. Schlegel's Work, by A. CROKE, 4s."

This perspicuous, well-reasoned, and satisfactory answer to the foreign Professor, may suffice: yet in a question which depends much on authority, one desiderates, perhaps, more pedantry of quotation. The argument from the analogous usage in land-war might have been adduced: neutral buildings and fortresses may not only be searched, but

bounds which deſpotiſm had fitted to receive a conqueror with joy? Muſt not degraded mangled Switzerland be told, that independence is a bleſſing, and freedom a virtue? Muſt not D'Ivernois be invited to recollect the declamations of his youth, and to wake the mountain-echoes with tones of other times? In ſhort, muſt not the Anti-gallicans ſeek freſh ſophiſts to unteach all their leſſons of the laſt decennium?

Stateſmen ought never to be fanatics; for whatever creed they may profeſs to arm, and whatever war-hoop they may provide to conſociate their partiſans, they ought equally to keep in view the greatneſs of their country. During the French Revolution one party aroſe, which conſiſted not of ſtateſmen, which undertook to ſubdivide France into nine diſtinct federal republics, and thus to paralyze that empire for all purpoſes of offenſive war and territorial encroachment. It was the intereſt of every foreign neighbour to ſupport this party, the Girondiſt. And it was eſpecially the intereſt of Great Britain, which in the progreſs of European partition can no where annex a ſhare (except, perhaps, a mere feather—a feather of hoar-froſt—Iceland) and therefore conſults her own relative importance by checking that progreſs. The Girondiſt-party ſet ſo high a value on Britiſh recognition, that they indirectly offered, through the mouth of Condorcet, to cede Madagaſcar as the price of our guaranteeing the revolution, that is, of our propping their power. Thoſe men and thoſe ſocieties in England, who, by their propoſals and addreſſes of recognition, endeavoured to break for miniſters the ice of unpopularity, and to blade the prow of the gondola of embaſſy, were proceeding extra-civically perhaps, but ſurely with ſound patriotiſm. The prejudices of the Anti-jacobins prevented this critical recognition; and the opportunity returned not. The more exceptionable the men whom an enemy holds forth as his repreſentatives, the more pleaſure an intelligent malice would have taken in the recognition. Now they have recognized the ſuperior of their King, whoſe dignity no prior recognition could have compromiſed, becauſe not preceded by any aſſumption of parity.

But I am ſpinning out prate—without the leiſure to ſplice its incoherence—to tinge it with ornamental colouring—to braid it into connection with the pamphlet to which it is attached—or to clip off its fag-ends—the imps of Fauſtus tug!

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

TWO thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty new works, or at leaſt works which had been revived, re-moulded, or had aſſumed a new face, were, by 299 bookſellers, advertiſed in the catalogue for the laſt Leipzig Eaſter-fair, as the produce of the preceding bookſellers' year, from Eaſter, 1800, to the ſame period in 1801; for the Michaelmas Catalogue contains only the gleanings from the field of German literature, and the full ſheafs are collected in that of the Eaſter-fair. But do they contain likewiſe full ears of corn? Never before, perhaps, was there more reaſon for aſking this queſtion, when, on the firſt ſlight examination, we cannot but obſerve, that, for ten ſtalks of wild-oats and tares, it would be difficult to find *one* ſound and full ear of wheat, which might be preſerved in the granary of literature, or exported into foreign countries.

Theology.

That the invigorating breath of life, which for the laſt twenty years has pervaded the ſchool and church affairs of almoſt all the nations ſpeaking the German language, ſtill continues its animating influence; we find ſeveral indubitable proofs in the Catalogue for the laſt Eaſter-fair at Leipzig, and ſuch as muſt prove very conſolatory to the friends of gentle gradual reform.

The Criticiſm of the Sacred Records, on which ſo many works formerly appeared, would ſeem, if we might judge from the catalogue before us, to be almoſt entirely exhauſted. Scarcely any thing worth mentioning appears, except a few gleanings which M. Birch, of Copenhagen, furniſhes in his "Collection of Various Readings," to the diligent Griesbach for his ſplendid edition of the New Teſtament.

Of

Of exegetical productions likewise, there was but a scanty after-harvest, which is carefully stored up in the periodical publications of Eichhorn, Henke, Augusti, and other intelligent collectors, the continuations of which were announced. On such foundations, the higher Dogmatism and Criticism courageously continue to build. The materials, however, are frequently twisted and warped in the most various directions, though proceeding from one parent stem. Thus from one *alma mater*, the University of Kiel, in Holstein, have come forth two widely differing productions, KLEUKERS "Encyclopädie der Theologischen Wissenschaften"—Encyclopædia of Theological Science (2 vol. Hamburg, Perthes) a work of the old stamp, and the frank and liberal-minded ECKERMANN'S "Handbuch für die Glaubenslehre." Manual of Christian Doctrine.

We observe with pleasure, that less sense and nonsense had been printed relative to the liturgy, than in several preceding years. For towards bringing about a reformation of the liturgy more may be effected by the gradual and noiseless diffusion of opinion, than by the pompous announcement of new schemes, or by the thunder of eloquence hurled from the pulpit by fiery zealots: our readers will, however, hear with pleasure, that such men as Hufnagel, of Frankfort on the Main, and Velthusen, of Stade, have not been silent on this interesting subject; and we hope that their temperate proposals of reform will be read by their countrymen with the attention which is due to their merit.

Very evident still is the influence of the new philosophy on all parts of theoretical and practical theology; sometimes, indeed, with a strong bias towards transcendental scholasticism. On the tendency of FICHTE'S "Destination of Man," MNIOCH, of Königsberg, has published "Erläuterungs Variationen"—Illustrative Variations; and the Ex-benedictine SCHAD, of Jena, announces a *generally-comprehensible* View of the Theory of Religion founded on the System of Fichte—"Gemeinfaßliche Darstellung der aus dem Fichteschen System hervorgehenden Religions Theorie," in 3 Parts; and an "Absolute Harmonie des Fichteschen Systems mit der Religion"—Absolute Harmony of Fichte's System with Religion, Erfurt, Hennig. This work is advantageously distinguished from similar publications by its more general intelligibility; and the theory of Religion, which is subjoined at the end, contains evident proofs that the author is a man who thinks for himself.

The prospect is still more cheering, when we view the unwearied, and in part successful, endeavours to give to these philosophemes a practical utility. Several of the Catholic States of Germany distinguish themselves so advantageously in this respect, that they might justly be proposed as examples worthy of imitation to some of their Protestant neighbours. Among others, Bavaria, in spite of a host of obscurants, and notwithstanding the internal and external calamities with which that country has lately been afflicted, still maintains an honourable place of distinction. The excellent noble-minded Murchelle, of Munich, whose premature loss we have to lament, did not indeed live to see the publication of his Moral Divinity; but it is hoped, that enlightened theologians will not be wanting, who will adopt it as their text-book or guide in their lectures. Warmed by his zeal, and animated to good and virtuous resolves, a grateful generation will grave his name, not on marble or bronze, but on their hearts.

"Auch die Aufklärung hat ihre Gefahren"—Illumination too has its Danger. Under this title, the worthy M. SALAT, rector of Haberskirch, in Bavaria, has enlarged a pamphlet, formerly published by him, into a book, which attacks the worldling and the scoffer with their own weapons; and boldly discusses the necessity of adopting reforms in the Catholic part of South Germany, which the honest author of a pamphlet well worthy of perusal, entitled "Wie kann dem Katholischen Schwaben das Kriegs Ungemach zum größten Vortheil für die Religion vergütet werden," only here and there ventured to hint at—How tender, and, at the same time, how forcible, are Salat's observations on the celibacy of the clergy.

The enlightened and eloquent M. FEDER, of Würzburg, has enriched the library of Roman Catholic preachers with a new collection. Who would not, then, when he sees such excellent productions issuing from the press, in the hitherto less enlightened part of Germany, willingly forget, that Kranzfelder, in Augsburg, again presents us with GALURA'S "Newest Plan of Theological Studies;" the widow of Göbhard, in Bamberg, with GOFFINA'S "Mess-buch Unterricht;" Instructions relative to the Mass; and another bookseller of Augsburg, with a

"Liebes-Flämmlein zu dem Heiligsten Herzen Jesu"—A Flammule of Love to the most Holy Heart of Jesus. Certain it is, that light daily more and more gains ground over darkness; and a small cloud before the sun does not constitute an eclipse. Such a cloud seems to have been raised up by a "Sermon on the Free Grace of God," preached on the feast of the Reformation by the chief clergyman in Saxony, a man held in the highest estimation on account of learning and zeal for the good cause, and distributed through all Saxony by order of the Ecclesiastical Council. It certainly was not the intention of the preacher, that an iron symbolical chain should be fabricated of a quickly-fleeting word, and the name of a just and tolerant prince be made use of for that purpose. Very hurtful and unwise, therefore, was the reforming zeal of some of his antagonists, who poured forth bitter invectives against him, and forced him to a new defence, as the champions who, without being called upon, undertook his cause fought with blunt and worn-cut weapons. It were to be wished, that the controversy had gone no further than the publication of a Fast day Sermon, and of the "Vorlesungen über die Dogmatic, mit Litterarischen Zusätzen;" Lectures on Dogmatical Divinity, with Literary Additions, by IMM. BERGER, Sulzbach, 1801: and that the edict against Cannabich, a superintendent in Sandershausen, who published a sermon against Reinhardt's, and whose doctrines and writings were publicly stigmatised as of a pernicious tendency, did not give us cause to apprehend still severer fulminations of anathemas.

In Germany, too, a general complaint prevails of the emptiness of the churches during divine service, which may be partly owing to many of the ceremonies and dogmas being repugnant to the more enlightened spirit of the present times. On this subject, two pamphlets have appeared in Berlin. If the want of good pulpit-discourse be the cause of this striking decrease of church-going, it must at least be owned, that there is an abundance of excellent models for such as stand in need of them in the composition of their sermons. In turning over the pages of the Easter Catalogue, one is astonished at the number and copiousness of *materials* for preachers, which, from all quarters, are offered to the makers of sermons, and to those who wish to edify themselves by the perusal of such pious works. With pleasure, we here again behold the names of a Reinhard, a Ribbeck, a Hess, and a Tobler. Provision has been made in various ways for every class of readers. There is a Magazine for Country Parsons, who are overloaded with business; Journals for Preachers; Magazines for Sermons to be held at Funerals and Churchings of Women. A certain *Schulz* has established a Homiletical Magazine for the use of poor clergymen, whose spiritual must often give way to their temporal labours to obtain a sufficiency of the necessaries of life.

MEDICINE.

In this department of science, the greatest activity still continues to prevail. From the violent collision of old and new theories, war-enkindling sparks are daily struck out, and no where has the hereditary wisdom of the schools lost its authority more than in Germany. A hundred heads, and a hundred pens, are always in readiness to naturalize the discoveries made in other countries. Every separate branch of the science, and frequently every subdivision thereof, has had its peculiar treasurer, that is, physicians, who dedicated to it separate journals and repertories.

The "Uebersicht der Arzneikunde im Letztem Jahrhunderte," View of Medicine during the last Century," by KURT SPRENGEL, of Halle (Halle, Gebauer) will be received as a most acceptable present, even by those who are not initiated into the mysteries of the profession; as the interest which non-professional men and the public at large take in works treating of medical subjects daily increases, and, by a reciprocal action and re-action, partly calls forth a numerous host of popular treatises, and is partly thereby stimulated and increased. The above-mentioned "View of Medicine," written by an eminent German physician, whose "Geschichte der Medizin," History of Medicine, in 3 vols. has already passed through three editions, and from whom we are expecting considerable illustrations of the science of botany, is one of the most important works that were published at the last Easter-fair, and certainly deserves to appear in an English dress.

The many schools and sects into which medical practitioners in Germany were lately split, seem to be gradually disappearing, in proportion as a modified Brunonianism gains ground. See on this subject BURDACH's "Propedeutik zum Studium der gesammten Heilkunst," Introduction

troduction to the Study of the whole Science of Medicine; MARTENS' "Paradoxes;" and, in some respects likewise, KLETTEN's "Beiträge zur Kritik der Neuesten Meinungen in der Medizin"—Contributions towards a Critique of the Newest Opinions in Medicine, No. I. Leipzig, Härtel.

The Medical School of Vienna again distinguishes itself by several productions in the spirit of the Brunonian System: M. FRANK, jun. is the editor of the "Wiener Gesundheits-taschenbuch," Vienna Pocket-book of Health, for 1801, and begins it with a Biographical Account of Dr. Brown. From the Vienna-press, the medical world likewise receives a Medical Archive of Austrian Physicians, and Transactions of the Josephine Society. OPPENHEIM has communicated Observations made in the Jewish Hospital at Vienna.

RÖSCHLAUB boldly continues his Magazine—the dreaded place of arms against all Anti-Brunonians—and has at length published his long-expected "Handbuch der Nosologie;" Manual of Nosology." A new edition is likewise announced of his Pathogony, which has received from Copenhagen interesting illustrations, together with a preface by the ever-ready prefacewriter, Tode, in MENDEL's "Grundzügen der Neuen Theorie"—First Lines of the New Theory.

The younger school of Göttingen daily more and more loudly raise their voices in favour of the new medical gospel. MATTHÆI has there published a "Handbuch der Erregungs-Theorie"—Manual of the Theory of Excitability—which certainly would not have been passed over in silence by Girtanner, whose premature death we have to lament as a great loss to medical criticism.

In the list of anatomical books published last Easter-fair, the names of Loder of Jena, and Sömmering of Frankfurt, again stand conspicuous. By the latter, we notice his long-expected "Icones Oculi Humani."

Beer, of Vienna, and Himly, of Brunswick, furnish some ophthalmological writings: the latter a work entitled "Ophthalmological Observations, No. I. Bremen, Wilmann.

For small but interesting treatises, we are indebted to Schweickkardt and Siebold; the former of whom has published a "Beschreibung einer Missgeburt," Description of a Monstrous Child (Tübingen, Cotta) and the latter, "Eine Praktische Dissertation über die Castration;" a Practical Treatise on Castration (Frankfurt, Varrentrapp.)

BLUMENBACH has given us an important Text-book on Comparative Anatomy; and with pleasure we find, that WIEDEMANN's "Archive for Zoology and Zootomy" is continued.

The smaller treatises in the department of Pathology and Therapeutics were again mostly polemical. According to Dr. Wickmanns of Hanover's Diagnostics, Sternberg has given us an examination of the nature of Dentition; and Dr. Ray, of Erlang, puts to the test Dr. Reich's remedy against the fever, which proved at least a golden tincture to the inventor; the King of Prussia having settled a pension of 400 dollars per annum on him for communicating his secret to the public. A small treatise has likewise been published at Gotha, on Dr. Hahnemann's remedy for the scarlet fever, which has been most severely attacked.

The diligent Dr. Struve, of Görlitz, has added to the stock of dietetical works by his "Wissenchaft des Lebens," Science of Life," which may be considered as a counterpart to HUFELAND's Art of Prolonging Life. A most important publication is the learned and acute Dr. ROOSE's, of Brunswick, "Buch über die Krankheiten der Gesunden;" on the Diseases of the Robust.

Whatever is newest and best in every department of science of medicine is, however, undoubtedly to be found dispersed through a number of collections and journals for the whole or separate parts of it. Indeed almost all the larger works on medicine are now published in parts and numbers. Arnemann, of Göttingen, Loder, of Jena, Mursinna, of Halle, regularly fill their Chirurgical Journals with important observations of their own and others; and Kaunisch, of Breslau, gives us the spirit of all these journals in his "Geist und Kritik der Medizinisch-chirurgischen Journale." HUFELAND's Journal and Library seems to have undergone no other alteration by his transplantation to Berlin, except that it is now published by another bookseller. Starke, of Jena, and Osiander, of Göttingen, continue their "Archiv für die Geburtshülfe;" Archive for Midwifery. Horn, Formey, and Augustin publish Ephemerides, Archives, and Inventions. But the old, and justly esteemed, "Journal der Erfindungen, Theorien ur. s. w." is still carried on with vigour, and the tenth number of the second series had appeared at Easter. REIL's "Archiv der Physiologie,"

Physiologie," vol. 5; and the "Samm-Jung auserlesener Abhandlungen für Aerzte," Collection of Select Medical Treatises;" still maintain their reputation. Jugler and Rahn treat of Medical Police. A new separate Repository has likewise been established for Medical Geography.

TRIEFE, of Breslau, in his "Annalen der Brittischen Arzneykunde," Annals of Medicine in Britain; and SCHEELE, in his "Nordisches Archiv," make their countrymen acquainted with foreign medical literature. Provision has in particular been doubly and trebly made for detailing out the wisdom of the French medical schools.

VOGEL's, HILDEBRAND's, &c. "Almanacks of Health" are useful and acceptable presents for non-physicians. On the whole, the last Easter-fair produced six such Almanacks of Health.

The neglect of the study of the Latin tongue is observable in general, and particularly in medical works, which were formerly chiefly written in that universal language of the learned. We have here only to notice "Pandectæ Medicæ, s. Explicatio Rerum Medicarum in Instit. Digestis Novellis occurrentium."

Nor has the veterinary art been neglected. A capital work is the long-expected "Handbuch der Vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie," Manual of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Professor BLUMENBACH (Göttingen, Dietrich). Of the useful economico veterinary publication of Riem and Reuter, with drawings by Heine, the 5th number made its appearance (Voss, Leipzig); and ROHLWES's "Magazin für Thierarzneikunde," &c. Magazine for the Veterinary Art, and for the Results of Experience relative to the Diseases of Horses and Horned Cattle, of which three years have already appeared (Maurer, Berlin), comprehends the whole of the science, and proceeds without interruption.

On Galvanism, we find only one work announced, viz. PILGER's, of Giessen, "Versuch durch den Galvanismus die Wirkung verschiedener Gifte und Arzneimittel zu prüfen;" Attempt to prove by Means of Galvanism the Effect of various Poisons and Medicines (Giessen, Heyer).

In Germany too, the inoculation of the Cow-pox, or *Vaccination*, as the Germans name it, likewise employed the pens of a number of medical writers. The Easter-Catalogue swarms with treatises on this interesting subject, and with zealous calls to receive the new *Dea Salus*, whom the voice of Jenner has charmed forth from the cow-house. A number of excellent papers on the cow-pox have likewise been inserted in various periodical publications, as, for instance, in the "Reichs-Anzeiger," of which a leaf is published at Gotha every day, and which, being much read, quickly circulates generally interesting intelligence through all Germany; in the 33d number of the "Journal der Erfindungen für die Arznei-Wissenschaft," where there is a good History of Vaccination; and in the "Vienna Catechism of Health," in which Dr. Karros communicated his opinion to the public. Various Translations of Drs. Jenner's, Woodville's, and Aikin's publications have appeared. Dr. FAUST, author of a "Catechism of Health," a much esteemed book of instruction for the common people, even went so far as to celebrate an *Apis-feast* in honour of the cow-pox. No good thing is ever improved without opposition; nor was it wanting here; Dr. MULLER, of Frankfort, has published a "Beweis," &c. or, a Proof that the Cow-pox have no Relation to the Natural Small-pox, and consequently cannot be considered as a Preventative against the latter. It may by some be deemed an interesting contribution towards medical geography, to be informed whence the voices of the physicians most loudly resounded in favour of the new practice of inoculation: Hamburg, Vienna, Schwerin, Brunswick, Leipzig, Breslau, Königsberg, Bückeburg, and Giessene, but, above all, Hanover and Berlin, honourably distinguished themselves. Drs. Himly, Wiedeman, and Roose, communicated their opinion in a joint publication; and Drs. Müller, Hessert, and Pilger, established a separate archive, exclusively appropriated to vaccine-inoculation, "Archiv für die Kuhpocken-Impfung."

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

The names of all the celebrated German chemists again appear in the Leipzig catalogue for Easter-fair, except that of Göttling. Some of them come before the public with four productions, as, for instance, the learned Trommsdorf, of Erfurt. Besides his "Journal of Pharmacy for Physicians and Apothecaries," of which the 9th volume has already appeared, he has begun a "Allgemeine Chemische Bibliothek des XIX Jahrhunderts," General Chemical Library of the 19th Century, the first volume of which has been published by Henning, in Erfurt.

Three Translations of Fourcroy's Tables were announced; and his System, of which

which a great number of copies in the original French were sold at the fair, has even been enriched with additions by two German chemists, Dr. Veith and Dr. Wiedemann of Brunswick.

Wolf, Crell, and Scherer's periodical chemical publications go on as usual.

The last-mentioned gentleman, in conjunction with the venerable Hermstädt, of Berlin, and with Wolf, has undertaken a "Physico-chemical, Metallurgical, Technological, and Pharmaceutical Library," from which something more than common may be expected.

SCHERER's "Grundiss der Chemie;" Elements of Chemistry, (Cotta, Tubingen,) contains a view of all the newest improvements in the science.

In metallurgic chemistry a capital work made its appearance, LAMPADIUS's "Handbuch des Hüttenwesens;" Manual of Metallurgy. M. Lampadius is Professor in the Metallurgic Academy at Freiberg, and of course has an opportunity of drawing his information from the fountain-head. His "Handbuch zur Chemischen Analyse der Mineral Körper:" Manual of the Chemical Analysis of Mineral Bodies (Freiberg, Kratz), contains much new and useful information. He is one of the most active promoters of the manufacture of sugar from turnips, and communicated the results of his experiments on that subject in a separate publication.

In Natural History, properly so called, the last Easter-fair produced few theoretical works of importance. We were happy to find, that there had appeared of BERTUCH's "Tafeln der Allgemeinen Naturgeschichte," Tables of General Natural History, in all the three kingdoms, the first three numbers, which are drawn up with the greatest care, and with which Batsch's Elements go hand in hand. It is there attempted to give luminousness and order to a science, in which so many brightly illumined parts render the dark spots the more observable.

Three journals are exclusively dedicated to the study of botany by Schrader, Römer, and Usteri. The bookseller Raspe, of Nürnberg, has begun an "Allgemeines Botanisches Repertorium"—General Botanical Repertory"—of which LANGSTEDT is the editor. The "Monography of the Astragalus," by PALLAS, advanced as far as the 7th number.

One of the most interesting productions of the fair was the long delayed "Species Muscorum Frondosorum, Leipzig, 8vo. Barth," by the late Professor HEDWIG, of Leipzig, whose cryptogamical researches first threw light on this part of botany. The present work comprehends all his researches, and the plates are executed with the greatest care.

Of the beautiful collection of rare plants at Herrenhausen, "Hortus Herrenhusanus, seu Plantæ Rariores quæ in Horto Regio Herrenhusano (one mile from Hanover) coluntur, fol. Wendeland has published the fourth number; and Count von Waldstein and Paul Kitaibel the 4-10th decades of rare Hungarian plants, (Plantæ Rariores Hungariæ Indigenæ descriptæ et Iconibus illustratæ, fol. Schaumburg, Vienna).

Sickler, a son of the celebrated pomologist of that name, and editor of the "Obstgärtner," Fruit gardener; (a journal, with cuts, of which twelve years (each year containing twelve numbers, and each number embellished with three copper-plates, representing various kinds of fruit) have already been published by the Industrie-comptoir at Weimar,) has given us a "Geschichte der Obstkultur von den ältesten Zeiten an"—History of the Cultivation of Fruit-trees from the earliest Times.

On the "Entomology and Helminthology of the Human Body," a new work, which recommends itself in particular by the beautiful execution and colouring of the copper-plates, has been begun by Fördens, a practising physician in Hof. The first part (4to. Grau, Hof,) has fifteen coloured plates.

SHOPE's "Tortoises," and Wolf's "Bugs," still continue to be published by Palm, in Erlang.

Fabricius, of Kiel, has given us a new "Systema Eleuteratorum," which will be an agreeable piece of intelligence to every entomologist; and Illiger, of Brunswick, has commenced a journal exclusively appropriated to Entomology:—"Magazin für die Insectenkunde," (Brunswick, Reichard.)

To the already known and established metallurgical and mineralogical journals, M. von Hoff has added a new Magazine for Mineralogy, Geognosy, and Mineralogical Geography, published by Roch, in Leipzig. In taking this retrospective view, we could not help admiring the enterprising spirit and perseverance of the German booksellers, who, in times so unfavourable, had undertaken, and carried on, such expensive works.

GEO

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

Few important acquisitions have been made in geography, the knowledge of foreign countries and peoples, and mathematical geography, as far as relates to the scientific form.

Baron von Zach continues to diffuse, in his "Monatliche Correspondenz," &c. the newest intelligence relative to astronomy and geography, partly derived from an extensive correspondence with the most eminent astronomers and mathematicians of Europe. The "Geographical Ephemerides," published by Bertuch, likewise maintain their reputation. The extracts there given from the best and latest voyages and travels, and the copies of the newest maps, with a critical account of them, cannot fail to be very attractive.

In the geographical department, indeed, much cannot be expected till the final conclusion of a general peace. The lover of entertaining relations of travels, however, will find, among the productions of the Easter-fair, several works that will prove acceptable to him, as, for instance, ARNDT's "Bruchstücke einer Reise von Baireuth bis Wien;" Fragments of a Journey from Baireuth to Vienna, which has been published by Gräff, in Leipzig.

VON EGGER's (who belonged to the Danish Embassy at the Congress of Rastadt) "Reise durch das Südliche Deutschland, die Elsass, und Schweitz, in 1798—99;" Travels through the South of Germany, Alsace, and Switzerland, in 1798—99, Copenhagen, Storch—lays open the nefarious deeds of the French Directory.

The "Tagebuch über Rom," of FREDERICA BRUN, the poetess, 2 vol. Zurich, Orell, describes the state of Rome a short time preceding the irruption of the French Republicans.

KLEBE's "Reise auf beiden Ufern des Rheins;" Journey on both Banks of the Rhine, in the Autumn of 1800, Frankfort, Esslinger, gives an account of the state of the new departments of France, formed of provinces conquered from Germany on the left bank of that river.

In a publication, intitled "Kosmopolitische Wanderungen durch Preussen," &c. Cosmopolitical Wanderings through Prussia, Livonia, Courland, Silesia, and Galicia, 3 vol. Dantzig, Tröschel, we may acquire a more accurate knowledge of countries with which we are but imperfectly acquainted.

It is incomprehensible to us, how a Leipzig bookseller could have the effrontery to announce a third volume of *Taurinius*'s Travels. A certain *Röbrig* likewise seems willing to tread in the footsteps of the noted Damberger; for his book, "Schicksalen und Reisen durch Europa, von Holland nach Lissabon," &c. Adventures and Travels in Europe, from Holland to Lisbon, Italy, Africa, Asia, &c. bears in its very front the apocryphal mark of reprobation.

The "Travels through Upper Germany, the Mountainous Parts of Salzburg," &c. and "A Mineralogical Journey in the Harz," may be considered as a real gain to natural history.

SCHMIDT's "Reise durch einige Schwedische Provinzen bis zu den südlichen Wohnplätzen der Nomadischen Lappen," &c.—Travels through some Swedish Provinces, as far as the southern Dwelling-places of the Nomadical Laplanders, with beautiful Views, drawn from Nature by Gilberg—(Hamburg, Hoffman)—deserves to be particularly distinguished from the crowd of travels that were announced in the Easter-catalogue.

One of the most interesting productions of this kind, however, does not at all appear in the Catalogue; Göschen, the publisher, being too proud to insert in that list the select works of which he has the copyright. KÜTTNER, advantageously known to the German public by his earlier Travels through England, has given us a "Reise durch Deutschland," &c. Travels through Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and a Part of Italy, in the Years 1797—9, with cuts, 4 vols. which, whether we consider the form or the matter, may be esteemed as a real addition to the stock of German literature. Küttner, who made this journey as companion and conductor of a young Englishman, and had well qualified himself for the undertaking by a previous perusal of all the preceding sources of information, omits every thing which other travellers had already faithfully described. Notwithstanding this, the first volume contains an interesting view of Hamburg, and the third a faithful sketch of Vienna, totally contradictory to other celebrated tourists, and written with the genuine spirit of a Cosmopolite. Wherever any thing useful was to be seen, he describes it with the accuracy and perspicuity peculiar to him. For instance, in his account of the mines of Freiberg, he does not merely mention that amalgamation is used in the refining of the ore, but gives such a description of the whole process, that every cultivated reader,

reader, without being a miner or metallurgist, follows him with pleasure. The fourth volume gives an interesting account of Pola, with explanatory copper-plates.

Translations of all foreign books of travels are likewise published separately, or they appear; either translated at large, or abridged, in collections. Voss in Berlin, Heinsius in Gera, and the Industriecomptoir at Weimar, publish such collections. Professor Sprengel, the celebrated statistician, is the editor of the collection which appears at Weimar. In the third part of that magazine, good abridgments are given of the works of the French travellers, Beaujour and St. Sauveur.

Besides Professor PAULUS's four volumes of the most remarkable Travels in the East, which may serve to illustrate the Bible, a new collection has been made by RINK, of Königsberg.

Among the topographical descriptions, MERKEL's Sketch of Hamburg, being the first part of his "Letters on the Hanse Towns," is particularly deserving of notice, and may be compared with MEYER's "Sketches of Hamburg," and the above-mentioned Account of that City in Küttner. With pleasure we observed the uninterrupted progress of the well-conducted "Hanseatic Magazine," by Professor SMID, of Bremen.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Positive customary law seems, if not in real life, at least in literature, to lose daily more and more of its long-established dominion; though we learn from the Catalogue, that it still has its own literary journals, repertories, and magazines; nor is the Roman law wholly neglected, as appears from the publications announced under the esteemed names of a Hofacker, a Glück, a Happel, &c. but here too, the philosophical tendency of the age has dislodged it from many a strongly entrenched point.

In KONOPACK "Ueber den Begriff und Zweck einer Rechts-encyclopädie;" in GERSTACKER's "Giltigkeit eines Obersten Rechts-begriff," &c. it is, on the one hand, endeavoured to establish and diffuse the most liberal principles; and, on the other, in THIBAULT's "Versuche über einzelne Theile der Theorie des Rechts," 2 vols. Jena, Manke; and, in other publications, we find the authors aiming to give a philosophical explication to the most intricate materials, and the liveliest activity in every thing that relates to what at present constitute the principal subjects of discussion, public and criminal jurisprudence. Here we again find the names of a Werner, Leyst, a Kamptz; but are surprised that FICHTE's "Geschlossener Handels Staat," which, even according to the judgment of Berlin statesmen, has many attackable points, had called forth only one refutation, by Hestermann.

Historical materials still continue to be furnished by HABERLEIN, of Helmstädt, in his "Staats-archiv," of which the 22d number has been published by Cotta, in Tübingen. Each number contains single most important state-papers; as, for instance, in two of the latter numbers, two articles relative to Bavaria and Wirtemberg, in both which countries the states have shewn many signs of dissatisfaction with the government.

The venerable Klein, in conjunction with Kleinschrod and Konopack, continues his "Archiv des Kriminal Rechts," and furnishes examples and warnings to the systematicians. Indeed, from the publicity now given to law-proceedings in Prussia, and from the exposure of all the internal springs of action, there seems to exist there an earnest wish to introduce every possible reformation. How different in this respect from many of the other provinces in Germany, notwithstanding the best intentions of their rulers! as e. g. in Bavaria and in Saxony, where, for so many years, there has existed a commission instituted for the purpose of revising the laws.—In smaller treatises too, we may often discover the prevailing spirit of the age: such as the short, but with information abounding, Dissertation of the liberal-minded SONNENFELS of Vienna, "Ueber die Stimmen-mehrheit bei Kriminal Urtheilen;" on the Majority of Voices in the Decision of Criminal Processes.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The extensive field of history has been enriched in many detached parts, by small, interesting, and important contribution. But here, where the collecting and reviewing diligence of the Germans has established Magazines in almost every division and subdivision, we in vain look for an historical library, written in the spirit of a Gatterer, which would faithfully acquaint us with the clear profit that had arisen from these acquisitions. For WOLTMANN's journal, intitled "History and Politics," though, in other respects, abounding with matter of information, does not comprehend in its plan critical accounts of historical publications; and other historical journals are either exclusively appropriated to the history of the day, as the excellent Annals of POSSELT,

ARCHENHOLZ's Minerva, and the Genius of the Nineteenth Century; or confined to single provinces, as is the "Museum for the History of Saxony," by Professor WEISSE, of Leipzig. The grand historical drama of the present day, whose final act will hardly be received in Germany with general applause, put, at the beginning, numbers of rapid pens in motion; but, at last, the scenes succeeded one another so quickly, that even the most ready book-keepers gave up all hopes of being able to keep pace with the passing events. They are at last become sensible, that the storm must have gone by, before it is possible properly to appreciate the damages it has done, or the advantages that may result from it. Hence, on Bonaparte even, the last Easter-fair brought forth only two publications.

PAHL, author of a well-written "Geschichte des Französischen Revolutionskrieges;" History of the French Revolutionary War, 3 vols. Frankfort, Esling, has likewise given us an account of the short career of the Parthenopean Republic in his "Geschichte der Parthenopäischen Republik, Frankfort, Esling.

But Switzerland has undoubtedly furnished the greatest number of contributions towards the history of the present times. Among these, C. H. v. HALLER's "Geschichte der Wirkungen und Folgen des Oesterreich. Feldzugs in der Schweiz" —History of the Operations and Consequences of the Austrian Campaign in Switzerland—(Weimar, Gädicke) holds a distinguished rank. The author, who is a grandson of the immortal Haller, and now resides at Vienna, was himself employed in the negociations between the Canton of Bern, and the French Directory; but afterwards, unable to bear the domination of the insolent conquerors, left his country, to return again with the Archduke Charles; and consequently he almost every where speaks as an eye-witness. As he himself, however, wishes to have his work considered as a continuation of Mallet du Pan, it is probable that only one party will be satisfied with this account of the attempt to deliver Switzerland from the yoke of the French.

Von Junge has treated, in a work consisting of two thick volumes, of "The Political Relation of Switzerland to the Germanic Empire, from the Origin of the Helvetic Confederacy to the End of the Eighteenth Century." Two smaller works, "Helvetien zu Ende des XVIII. Jahrhunderts"—Helvetia at the Close of the Eighteenth Century; and "Ueber die Schweiz am Ende des XVIII. Jahrhunderts"—On Switzerland at the Close of the Eighteenth Century, seem to shew, by the different names which they give to the country of which they treat, that they are the productions of men of opposite parties. In the "Vermischte Schriften," Miscellaneous Pieces, (4 vol. Copenhagen), of BONSTETTEN, who now lives at Copenhagen, in the bosom of friendship, we may likewise expect many interesting particulars relative to Switzerland.

Professor Tralles, of Bern, who was sent to Paris to assist at the synod there convened to deliberate on the propriety of adopting the new weights and measures, has given us an account of his mission in a treatise, "Ueber die Mittel, ein Allgemeines Maas und Gewicht in Helvetien einzuführen."

Gustavus Vasa, the founder of a new dynasty, and the establisher of Protestantism in Sweden, has found an historian worthy of him in M. VON ARCHENHOLZ, who has published a "Regierungs-Geschichte des Schwedischen Königs, Gustavus I." History of the Reign of Gustavus I. King of Sweden, 2 vols. Tubingen, Cotta. Besides the known sources of information, the author consulted the Dissertations of Befali, and had an opportunity of recurring for advice to a Gjöwell, a Fant, and a Nordenskiöld, Swedish resident in Hamburg. And although criticism may find something to blame in the too general views in the introduction, and in some other things; yet, in the sequel of the history, every reader will easily discern the hand of the master, who knows how to connect his scattered materials, to place every thing in most agreeable light, and to render Gustavus, the reformer and enlightener, dearer and dearer to us as he relates his repeated combats with the abettors of darkness.

In the biographical department of history, we observe with pleasure, that the Germans begin more and more boldly to contend for the palm of excellence with their neighbours, especially the English, whose appetite for biography, foreigners have remarked, is insatiable. One of the most interesting productions of this kind is the "Life of the President von Hippel, of Königsberg," derived chiefly from his own papers and confessions.

Of SCHLICHTEGROLL's "Necrology," an excellent national work, whose faults it is easier to blame, than to remove by something more finished and select, we have received the second volume of the eighth year, viz. 1797, in which a Life of

of the Poet Gotter is particularly deserving of commendation.

According to the Catalogue, biographical monuments have been erected to the following men:—to Deppisch, ecclesiastical councillor, and preacher at the Julius Hospital, in Würzburg, by his successor Förtsch; to Meierotto, consistorial councillor, and rector of the Calvinist gymnasium in Berlin, by his colleague, Professor Brun; to the meritorious Burgomaster Müller, of Leipzig, by an anonymous biographer; to Professor Büsch, of Hamburg, by Nölting; to Fäsch, of Berlin, by Zeller; and to Lavater by Schultheis.

Professor Müller, of Schafhausen, has given us, in the fourth part of his "Selbstbekenntnisse," Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden. Nor are self-biographers wanting. The long expected Life of Dittersdorf, chapel-master and opera-composer, is now in the hands of every man of curiosity; it is entitled "Carl von Dittersdorf's Lebens Beschreibung: seinem Sohne in die Feder dielirt;" contains many interesting musical anecdotes, and well exposes the miseries of a court-life. Thiess, formerly professor of divinity in the university of Kiel, whence he was driven on account of the freedom with which he declared his opinions, has given an account of his fate and adventures in the "Geschichte meines Lebens: ein Fragment aus der Sitten und Gelehrten-geschichte des XVIII. Jahrhunders, vol. 1. Hamburg, Kratsch; and blind Sachse, of Gera, has written a "History of his own Life and Sufferings."

Fülleborn, of Breslau, has begun a "Museum Teutscher Gelehrten, und berühmter Tonkünstler," in which he gives the portraits of celebrated musicians, and living German literati, with a short biographical account at the back of the portraits, in which the man is described chiefly from his works.

Philosophy.

There was a time, when Alchymy was called the queen and mistress of all earthy and heavenly wisdom, and when Turneiser and other German theosophists of the Paracelsian school sent year after year to the then flourishing fair of Frankfort their bales of the alone possible science. At the commencement of the nineteenth century another only possible science, Fichte's transcendental idealism, is again extolled as the queen and canon of all other sciences, and wanders in various forms and dresses to the great book-mart of Leipzig. Let us hope that it will be more productive than its predecessor of genuine gold, which will stand the test of the crucible.

Father Kant himself is now tolerated only by a few faithful adherents in the philosophical house-chapel. Rink brings once more from stuble-fields so often gleaned before a few almost empty ears. Pörschke has given us "Anthropologische Abhandlungen," intended as Commentaries on Kant's Anthropology;—and Rätze a "Critical Anthology," collected from Kant's writings. M. M. Rätze and Rink are professors in Königsberg, where Kant, in a very advanced age, now only vegetates physically.—Nor is Mellin, of Magdeburg, yet become tired of continuing his Marginal Notes.

But undoubtedly the philosophical work that most splendidly shines forth, is Fichte's "Sonnenklarer Bericht an das grössere Publicum über das wahre Wesen der Neuesten Philosophie;" A Report, clear as the Sun, to the Public at large, relative to the True Principles of the Newest Philosophy." How will the irradiation affect poor Krug? who has continued his "Briefe über die Wissenschaftslehre," and even ventures to lay before the world the Plan of a New Organon. He might learn what awaits him from the castigation which Reinhold has received in Fichte's Answer to him. For those who have fallen back again into the old doctrines are there told, that such back-sliding cannot be accounted for, except by a total incapacity to comprehend Fichte's system. An impartial reader will however wish to examine likewise the documents produced by the other party, and, before he comes to a decision, peruse Reinhold's "Beiträge zur leichtern Uebersicht des Zustandes der Philosophie." On the whole, the last Easter Catalogue, though we were surprised to find that Niethhammer and Fichte's Philosophical Journal is discontinued, shews that the newest Philosophy is zealously supported by many active partizans. Even the poet Mnioch, gives us Illustrative Variations on the Tendency of Fichte's Destination of Man.

Schad, of Jena, continues his View; and in another publication endeavours to prove, against Heusinger and other doubters, the "Complete Harmony of Fichte's System with Religion."

All this has given rise to a Lucianic piece of humour, entitled "The Last Judgment of Philosophy," by Ruckert. But that this author is likewise capable of considering the subject in a serious point of view, appears from his "Realismus, oder Grundsätze einer durch

aus Practischen Philosophie;" Realism, or Principles of a thoroughly Practical Philosophy (Leipzig, Göschen), which ought not to be overlooked by the Idealists of the newest schools.

To those who wish for an impartial, unprejudiced and luminous view of the new and newest philosophy, and of its sects and parties, from the days of Leibnitz to the present times, we may venture to recommend the "Uebersicht der neuern Philosophie," 2 vols. Hamburg, Bohn, by Professor SCHULZ, of Helmstadt, who here too has merited the praise which not even his opponents could refuse to his former productions.

The Catholic part of Germany continues to shew the most lively interest in the promotion of the critical philosophy. In Bamberg, Logics adapted to the Kantian System, have been published at Nüsslein and Metz; and that very prolific writer G. F. Wenzel, of Vienna, who parades with no less than six new titles in the Easter Catalogue, has given us (besides the "Huarte," which he has retouched, and besides the "Goldener Schlüssel zum Menschlichen Herzen," The Golden Key to the Human Heart—and the "Diätetik der Menschlichen Seele;" Dietetics of the Human Soul); likewise a "Kanonik des Verstandes als Kommentar zu Kant's Logik," or Canon of Reason, being a Commentary to Kant's Logic. From all this one might easily be led to the false conclusion, that the thing is there a marketable, fashionable commodity.

The excellent Mutschelle, of Munich, continues, even after his justly lamented death, to instruct his countrymen by means of his *Moral Divinity*; and Salat, certainly the man best qualified to fill the deceased's place, shews by his latest publication, that in him philosophical illuminism is only the gentle flame of a light-diffusing taper, and not the glaring blaze of the incendiary's torch.

MEINER'S Ethics, 2 vols. Göttingen, is a good collection of materials for the history of philosophemes, which will perhaps be more frequently recurred to for information, than duly quoted and praised.

Though weeds and thistles thrive in many places with too luxuriant a growth; yet a glance at two divisions of the variously cultured field of literature before us, comforts and consoles the spectator. In the first place, ancient classical literature, the firmest foundation of all true culture of the mind, and the surest preservative against scholastic fooleries and jargon, still has a number of faithful admirers:—and secondly, every thing is every year rendered more and more practical and fitted for the common uses of life; rural economy, horticulture, forestry, mechanics, and technology are improved by the results of scientific researches, which are divested of obscurity, and diffused in a hundred commodious vehicles of communication.—We now proceed to

PHILOLOGY.

The philology of our times is not content with merely collecting and comparing what had been said before, or with the often more shining than useful display of genius and learning in the emendation of the text. Founded on a philosophical anatomy of the component parts of language and on a more luminous grammar, she views antiquity from a higher point of observation, and with a bolder criticism examines into the validity of the claims of the remains of Greek and Roman culture, often more venerable on account of their age, than the excellence of their contents. Of this, the last Easter-fair furnishes us with many examples.—The acute Herrmann, of Leipzig, shews the same powers of indagation, which he evinced in the development of the metres of the ancient Greek and Roman poets, likewise in the emendation of the Greek grammar: "HERMANNI de emendanda Ratione Grammaticæ Græcæ, libri I. & II. Accedunt Herodiani aliorumque Libelli nunc primum editi." 8vo. Leipzig, Fleischer. In this part the verbs only are treated of. Syntax and Prosody are to follow. Many new ideas are applied to the elucidation of his subject; and some before unpublished Greek grammarians are subjoined from manuscripts in Munich.

The polyhistor and critic of versatile talents, Schneider, of Frankfort on the Oder, who is at the same time employed, as one of the first naturalists of his country, on "Continuations of Bloch's Fishes," and "Lacepede's (by Bechstein much improved) Amphibia," and on a "Commentary on Vitruvius," has published the "Commentary to his Eclogæ Physicæ." In this commentary we meet with the most unlooked-for combinations of the newest discoveries in physics and natural history with those of the ancients. The Greek text fills the first volume, and the commentary the second. (Jena, Frommann.)

Schneider has likewise given us an excellent new edition of the "Memorabilia of Xenophon."

M. Wolfe,

M. Wolfe, of Halle, by a critical illustration of the four Orations of Cicero after his return from exile, has established by additional arguments Markland's doubts of their genuineness.

In a new edition of Juvenal, "Juvenalis Satiræ, varietate Lectionum, perpetuoque Commentario illustratæ" a GEORG. RUPERTI, 2 vols. Leipzig, Fritsch, 8vo. we find every thing collected that has in modern and ancient times been said and conjectured, to explain this very difficult poet. Ruperti, who is a disciple of Heyne, was furnished by him with much excellent auxiliary matter towards the execution of his design. More than 80 manuscripts, and all preceding editions, were collated.

The diligent Oberlin, of Strasburg, has finished a new edition of "Ernesti's Tacitus." The continuations of the edition of "Stobæus," by Heeren; of "Strabo," by Siebenkees and Tschukke; and of "Xenophon," by Weiske; may likewise be considered as important acquisitions to classical literature.

But, above all, the intelligence that a new volume of JACOBS's Commentary on the Greek Anthology; "Anthologia Græca, Tom. X. sive Commentarii voluminis II. Pars III." 8vo. Leipzig, Dyck, has appeared, will be received with pleasure by those who know with what treasures of critical learning it abounds. The same excellent philologer has given, in a late Number of Wieland's "Attic Museum," his countrymen a beautiful specimen of the manner in which Æschylus and Demosthenes ought to be translated. Some faithful and elegant translations of ancient writers have likewise appeared: of "Arrian," by Schulze; of the "Orator of Cicero," by Wolf, of Flensberg; of "Pliny's Letters," by Schäfer, of Anspach; and of the "First Part of Plato," by F. Schlegel, of Jena.

Nor was the Fair unproductive in good auxiliary philological books and lexicons, among which we may reckon FUNKE's "Real Schul-Lexicon," and STURZ's "Lexicon Xenophonteum, Tom. I. A—C." Of MANNERT's "Geography of the Greeks and Romans," the second division of Part VI. has been published, containing the Geography of Asia Minor. HERMANN, of Berlin, has given us "A Mythology of the Greeks, in 2 vols. with a Geographico-historical Introduction and Map," wherein the illustrative rays, which the Heynean school has diffused on mythology, are well concentrated.

Dornedden, of Göttingen, connects ancient mythology and art in new ingenious hypotheses in the following work: "Versuch einer neuen Theorie der Griechischen Kunst und Mythologie;" Göttingen, Dietrich.

"An Archæological Museum" is edited by BÖTTIGER, of Weimar, and MEYER, illustrated with well-chosen plates: and the intelligent STIEGLITZ has given us a capital work on the architecture of the Greeks and Romans, viz. "Archäologie der Baukunst der Griechen und Römer," with the necessary explanatory plates. It is to consist of three vols. The first treats of the disposition of columns, and the internal decorations of the houses. There are a number of vignettes, in which specimens are given of ancient architecture, copied from medals.

In the "Acta Societatis Philologicæ," edited by BECK, of Leipzig, an account in the Latin language is given of the progress of philological science.

We shall close this account of classical publications with a work which for fine printing, correctness of the text, and the magnificence of its ornaments, is equalled by few. We allude to the splendid edition of HEYNE's "Virgil," in 6 vols. with 204 plates. The enterprizing and persevering publisher, Caspar Fritsch, bookseller in Leipzig, must be acknowledged to have thereby erected a fine monument to himself and his country.

Nor have the German philologers been neglectful of their own and other modern languages. We have the pleasure to announce to our readers the publication of the last volume of ADELUNG's "Wörterbuch der Hoch-Deutschen Mundart;" Dictionary of the High-German Dialect; Leipzig, Breitkopf. This monument of the learning and perseverance of one man will probably bid defiance to the fickle humour of innovation, and be generally received as the standard of the language. It consists of four large quarto volumes, each containing about 2000 closely printed columns. The whole has been re-moulded by the author, and enriched with innumerable additions. The second volume, which concludes the work, has likewise been published of CAMPEN's "Verteutschende Ergänzungen to Adelung," as likewise REINEWALD's "Hennebergisches and SCHUTZEN's Holsteinisches Idiotikon;" or Vocabularies of the Provincial Dialects of Henneberg and Holstein.

Of chrestomathies, popular grammars, &c. the Catalogue announced a most abundant supply, adapted to every age,

sex, and condition: and under a separate head stand no less than 224 articles printed in foreign languages, among which we observe two editions of "Shakespeare," in English; and the French "Dictionnaire de l'Academie," with additions, in 4 vols. 4to.

The diligent Nemmich, of Hamburg, has added to his former useful labours a "Krankheits-Lexicon (Lexicon nosologicum polyglotton) in all the European Languages," 4to. Hamburg.

Technology, Mechanic Arts, Forrestry.

The bookseller Roch, of Leipzig, publishes two well-conducted journals, and which contribute much to the popularization of useful inventions:—"Die ökonomische Hefte," and the "Journal für Fabrik und Handlung," which is well calculated to diffuse useful knowledge relative to manufactures and commerce. Almost every art and trade has found its peculiar writers and historiographers: the greatest activity in particular prevails in Germany, in applying the mathematical sciences to the improvement of the useful and mechanic arts, as appears from the numerous publications of Büsch, Brodhagen, Busse, &c. &c. Poppe, of Göttingen, has given us a well-executed History of the Art of Clock and Watch-making—(Leipzig, Roch).

An excellent work "On the Application of Mechanics and Hydraulics to Architecture," with many plates, has been published at Berlin by Eytelwein, from whose connection with Gilly we still expect many mature fruits.

In most of the provinces of Germany a want of fuel begins to be felt, owing, in a great measure, to the ravages of a destructive caterpillar—to an adherence to long-established abuses in the pasturing of cattle, &c.—to the late requisitions of the French, and to the increased consumption in spite of the fuel-saving contrivances of Count Rumford. Accordingly a number of publications have appeared on the means of remedying these evils—on the proper management of the woods—and on the science of venery and forrestry in general; to teach which no less than nine academies have already been established by German Princes. Seckendorf still continues, in his "Forst Rügen," to excite the attention of his countrymen in the Electorate of Saxony to this important subject; and with the same view Franz has sent forth his "Freimüthige Gedanken über unsere heutige Forst und Landwirth-schaft," Leipzig, Fleischer. Von Witzleben, Director of a flourishing forrestrial Academy in Hesse, has given us a second edition of his useful work on the culture of forest-trees, "Beiträge zur Holz-Kultur." Von Vildungen continues his "Foresters' Calendar;" Professor Leonhardi, of Leipzig, his "Magazin für Jagt und Forstwesen," with coloured plates; and Gatterer and Moser their "Archiv für Forstwesen."

Rural Economy.

All the branches of rural economy have lately been much cultivated by many of the German noblemen and gentlemen. Happy will it be for that country, if, instead of wasting their time in hunting and in poring over regimental muster-rolls, the great landholders followed the example of M. von Teilitzsch, of Anspach, who has communicated to the public the results of his long experience and improvements in his "Œkonomisch-praktische Bemerkungen über den Ackerbau," (2 vols. Hof, Gran.);—of the patriotic Munchhausen of Saxony, who has given us an account of the manner in which he has abolished the oppressive feudal services on his estates, "Umständlicher Bericht von der auf dem Rittergute Steinberg vongenommenen Aufhebung der Frohndienste, Leipzig, Rabenhorst:"—or of M. von Richthofen, of Silesia, who has published a systematically arranged sketch of a theory of agriculture, "Systematisch-geordneter Entwurf der Ackerbau-Theorie," in 2 vols.

M. Riem, secretary to the Saxonian Economical Society in Dresden, has given us a new collection of papers relative to rural economy and the keeping of bees, "Eine neue Sammlung ökonomischer und Bienenschriften aufs Jahr 1801;"—and Gaudig, an excellent work, containing instructions in every branch of rural economy, founded on an experience of 30 years, "Auf dreissig-jährige Erfahrung sich gründender Unterricht der ganzen Landwirthschaft," (2 vols. Leipz. Rein.)

A number of other smaller pieces on rural economy, on police, &c. have appeared, which, though they should escape the attention of the 20 Reviews published in Germany, will no doubt at last be arranged in their proper places by the muster-master-general of the host of German authors, Dr. Ersch, in his "Allgemeines Repertorium," which is to contain an alphabetically arranged list of all the works that have appeared in Germany and other countries. Three volumes in quarto, comprehending the years 1791—1795, have

have already been published at Weimar, in the "Industrie Comptoir;" and it is to be continued.

Poetry.

In the last Easter-fair there was a more than common dearth of poetical productions, which would have been still greater if some of the melodious songsters of the German Parnassus, such as Von Meyer, Müchler, Von Munchhausen, &c. had not chanted cradle-hymns to the new century.

Sophia Mereau, the lovely poetess of Jena, has collected the latest blossoms of her fancy in a Kalathiskos. Prändel and Von Weissenberg have likewise given us collections of their poems. Klamer Smidt describes in an elegy A Country-parsonage; and Gramberg, of Oldenburg, has formed Garlands of Romantic Tales.

The longest and most highly finished poetical production that appeared last Easter, is Tiedge's "Urania," a lyrical didactic poem on the immortality of the soul, in six cantos.

But what no catalogue announced may be reckoned among the choicest fruits in the ever-blooming garden of the Muses:—we allude to the noble chanter's of Flora, Von der Lutze's "Hymn to Ceres," which Count Prosper von Sinzendorf, of Vienna, caused to be printed in a most tasteful manner with the stereotypes invented by him. The poet himself faded away like a tender flower; but to his hymn, one of the best that the German language possesses, we may confidently promise immortality.

Of the periodical collections, where poems and narratives, and essays in prose, stand amicably intermixed, Becker's "Erholungen" still maintain a distinguished rank, for the entertaining variety and judicious selection of its contents.

Novels, Romances, &c.

Under this head we counted no less than 262 titles: of these a very great majority is no doubt destined to supply the cheesemonger and grocer; here and there, however, a few illustrious names appear, which deserved to be ushered into public in better company.

The humorous Jean Paul has not only given us the continuation of his "Titan," but likewise reveals the secret threnody of the men of the present day, "Das heimliche Klaglied der iezigen Männer." Lafontaine's "Landprediger" might, by a little more attention to brevity, have become a good counterpart to Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. The "Pastor in Kartoffel-Feld," is another good novel of the same class, of which the title is, perhaps, the worst part.

F. Röchlitz has commenced a new series of modern tales, entitled "Familien-Leben," written with the tender sensibility peculiar to him. The comic poet Langbein has worked tales from the Thousand-and-One-Nights, and ancient popular stories, into a talisman against *ennui*, "Talisman gegen die Langeweile."

F. Schlegel's "Florentin" might well be ashamed of his younger sister Lucinda, for the former novel, which, though written earlier, was published later than the notorious Lucinda, has nothing immoral in it, and abounds with many tender and happy passages.

Of tales in the Oriental style, the "Dya-Na-Sore," by Maier, of Vienna, deserves to stand highest in the estimation of the reading public. The new edition which has been published in five elegantly printed volumes, by Schaumburg of Vienna, has been so remoulded, that it may be considered as a new production of a poet endowed with the greatest sensibility, and as the purest effusion of a true cosmopolite.

Among the historical romances, the "Romantische Biographie des Bertrand du Guesclin," by F. Majer, of Weimar, particularly distinguishes itself by a faithful delineation of the manners and chivalric customs of the age in which Du Guesclin flourished. It may, indeed, be proposed as a model to those who would excel in that kind of composition; and we are happy to find that we may expect a Black Prince and a Maid of Orleans from the pen of the same author, whom his preparatory labours and researches so well qualify for the execution of such tasks.

An immense mixed multitude of giants, ghosts, necromancers, of wanton satyrs and love-sick maidens, of outlaws, robbers, and murderers, press around us: but who shall venture to penetrate into the crowd. We cannot help, however, admiring the inventive genius of the novel-scriblers, in coining strange and wondrous titles to draw the attention of the vulgar. Cramer, one of the most expeditious manufacturers of romances, who has already furnished above 50 volumes, does not yet seem to be exhausted: he has again given us a "Kix von Kaxberg," "Raserein der Liebe," and the like. But what seem to be most the order of the day are, the deeds and adventures of murderers, robbers, and captains of banditti; in imitation of the Glorioso, and Rinaldo Rinaldini, of Vulpius; the latter of which has even been translated

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Professor SCHNEIDER, of Frankfort on

the Oder, has published a second *fasciculus* of his "Historia Amphibiorum," (Jena, Frommann,) in which he has given us, in classical Latin, the natural history of the lizard, the crocodile, and of the serpent kind the boa, amphisbæna, cæcilia, and some others, with that happy union of ancient and modern science, in which he excels every other cotemporary naturalist. If we appreciate a work not according to its bulk, but according to the intrinsic value of its contents, this may be reckoned one of the most important that appeared last Michaelmas Fair.

Joannides, a learned Greek, who studied at Halle, has published a "Specimen Physiologiæ Mammarum Mulierium," with notes by his preceptor and friend Reil, which authorises us to entertain the most sanguine expectations from his future progress in the science.

Jördens, of Hof, has published the second volume of his "Entomology and Helminthology of the Human Body," completing a splendid work, which, for the profoundness of the text, and the beauty of the plates, may boldly challenge a comparison with the best works in that branch of science. This last volume has seven coloured plates.

From G. Fischer, professor and librarian to the Central School at Mentz, and a pupil and friend of the celebrated Cuvier, we have received fragments on comparative anatomy and the physiology of animals and plants, "Naturhistorische Fragmente, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Anatomie und Physiology der Thiere und Gewächse, (4to Varrentrapp), which are well worthy the attention of every naturalist.

To the venerable Dr. Brückmann, physician to the Duke of Brunswick, we are indebted for a Dissertation, which will be equally acceptable to the mineralogist and the antiquarian, containing observations and an analysis on onyx and sardonyx, and other ancient precious stones, used by the ancients for seals, &c. of which Dr. Brückmann has a very rich collection.

Towards geognosy in general there are important contributions in Von Buch's "Geognostische Beobachtungen auf Reisen durch Deutschland und Italien gesammelt." Geognostical Observations collected during a Journey through Germany and Italy, with a coloured map.

J. Beckmanni "Lexicon Botanicum, exhibens Etymologiam, Orthographiam et Prosodiam omnium Nominum Botanicorum" (Götting. 8vo.) does great honour to the author, to whom we are already indebted for a number of curious and useful publications. Such an auxiliary book was indeed much wanted for those amateurs who had not passed through the classical schools in their progress to the Temple of Botany.

Of Dr. Rossig's "Roses," drawn and coloured from Nature, the first Number has made its appearance, and has been received with the approbation it merited.

Every botanist will hear with pleasure, that continuations have appeared of two works of the celebrated Thunberg—"Icones Plantarium Japonicarum, quas in Insulis Japonicis collegit anno 1775-6, Upsaliæ, fascic ii." and "Prodromus Plantarum Capensium, Pars ii. Upsaliæ," both in folio.

The "Veterinarische und ökonomische Mittheilungen von Rumpelts Reise durch Deutschland, England, Frankreich, Holland, und die Schweitz," (Dresden, Walther, 8vo.) ought not to be overlooked by those who wish to be informed of the present state of the veterinary art in Europe.

Rural Economy and Technology.

Among the publications on rural economy, Baron von Richthofen's "Entwurf einer Ackerbau Theorie" is distinguished by his giving us views of the subject peculiarly his own, and by the novelty of his theory.

Stieglitz has published the second volume of his "Archæology of Architecture," which completes this important contribution towards the history of architecture.

Wiebeking's "Allgemeine auf Geschichte und Erfahrung gegründete Theoretisch-praktische Wasserbaukunst," —A general theoretical-practical Hydrotechny, founded on History and Experience—the 3d volume, with 17 copperplates, in 4to. is published. It was not however inserted in the Leipzig Catalogue, being sold by the author himself. Having in the two former volumes treated of the forming of canals, of embankments, and other works on the sea-shore, he completes in this the instructions relative to harbours. Mr. Wiebeking, who has travelled into many countries and spent half of his life in collecting materials, every where confirms his practical rules by examples. Thus, for instance, in the 5th section, we find distinct descriptions of all known light-houses, and in the 6th, of the most important harbours, illustrated, where it was necessary, with copperplates.

Breit-

BREITKOPF'S "Beiträge zu einer Geschichte der Schreibkunst," Contributions towards a History of the Art of Writing, as arranged and edited from the deceased's papers, by one of the most learned literators of Germany, M. Roch, of Leipzig, will be an acceptable present to every lover of diplomatics, and of the history of modern culture.

The speculating collector of antiques, M. von Murr, in Nürnberg, has begun "Gallery of the Hand-writings of celebrated Men," in which engraved *facsimiles* are to be given according to the order of time in which the writers flourished, and an illustrative commentary added. The first Number of these *Chirographa personarum illustrium* has been published in the "Industrie Comptoir," at Weimar, and is certainly a valuable present to libraries and book-collectors.

It is with pleasure we see announced the third and concluding volume of ROTH'S "Versuch einer Geschichte des Nürnberger Handels"—History of the Trade of the City of Nürnberg; and a Complete Collection of Professor REINHARD'S (of Erlang) Dissertation; "De Commerciorum in Franconia Initiis et Incrementis;" two excellent contributions towards the history of commerce and culture in Germany in the middle ages.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The last Michaelmas-fair has been rather unproductive of grand historical works: there were not however wanting interesting contributions and Sibyl's-leaves, which deserve to be collected and arranged by the intelligent historian.

GENZ "Von dem Politischen Zustande von Europa, vor und nach der Französischen Revolution"—On the Political State of Europe, before and after the French Revolution—which gives new currency to the specious sophisms of Mallet Du Pan, will be very acceptable to one class of readers. It is generally believed in Germany, that the author of this publication was pensioned by the British Government to write against France.

The "Geschichte der Emigranten Armee"—History of the Emigrant Army, seems to have flowed from a very different inkstand; indeed from the long mountebankish title page, one might be tempted to consider the whole to be a *Laukardian* production. A History of *France hors de France*, during the last eleven years, would certainly be a most interesting work, if written by a Malouet, a Mounier, or other historian animated with the same philosophical and cosmopolitical spirit; but such *sans-culotte* trash as the production before us, is not deserving of the name of history.

Of the memorable battle of Copenhagen, on the 2d of April last, several accounts have appeared, of which the "Gründonnersdag oder der 2te April, 1801," by Professor SANDER, of Copenhagen, is the most esteemed. Annexed to it, is a copper-plate with a plan of the engagement.

Leonhard Meister is supplying his countrymen with "A Helvetic History during the last 2000 Years, or from Cæsar to Bonaparte," of which the first volume has made its appearance at St. Gall.

Among the many continuations of historical works. JENISCH'S "Universal Historischer Ueberblick des Menschengeschlechts;" Universal Historical View of the Human Race; particularly deserves to be noticed with praise.

Every investigator of history, who pays more regard to intrinsic worth, than to the dress in which it is cloathed, sees with pleasure the progress of VON ENGEL'S "Geschichte des Ungarischen Reichs und seiner Nebenländer;" History of the Kingdom of Hungary and of the adjoining Provinces; which, with the original documents annexed to each volume, serves to illustrate many a dark spot in the history of the nations and tribes inhabiting the banks of the Danube. The Third Part, 4to. has just been published by Gebauer, in Halle.

The biographical department of history has been enriched by many new acquisitions. From the Pædagogical Press in Snepenthal, came forth "Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben ausgezeichneter Deutschen des 18ten Jahrhunderts," a very good contribution towards German biography, and which may be very useful to foreigners likewise, who wish to become acquainted with the most eminent persons who flourished in Germany during the last century.

SCHELLE has given us a "Characteristic of Heydenreich;" and THIESS continues his "Autobiography."

The late celebrated Lavater's friends, in particular, seem emulously to contend with one another in placing in every point of view the character of that most remarkable man, and in transmitting to posterity every particular relative to him. Nüscheler and Tobler indeavour to free him from the suspicion of enthusiasm; whilst Stollberg's Epistle to him on his

Conversion, again revives that and many other previous suspicions. Haller too, has inserted in the "German Mercury," a paper in his favour, which has likewise appeared as a separate publication. But in preference to all these and other fragmentary essays, the copious "Lebensgeschichte Lavaters"—Life of Lavater—by J. G. GESSNER, of which the first volume has been published at Wintherthur, is deserving of attention. Mr. Gessner, Lavater's son-in-law, had access to the best sources of information; and it appears from the manner in which he has executed his task, that he both could and would speak the truth with the strictest impartiality.

One of the few very interesting productions of the last Michaelmas-fair must likewise be classed under the head of Autobiography: it is A. VON KOTZEBUE'S "Merkwürdigstes Jahr meines Lebens;" Most remarkable Year of his Life, 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, Sander. What sudden vicissitudes of fortune and singular adventures did he experience within the short space of twelve months! If the dramatist could touch the tenderest strings of the sympathising heart by fictitious scenes and situations, how much more must we be affected by this true drama, where nothing was left for the fancy of the poet to add, and in which he himself was the chief actor! Such scenes as his wandering about for twenty-four hours in the forests of Siberia, when he made an attempt to escape—his receiving the first intelligence of his liberation—his first interview with his wife and children at Petersburg—his first conversation with the Emperor Paul, who asked his forgiveness for the injustice he had done him, &c. would, even putting historical truth out of the question, ever remain interesting from the enrapturing vividness of the picture presented to our view.

Geography and Travels.

In this department, besides a few topographies, as for instance, ULMENSTEIN'S "History of the Imperial City of Wetzlar," the accounts of travels chiefly claim our attention: of these, the late Michaelmas-fair brought to light a few good ones, and several that are at least well meant. To the former class undoubtedly belong: the second volume of EBEL'S "Schilderung der Gebirgsvölker der Schweitzer;" Description of the Mountaineers of Switzerland; (Leipzig, Wolf) —the "Briefe über Italien;" Letters on Italy, by the author of Confidential Letters on France, the patriotic Polander WOYDA—and NEREST'S "Wanderungen durch Rügen," published by Kosegarten. The third and fourth volumes of the Prose-writings of the poetess FR. BRUN, likewise contain the interesting Journal of her Travels in Italy.

The "Fussreise durch Schweden;" Pedestrian Tour through Sweden; (Leipzig, Hartknoch)—the "Briefe eines Helvetiers auf einer Reise durch Thuringen und Hessen;" Letters of an Helvetian on a Tour through Hessia and Thuringia—and "Streifzüge durch Inner Oestreich bis Venedig;" Excursion through Inner Austria to Venice, with plates, (Vienna, Doll); will likewise be found entertaining fire-side companions to employ an idle hour or two of a winter's evening.

The booksellers Hahn, in Hanover, have published STRACK'S "Mahlerische Reisen durch Westphalen;" Picturesque Tour through Westphalia. From the same author we have received likewise a collection of aquatinta copper-plates of the most beautiful views in Westphalia.

Of translations we shall only notice SUWAROKOFF'S "Reise durch die Krimm im Jahre, 1799"—Journey through the Crimea, in 1799: (Leipzig, Hartknoch)—translated from Russian into German by Richter, the elegant translator of Karamsin.

The universities constitute an important branch of literary history and statistics. Professor Meiners, who has for many years been collecting materials towards a History of the Universities, has at length published the first volume of an important work, "On the Constitution and Government of the German Universities," (Göttingen, Römer).—A very different branch of culture is treated of in LANGSTREDT'S "Denkschrift über die Evangelischen Missionsangelegenheiten;" On the Affairs of the Evangelical Missions, particularly in the East Indies; the greatest remarkability of the 18th century, as the title expresses it.

Philosophy.

The Schellingian transcendental philosophy received important contributions in the second number of the third volume of SCHELLING'S "Zeitschrift für Speculativ Physik." Those who may wish to become acquainted with the newest manifestoes, and other polemical papers that have passed between the contending philosophical parties in Germany, should consult the third number of REINHOLD'S "Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Zustandes der

der Philosophie am Ende des 18 Jahrhunderts," in which, on the one side, a Paper against Fichte, by JACOBI, particularly distinguishes itself, and on the other HEGEL's "Difference between the Fichtian and Schellingian Systems of Philosophy." Every one had hitherto believed, and Fitche himself seemed to believe, that Schelling, of Jena, built his idealistical Temple of Nature on the foundation of Fichte's doctrine of science. But Schelling now brings from his native place to Jena a champion, by whom he announces to the astonished public how much even Fichte is beneath him. So rapidly does infallibility here pass away!

Of the diligent and learned MELLIN's "Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch," and "Marginalien," continuations have appeared, which will be very acceptable to every admirer of Kant's writings.

SCHULZ's "Kritik der Theoretischen Philosophie"-(2 parts, Bohn, Hamburg) will probably give great offence to the zealous Kantians.

PHILOLOGY.

The second volume of the BUHLE's new edition of "Aratus," which we had been expecting for several years past, has at length made its appearance.

SCHAUBACH, of Meiningen, already advantageously known by his earlier labours on the subject, has published "Eine Geschichte der Griechischen Astronomie bis auf Eratosthenes."—History of Astronomy in Greece, down to the Time of Eratostenes, with plates and maps.

MATTHÆI of Wittenberg has given us a new edition, corrected by collating MSS. and several ancient versions, of "Nemesius de Natura Hominis (Gr. and Lat. Halæ, Gebauer). The works of this ancient Greek Father of the Church, in which, among other curious things, some think they find the discovery of the circulation of the blood, certainly deserved, in preference to many others, to be illustrated by the labours of the critic.

Of HEEREN's "Geschichte des Studiums der Klassischen Literatur"—History of the Study of Classical Literature, since the Revival of Letters—the second part has been published, comprising the flourishing period of Italy under the Medici, and shewing, that, even after Roscoe, it was possible to make many new and interesting discoveries on this subject, among the treasures of the Library of Wolfenbuttle.

Important, too, in a philological point of view, is the new edition of J. H. Voss's "Translation of Homer," in German verse in imitation of the ancient hexameter. Voss, the creator of this metre in the German language, has paid due attention to the objections made by critics against him, particularly with respect to quantity, and in its present improved state his translation is such as no other modern nation can boast of. A corrected map of the world, with explanations, and a plan of the house of Ulysses, are added to this edition.

An excellent contribution towards the philosophy of language in general, and the German in particular, is the seventh and last part of EBERHARD's "Allgemeine Deutsche Synonymik"—General Dictionary of German Synonymes—a work, which for completeness, and for nice discrimination of ideas, surpasses every similar production in any of the modern languages, and which ought to be studied by every one who wishes to make himself complete master of the treasures of the German idiom.

BELLES-LETTRES AND POETRY.

In the department of Belles lettres *one* production had excited the most eager expectation in the German public, which has been gratified in the "Kalendar for 1802," (Berlin, Unger). This pocket-book contains "The Maid of Orleans, a romantic Tragedy," by FR. SCHILLER. The adjective *romantic* is, in some measure, descriptive of this new kind of drama in which the supernatural is allied with the natural. When the heroine pays the debt of her sex, the spirit departs from her. This pure emanation of poetic genius, which will undoubtedly descend to future ages, cannot fail to produce the same powerful effect as it did on the Leipzig stage, wherever there is an actress capable of wearing with dignity the sacred armour of the Maid of Orleans.

The Michaelmas Catalogue likewise announces the publication of the third part of Wieland's Aristippus. Here the enchantress Lais no longer acts the principal part. With young Euphemismus the poet roves through the delightful valleys of Thessaly. Higher objects here fetter the attention. The question so much agitated in our days, about the best constitution of Government, is well discussed in the analysis given of that most sublime, and yet in many respects absurd, political poem, "The Republic of Plato." Since the time when Platonizing table-companions encircled the great Lorenzo de' Medici, no one has penetrated so deeply into the spirit of Plato as this German Aristippus.

Besides

Besides the above, and some new editions of esteemed works, such as the "Sisters of Lesbos," by AMALIA VON IMMHOFF, and the poem "Siama and Galmory," which has been reprinted with most splendid decorations, at Leipzig, few other separate productions appeared in the department of fine literature. Indeed the finest flowrets that spring up on the German Parnassus are collected in the numerous pocket-books, calendars, and almanacks of the Muses, of which last autumn produced a greater supply than in any preceding year.—The "Taschenbuch für Damen"—Ladies' Pocket-book, published by Cotta in Tubingen, still maintains its pre-eminence over most of its competitors.—The "Taschenbuch für 1802," (published by Vieweg, of Brunswick, in five different sizes) disputes, however, the palm with it, and thereby increases the enjoyment of the tasteful part of the reading public. In this latter pocket-book Herder has inserted a paper in vindication of the chastity of Heloise against Pope's Letter from Eloisa to Abelard.—To the pocket-book published by Willman, in Hamburg, Romberg and Ridley furnished the decorations; nor will the reader look in it in vain for the names of a Göthe, a Schiller, a Halem, and of other celebrated German literati.—V. Halem sings his "Eleusina" in five cantos, in Unger's "Damen-kalendar;" Ladies-almanack.—Falk continues his Critique of the Spirit of the Times in his Satyrical Pocket-book.—The Pocket-book for Social Enjoyment contains poems and entertaining essays, which entitle it to a distinguished rank among its competitors, of which no less than thirteen appear at Leipzig. Indeed the appetite of the Germans for these Liliputian productions seems to be insatiable: every thing is compressed into the nut-shell size of an almanack: there are pocket-books and almanacks for horticulturists, for horse jockeys, for freemasons, for travellers, for virtuosi, &c. &c. The bookseller Cotta, in Tubingen, gives us, in addition to his German one, a neat little French "Almanach des Dames, which Fragonard and Roger, of Paris, have decorated with plates, and Laharpe, Parny, Lebrun, Creuze, and others, embellished with fresh poetic flowrets.—Fleischer, of Leipzig, likewise announces a French "Almanach des Muses."

NOVELS, &c.

After the multitude of novels, romances, &c. with which at Easter the German public were gorged even to loathing, we little expected to see 113 such compositions announced in the Michaelmas bill-of-fare. Of these, perhaps, not above twenty are fit to make their appearance in good company. Among the better productions of this kind we may reckon "Henrietta Bellmann," a new family-picture, by LAFONTAINE, whose prolific pen has likewise furnished four almanacks with interesting little tales;—another volume of STILLING'S "Scenen aus dem Geisterreiche," and MULLER'S "Gustav Salden." An Englishman of the name of Lawrence has likewise favoured the Germans with a "Paradiese der Liebe," Paradise of Love, containing tales in the manner of Boccace.

Under the head of novels we are sorry to find some of the booksellers of Leipzig advertising books replete with the grossest obscenity, some under the veil of a decent title, and some announced with the most bare-faced effrontery. Surely the licensers might as usefully employ their authority in preventing the sale of such poison, tending to corrupt the morals of youth, as in suppressing pretended libels against church and state.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"HISTOIRE des Progrès et de la Chûte de l'Empire du Mysore," &c. History of the Progress and Fall of the Mysore Empire, under the Reigns of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saib, by J. MICHAUD, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 7 Fr.

The author dedicates the first chapter to the antiquities of India; but he omits the mention of Alexander and Porus, of Seleucus Nicanor, and a variety of other princes and generals, whose fate and history are intimately connected with that portion of the globe.

In Chap. II. he makes mention of Hyder Ally, and gives an account of the rise and progress of that celebrated warrior. On this occasion, he does not copy the errors contained in the first volume of "Revolutions d'Inde," which were falsely supposed to be written by Tippoo Saib: but he is greatly mistaken when he asserts, "that Hyder was the son of an officer of cavalry, belonging to the Mogul empire." The truth is, that his father was taken at

Colar, by a Mogul, who made a Musſulman of him; and, from being called Tille-Apa, he was known afterwards by the name of Chamcherkon.

Entering afterwards into the ſervice of the Rajah of Bâlapour, he at length became a general of his army, and was killed at the ſiege of Sira. In 1757, when his ſon became Nabob, the body was diſinterred, and carried to Colar, the place of his nativity, where his tomb is ſtill to be ſeen.

The King of Myſore, being charmed with the military talents of Hyder, placed him at the head of a body of troops, and he was ſoon after influenced by his own ambition to aſpire to the ſupreme power.

Canarao, the Vizier or Miniſter, having diſcovered his intentions; Hyder retired to the fortreſs of Bangalore, whence he ſoon after marched to Seringapatam, beſieged the Rajah, took him priſoner, ſeized Canarao, and ſhut him up in an iron-cage at Bangalore, where he remained during two years. After this, the conqueror affected great moderation, ſecured the fidelity of his army by means of largeſſes, and became a conſiderable, and even a formidable, prince.

The author appears to have copied moſt of his facts and obſervations from books publiſhed in England.

"Tableau Hiſtorique et Statiſtique," &c. An hiſtorical and Statiſtical Deſcription of the Ruſſian Empire at the End of the Eighteenth Century, by M. HENRY STORCH, 2 vol. 8vo. with Charts and Prints, 15 Fr.

The French have not as yet attained any celebrity for their ſtatiſtical accounts: but Chaptal, the Miniſter of the Interior or Home-department, has juſt formed a new eſtabliſhment in his office, under the title of "Bureau de Statiſtique." In the mean time, they tranſlate every thing on this ſubject publiſhed by other nations; and it muſt be allowed to have been carried to a greater degree of perfection in Germany than elſewhere.

The preſent work is not complete, the two firſt volumes only being as yet publiſhed; theſe are divided into three parts:

Part I. is occupied with an account of and enumeration of the inhabitants.

Part II. contains a deſcription of the conſtitution of the ſtate.

Part III. is dedicated to a detail of the adminiſtration.

In the firſt of theſe, the author treats,

1ſt. Of the origin of the inhabitants of Ruſſia.

2d. Of the phyſical or natural ſtate of the country.

3d. Of the induſtry, commerce, and civil ſtate of the natives.

4th. Of their moral ſtate; or, in other words, their language, religion, education, arts and ſciences, manners, and cuſtoms.

M. Storch aſſerts, that the annual increaſe of the inhabitants of this immenſe empire, may be fairly eſtimated at half a million of ſouls!

"Precis de l'Hiſtoire Univerſelle," &c. A Summary of Univerſal Hiſtory during the ten firſt Centuries of the Vulgar Æra; or, an Introduction to the Modern Hiſtory of the different States of Europe, by ED. MENTELLE, Member of the National Inſtitute of Paris, 1 vol. 8vo. with Maps.

An elementary work, to the advantage of being clear, ought to add that of being correct; this is all that can be fairly expected, for labours of this kind ſeldom experience either reputation or gratitude on the part of the public. It muſt be allowed, at the ſame time, that this little work poſſeſſes great merit; although, on the other hand, it is objectionable relative to certain principles of religion, which would render a tranſlation utterly unfit for the peruſal of our youth.

"Hiſtoire de France depuis la Revolution de 1789," &c. Hiſtory of France ſince the Revolution of 1789, written from contemporary Memoirs and Manuſcripts collected in the Civil and Military Offices, by Citizen EMMANUEL TOULONGEON, formerly a military Man, Ex-conſtituent, Member of the National Inſtitute of France, &c. Paris, vol. 1, in 4to. 15 Fr. 2 vol. 8vo. 12 Fr. The motto of

"Et quorum pars———"

ſufficiently indicates, that the author has had ſome ſhare in the tranſactions which he here relates. He divides his hiſtory into five different epochs. The firſt contains an account of the events that occurred poſterior to the convocation of the States General, ſuch as the royal ſeſſion, the oath taken in the Tennis-court, the capture of the Baſtille, &c.

The ſecond commences with the organization of the national-guard throughout the whole of France, and contains the details relative to the night of Auguſt the 4th, and the memorable 6th of October.

The third contains an account of the tranſlation of the National Aſſembly to Paris, the diſturbances in the ſouthern departments, the federation of July 14, 1790, the revolt of the troops at Nancy, the troubles

troubles that occurred in the colonies, the oath to observe the civil constitution of the clergy, and the death of Mirabeau. This article closes with an account of the Society of Jacobins towards the middle of the year 1790.

In the fourth epoch, the author comprehends the flight of the King, his arrest at Varennes, the revision of the constitution, the proceedings of the first legislative assembly, the laws against emigration, and finally the declaration of war.

In the fifth, he traces the events of the war, from the sanction of the declaration of hostilities, until the retreat of the Prussian and Austrian armies. He also details the skirmish near Mons; the dismission of the King's guard; the establishment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris; the proceedings of the 20th of June, and the 10th of August; the decree of accusation against La Fayette, and his departure; the nomination of Dumourier to the command of the armies; the massacres of the 2d and 3d of September; the invasion of the Germans; the battle, or rather the skirmish, of Valmi, &c. finally, the retreat of the combined forces.

This work is accompanied by several state papers, which the French usually term —*Pièces justificatives*,

"Tableau Historique, Topographique, et Moral," &c. Historical, Topographical, and Moral History of all the Nations inhabiting the four Quarters of the Globe, containing their Laws, Customs, and Usages, by A. M. SANE, sen. Paris, 2 vol. 8vo. 9 Fr.

A work of this kind of course requires immense labour, great discernment, and no small portion of philosophy; few are, however, more necessary, and none that ought to contain more matter within an equal space.

To do justice to the author, if he has not executed his work in such a manner as to evince great talents, he has, at least, exhibited no common share of industry, having laid the greater part of the historians, and all the modern travellers, under contribution. The annals of nations, their religious systems, their laws, their manners, their usages, the productions of nature, and those executed by human industry, are all classed with method and precision, in this useful compilation.

Citizen Sané has divided his work into four parts. From the Icelanders, he passes on to the Greeks of the Archipelago, ; from the Tartars, to the Arabians; from the Egyptians, to the Algerines; from the American Indians, to the natives of the Pelew Isles, and the other islanders of the South Seas. It must be owned, however, that the compiler has exhibited but little of the spirit of criticism; and it were to have been wished, that, like the author of "Anacharsis," he had pointed out, at the bottom of the page, the numerous sources whence he has extracted his materials.

"Histoire de Piémont, et des autres Etats du Roi de Sardaigne," &c. The History of Piedmont, and the other States of the King of Sardinia, by the Abbé CHARLES DENINA, Counsellor of Legation to the King of Prussia, Member of the Academies of Sciences of Berlin, Rome, Naples, Florence, Padua, &c. translated from the Italian by FREDERIC STRASS, 1 vol, 8vo.

The Abbé Denina, whose name is well known in the annals of modern literature, has only published an account of the first period of the history of Piedmont, the translation therefore comes down no lower than the dominion of the Lombards or Longobards. While employed in drawing up these memoirs, the house of Savoy received a violent shock, from which it is not likely soon to recover; the continuation, however, will be interesting, not only on account of the talents of the author, but the fate of Piedmont itself, and the alterations that have occurred in Italy, all of which he intends hereafter to detail.

NATURAL HISTORY AND BOTANY.

"Calendrier de Flore des Environs de Niort," &c. A Calendar of the Flora in the neighbourhood of Niort; or, the Time of Flowering, &c. of near eleven hundred Plants, described and classed methodically, Month by Month, according to the sexual System of the celebrated Linnæus; to which is prefixed, an Elementary Abridgment of Botany, by Dr. J. L. M. GUILLEMEAU, jun. Author of the Natural History of the Rose, &c. 1 vol. 12mo. Paris.

This work is divided into two parts: in the first, we are presented with a general view of the universe; the elementary principles of botany; a dissertation on the mode of using the Calendar of the Flora of Niort, the climate of which is here described; the rules prescribed by Linnæus for making an herbal, and also a *floral-clock* for Niort.

The second part contains the Calendar of Flora itself, divided into twelve months, each month presenting the series of plants then in flower. The French writers appear zealous to study and to quote famous poets, and Dr. Guillemeau, in conformity with

to the usual custom, makes use of the following appropriate lines from Thomson, by way of motto:

" ———The fall of kings,
The rage of nations, and the crush of states,
Move not the man, who, from the world escap'd,
In still retreats and flow'ry solitudes
To nature's voice attends, from month to month,
And day to day, thro' the revolving year."

" Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle," &c. An Essay on the Natural History of the Quadrupeds of the Province of Paraguay, by Don Felix d'Azzara, Commodore in the Spanish Navy, &c. translated from the unprinted Manuscript of the Author, by M. L. E. Moreau S. Mery, Counsellor of State, 2 vol. 8vo. Paris.

To such as study natural history, and are anxious to become acquainted with the productions of Spanish America, this work cannot fail to produce equal delight and instruction. Our limits will not permit us to enter into detail, but we cannot omit some mention of one of the noble quadrupeds to be found at the end of vol. 1. The city of Buenos Ayres, founded in 1535, having been abandoned with great precipitation; it was found impracticable to carry away all the Andalusian horses in the neighbourhood. On the return of the Spaniards, in 1580, they found they had multiplied to an astonishing degree, and their progeny is now almost innumerable, the race being extended as far as Patagonia. They are also to be seen to the north of the river of La Plata.

These horses move about in numerous herds, consisting frequently of ten thousand individuals. On perceiving their domestic brethren, they immediately run towards them, and engage them, by their caresses, to leave the protection of man, and become as wild and as free as themselves.

We are told that the Indians find means to render these horses tame, and eat their flesh: the Spaniards decline this; but, we are assured, that in those parts where wood is scarce, " they kill them in order to use their bones for the purpose of fire!"

" Flore Parisienne," &c. The Parisian Flora; or, a Description of the Characters of all the Plants which grow naturally in the Neighbourhood of Paris, distributed after the Manner adopted in the Garden of Plants of that City, with the Indication of their French, Latin, and vulgar Names, &c. &c. by L. B. F——, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is somewhat on the plan of Curtis's Flora, which contains a list of the plants, &c. growing in the neighbourhood of London, although on a far different scale. It ought to be remarked, however, that the author hath not completely fulfilled his intentions, for this publication does not contain a complete list of the Parisian plants, many of which are omitted, while a number of those indigenous to different places are inserted. He has also introduced a barbarous vocabulary, and it is only by a second edition that errors of this kind can be corrected.

" Phenomènes d'Histoire Naturelle," &c. Phenomena of Natural History, containing an Account of the Gestation of Constantine, one of the Lionesses belonging to the Menagerie of the Garden of Plants; a Description of all the Quadrupeds under the Care of Citizen Felix Casal, &c. intended for the Use of Strangers, and such as frequent the Museum of Natural History, by J. B. Vignier, a Man of Letters; a new Edition, corrected and augmented.

The author of this pamphlet is also the person to whom we are indebted for the work, entitled " l'Histoire d'Eléphans;" History of the Elephant, of which three editions have been published in succession. The style of the present publication is negligent, but the details which it contains cannot fail to prove interesting to the naturalist. Buffon, trusting to report, believed that the time occupied by the gestation of the lioness consisted of six months; but it appears, from the observations of E. J. B. Vignier, that it amounts only to one hundred and ten days.

" We perceive by the facts before us (says the author) that this celebrated naturalist is erroneous, when he asserts, after Gesner, that the Lioness brings forth in the spring, and produces only once in a year; the proof of the contrary is now evident: Constantine is at this present moment big for the third time; and it is only six months since, she was so before."

" Traité de la Physique Végétale des Bois," &c. A Treatise on the Natural History of Trees, and the principal Operations of the Forest, &c. to which is added the Proportions of Timber for the Marine, after the Manner of Decimals, by Citizen Goube, Conservator of the third Arrondissement, Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is divided into thirty-six chapters, in which the author treats:—

1. Of the anatomy; and
2. Of the maladies of trees.

3. Of the soil and climate most congenial to them.

4. Of the influence of these on the success of plantations.

5. Of the precautions required for the establishment of forests.

6. Of the restoration and melioration of the same.

7. Of the different species of forest-trees, such as the oak, the elm, &c.

8. Of the utility of barking trees previously to their being used.

9. Of the preception of causes that have contributed to the destruction of the forests. And,

10. On the means of remedying this evil.

The plan and style of this work are far superior to the knowledge displayed in it.

"Flore de Jeunes Personnes," &c. The Flora of Youth; or, Elementary Letters on Botany, 1 vol. 12mo.

The form of letters, in which this little work is drawn up, is calculated, perhaps, to give facility to the knowledge of botany by the youth of both sexes. The twelve engravings, which accompany it, represent the plants and the flowers, &c. so as to serve for models to the student. We have some reason to suppose, that this is not an original work, but merely a translation from our own language.

POLITICS.

"Politique de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe," &c. The Politics of all the Cabinets of Europe during the Reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. containing authentic Memoirs relative to the Secret Correspondence of the Count de Broglio; a Work written for the express Purpose of exhibiting the Situation of the European Powers; drawn up under the Direction of the Count, and executed by M. FAVIER. Doubts relative to the Treaty of 1756, by the same. Several Memoirs, by the Count de Vergennes, M. Turgot, &c. published from Manuscripts found in the Cabinet of Louis XVI. second Edition, considerably augmented, with Notes and Commentaries, and also a Memoir on the Family Compact, by L. P. SEGUR the Elder, Ex-ambassador, 3 vol. 8vo. Paris.

It is well known that Louis XV. employed the Count de Broglio to carry on a secret correspondence wholly unknown, or meant at least to be so, to his ministers, and that Favier, a person of considerable talents, was employed to arrange the materials. Segur, now a man of letters, but invested with a high diplomatic situation during the existence of the monarchy, has here published the memoirs drawn up upon this occasion, and added a commentary of his own, which was indeed become necessary, in consequence of the important changes that Europe has so recently experienced. The Ex-ambassador contemplates nations, in respect to each other, as so many individuals scarcely emerged from a state of nature, possessing territorial property indeed, but governed by usage rather than by laws. He very properly considers petty states as those most interested in the maintenance of peace; their political activity, according to him, consists in nothing more than the conservation of their fragile existence; instead of disturbing the general order, they tremble at the least movement, and are attached to the powers most desirous to maintain it.

France being in possession of those limits seemingly assigned to her by nature; M. Segur thinks she neither possesses, nor ought to possess, any other ambition than that of obtaining tranquillity for herself and her allies. This pacific character, which it is the interest of her government now to adopt, must augment her consideration, and extend her influence to all the the states of the second order, such as Sweden, Switzerland, and Portugal, whose business it is, amidst the rivalship of great empires, to look to their preservation, rather than their increase. This being allowed, he proceeds to assert, that France is to look to five powers only for her friends and her enemies. Adopting the specious theory of the Count d'Aranda, according to which, the topographical position of states points out the system of alliances: France, according to him, ought to live on the most friendly terms with Spain and Russia, as this combination alone can oppose its united strength to the league of the only two Germanic sovereigns who could support the efforts of the cabinet of St. James's.

The editor has the insolence to assert, that, in consequence of the insulated situation of this country, Great Britain ought only to be considered as a secondary power; "one, that can never augment her influence, but by producing bloody wars on the Continent, and dividing the force of France, in order to prevent her from serving as a counterpoise to her own power, &c. a barrier to her ambition." He allows however that the English, in consequence of their wisdom, "have become models to the whole world, and that they would connect all the people of the earth by means of their commerce, were they but to introduce that justice in their political

political relations, which characterizes their national institutions:"—"However (adds M. Segur), they are blinded by ambition and jealousy, and if in their own country they will not suffer a master, so on the ocean they will not admit even of rivals."

He concludes by asserting, that if the French Government follows up the pacific system adopted by it, with temper, boldness and constancy, "the English will either be constrained to restore peace to Europe, and liberty to the seas, or audaciously to declare themselves the adversaries of universal morality, and the enemies of all mankind—a rash undertaking, equally fatal to their reputation and security."

It may be necessary to remark here, that the author of this work, who had before attained considerable reputation by his "History of Frederick William of Prussia, &c." committed it to the press a considerable time before the signature of the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France.

Voyages and Travels.

"Voyage dans la Haute Pennsylvanie, &c." Travels through the Upper Part of Pennsylvania, and the State of New York, by an adopted Member of the Oneïda Nation, translated and published by the Author of the Letters of an American Farmer, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris.

This adopted member of the Oneïda nation is no other than the Count de Crevecœur, the father of Mrs. Otto, whose husband is at present Minister Plenipotentiary from France at the Court of St. James's. M. de Crevecœur lived for many years in the Back Settlements of America, in the situation of a farmer or planter; he has lately returned to Europe, and this work may be considered as the fruit of his experience. It is objectionable however in point of arrangement; and the mode he adopts of publishing the letters saved out of the wreck of a vessel that happened to be stranded, deprives the volumes now under consideration, of much of the interest they would otherwise possess.

We are however presented with a variety of anecdotes, &c. The author seems greatly attached to the Americans; more especially those who are removed at a distance from the maritime towns, where the demon of avarice seems to have taken complete possession of the minds of the people.

"Voyage en Grèce et en Turquie, fait par Ordre de Louis XVI. &c." Travels through Greece and Turkey, undertaken by Order of Louis XVI. and with the Permission of the Ottoman Court, by C. S. Sonini, a Member of several literary and learned Societies in Europe, 2 vols. 8vo. with fine Plates and Maps, the latter coloured; price at Paris 21 fr. 50 cents. Twenty-five copies only are printed on vellum paper, at 36 fr.

The ancient philosophers of Greece, inflamed by their zeal for the melioration of government and the sciences, travelled among distant nations for the purpose of learning their manners, customs and laws. Pythagoras and Plato accordingly returned with an ample store of knowledge, highly useful to their countrymen; and we find even the Scythian Anacharsis visiting Greece, whither he was attracted by similar inducements. Notwithstanding the above exception, the inhabitants of polished states alone are desirous of travelling for information: barbarous tribes never dream of disturbing their monotonous repose by visiting any other climates than those in which they are fixed, as it were, by the hand of destiny.

Sonini, after having traversed Egypt, of which he has presented an interesting account to the public, was extremely desirous of visiting Greece; and on applying to the French Ministry, he obtained the permission of Louis XVI. for that purpose. His predecessors had been chiefly occupied in describing those ancient and precious remnants of the fine arts, which the ferocious Mussulmen had spared; but our present traveller was more intent on examining the moral and political state of the modern inhabitants. He compares the Ottoman Government to an immense and shapeless colossus, placed on a basis of clay, and ready to tumble down; while Greece, which is now crushed under the enormous weight, is preparing to take advantage of this event, and if not to resume her ancient position, at least to burst asunder her chains. "Whatever (says he), may be the novel and inevitable destiny of a people hitherto so celebrated, it is desirable to become acquainted with every thing concerning them, at the moment of their enfranchisement and regeneration, and to conceive a notion of those places which will be hereafter, as formerly, the theatre of memorable exploits."

Our learned traveller is anxious to describe the climate, soil, and productions of every region he has visited; and he is particularly attentive to the isles of the Egean Sea, among which he spent nearly two years. We are told that the leprosy

is very common in Candia, and learn, in opposition to the assertion of Savary, (Lettres sur la Grèce, Lett. XXIII.) that it attacks the rich as well as the poor. The dances of the Candiots exhibit great elegance and simplicity, and are as ancient as the days of Homer; they are accompanied by songs, of a slow and melancholy kind; their women are the least handsome of any of the neighbouring isles. The Spachiotes are the only Greeks who still preserve the warlike dance, called the *Pyrrhic*; their manners are accordingly savage, and they themselves are much inclined to violence.

"Voyage en Espagne, &c." Travels through Spain, during the Years 1797 and 1798, intended to serve as a Supplement to the Travels through Spain, by Citizen Bourgoing; written by CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS FISCHER, and translated by CHARLES CRAMER, with an Appendix relative to the Manner of Travelling in Spain. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. pr. 6 fr.

As this work has been translated by Professor C. F. Cramer, one of the most distinguished men of letters at present in Germany, that circumstance alone is sufficient to ensure it a favourable reception in the country where it is now published. The German traveller treats of the works of art, the manners, and the natural genius of the people; in short nothing is forgotten; but as the work is not extensive, it may be read with great utility after that of Bourgoing has been perused.

"Voyageur Curieux et Sentimental, &c." The Curious and Sentimental Traveller, by LOUIS D—. 2d edition.

This is written in imitation of Sterne, a mode in which it is difficult to succeed. It must be allowed, notwithstanding, that Chantilly and Ermenonville excite noble sensations, the Conqueror of Rocroy having lived at the one, and the author of Emilius at the other.

"Premier Voyage autour du Monde, &c." The First Voyage round the World, by the Chevalier Pigafetta, who served in the Squadron under Magellan, during the Years 1519, 1520, 1521 and 1522; to which is added, a Treatise on Navigation by the same Author, and a Biographical Memoir concerning Martin Behaim, with a Description of his Terrestrial Globe; ornamented with Charts and Plates, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

Anthony Pigafetta, of Vicenza, having embarked on board Magellan's ship, drew up a relation of the voyage, which he addressed to Philip Villiers of Isle-Adam, Grand Master of Rhodes. On his return from this expedition, Pigafetta presented to Charles V. "not gold or silver (says he), but matters far more precious to his eyes. Among other objects of curiosity, I gave his Majesty a book written with my own hand, in which I kept a journal, day by day, of the various occurrences that took place during the expedition."

Of the work thus announced, which must have been highly valuable at that period, Ramusio published only an extract, and M. Amoretti, the editor, has been at great pains to discover the original, but in this he failed: he has however found in the Ambrosian Library at Milan a translation by the Chevalier de Forrêt, one of the brave defenders of the Isle of Rhodes.

Although the principal occurrences in Magellan's voyage are not unknown to the public, yet none of the particulars relative to the death of that great navigator can be considered as uninteresting. After mentioning that he was killed on the 27th of April, 1521, in an engagement with the inhabitants of the island of Zebu, Pigafetta expresses himself as follows:

"It was thus that our guide, our support, and our commander perished. When he fell, perceiving himself surrounded by the enemy, he turned several times towards us, with a view to discover if we should be able to save ourselves; and as none of us happened to be wounded, and we were equally unable either to succour or avenge our chief, we had the good fortune to retreat to our boats, which were about to depart. It is to our Captain then alone, we are indebted for our safety, because at the moment he was killed, all the islanders surrounded the spot where he fell. But the glory of Magellan (adds he) will survive his death, for he was adorned with all the virtues, and exhibited the most unshaken firmness, amidst the greatest adversity. While at sea, he made it a rule to experience the same privations as his crew. Better acquainted than any man of his age with nautical charts, he was likewise a proficient in the art of navigation, as is demonstrated by his having succeeded in sailing around the world, a project which no one before his time had dared to undertake."

The editor, who is keeper of the Ambrosian Library, here remarks, that Magellan had actually circumnavigated no more than one half the globe, but, that Pigafetta with good reason pays him the above com-

compliment, as the Portugueſe were then well acquainted with the route from the Moluccas to Europe, by the Cape of Good Hope.

The biographical notice relative to the Chevalier Martin Behaim, a celebrated Portugueſe navigator, with the deſcription of his globe by M. de Murr, is alſo a very important document for the hiſtory of navigation; it is tranſlated from the German, by Citizen Janſen, and ſerves by way of appendix to Pigafetta's relation. M. de Murr, in this learned diſſertation, corrects many errors of Dr. Robertſon relative to Martin Behaim; he proves that the latter poſſeſſed great merit, and aſſiſted conſiderably in reſpect to the invention of the aſtrolabe; but he maintains at the ſame time, that Behaim had not conceived the idea of the diſcovery of a new world, when Columbus repaired to Liſbon, in order to propoſe his celebrated project. It may not be amiſs again to repeat, that the deſcription of Martin Behaim's terreſtial globe is both curious and intereſting.

"Voyage Pittoreſque et Phiſico-Economique dans le Jura, &c." A Picturesque and Phyſico-Economical Journey through the Department of Mount Jura, by J. M. LEQUINIO, Agent Forreſter, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

Theſe two volumes contain an intereſting account of the department of Mount Jura, by a perſon well acquainted with its numerous hills, its ſcanty plains, and its various productions. Moſt of the inhabitants form themſelves into little ſocieties, &c. according to their proximity, for the purpoſe of making butter, cheeſe, &c. each member receiving his proportion, in the expreſs ratio of his contributions. As the country abounds with ponds, we are told that the inhabitants are at great pains with them, and exhibit much ingenuity reſpecting "the breeding of carp and other fiſhes."

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

"De la Peinture, conſidérée dans ſes Effets ſur les Hommes en général, &c." On Painting, conſidered in the Relation of its Effects on Men in general, and its Influence on the Manners and the Government of Nations, by G. M. Raymond, Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the Central School of the Department of Mount Blanc, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

This ſubject is treated by Raymond under a variety of different aſpects, both moral and political. In the firſt of theſe are neceſſarily included the deductions which every obſerver muſt make, in the immediate contemplation of the portraits of good men, and the repreſentaion of good actions. The arts of imitation may alſo be uſed with great advantage for national purpoſes, ſuch as the honouring of heroes and patriots, &c. The Profeſſor remarks, that thoſe productions are not the beſt which act moſt powerfully upon the multitude, and he is particularly anxious that mediocrity ſhould never be rewarded, as in that caſe, the world would be "inundated" with the performances of inferior artiſts; on the contrary, excellence ought to be cheriſhed, and to receive the moſt diſtinguiſhed countenance and ſupport.

Citizen Raymond aſſerts with much propriety, that every great effect of art ſhould poſſeſs an impoſing appearance; but he blames thoſe who employ philoſophical allegories, "as they do not inform the people of any thing."

"Des Cauſes Phyſiques et Morales qui ont influé, &c." On the Phyſical and Moral Cauſes which have influenced the Progreſs of Painting and Sculpture among the Greeks. A Diſcourſe read before the Philotechnical Society, &c. by Citizen LE BARBIER, ſen. Member of the former Academy of Painting, &c.

We learn from the preface, that this memoir is written by a man who is actuated by the deſire of contributing to the progreſs of the fine arts, "which have already conſtituted, and ſhall until his laſt ſigh, continue to conſtitute the ſupreme happineſs of his life." While treating of the origin and progreſs of painting, ſculpture, &c. Le Barbier divides his inquiry into two parts: in the firſt of which he treats of the phyſical, and in the ſecond of the moral cauſes that have contributed to their perfection. He accordingly reſolves the former of theſe into the influence of climate on the genius of nations; the fine forms and beauty of individuals; the nature of the aliments, which act ſo powerful on the temperament and conformation, &c. "The fine arts (ſays he) reſemble plants, and demand a congenial climate—they will never be found to fructify either on the icy banks of the Neva, or the burning ſands of Lybia." He remarks that, both Peter the Great, and Catharine II. made uneſs efforts to naturalize the arts of imitation in Ruſſia; and he aſks how it is poſſible to ſuppoſe that a nation hovering during three parts of the year over their ſtoves, and perceiving nothing but ſnow and icicles from their habitations, can conceive the leaſt idea of ſmiling nature? Can they paint or deſcribe the charms of the vernal ſeaſon? "The feſtival of Flora (adds he) will never be celebrated

celebrated on the borders of the Wolga, or the plains of Siberia, for the Goddeſs cannot there find a ſingle roſe, wherewith to adorn her garland!"

He adviſes thoſe who wiſh to ſtudy and admire fine forms, to ſcale the Alps and penetrate into Italy, where, as they approach towards the ſouth, they will behold the human profile aſſume a more marked and characteriſtic aſpect, the noſe and forehead approximate towards a right line, and the whole phyſiognomy exhibit a more noble, open, commanding, and characteriſtic appearance." But it is in Greece and the iſlands of the Archipelago that perfection is to be found: "It is in Greece alone, where man is created after the image of the gods, and where the ſtatuaries and the painters will be able to form gods, reſembling man."

This work of Cit. LeBarbier may be conſidered as a gallery of intereſting pictures, in which we diſcover the purity of deſign, the delicate touch, and the exquiſite colouring, that diſtinguiſh the hand of a great maſter.

"Tableau du Commerce de la Grèce, &c." A Deſcription of the Commerce of Greece, eſtimated according to an average, from the Year 1787 to the Year 1797, by FELIX BEAUJOUR, Ex-conſul in Greece, 2 vols. 8vo.

This intereſting work is the reſult of the enquiries of the author among the beſt-informed merchants of Salonica, and it alſo contains ſuch obſervations as his own reſpectable ſituation neceſſarily enabled him to make. In conſequence of theſe ſources of information, he has been enabled to collect every thing of eſſential importance relative to the commerce of modern Greece, and to eſtimate the advantages which the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures of France are likely to reap, in conſequence of a connection with this part of the Archipelago. Theſe various facts were annually arranged and inſerted under their ſpecific heads, after which it was the cuſtom of the French Conſul to tranſmit them home for the inſpection of adminiſtration.

The firſt volume contains fifteen letters on the commodities fit for exportation from Greece, while the ſecond gives an account of the amount of the importations from the ſeveral commercial nations of Europe.

England for a long time poſſeſſed nearly a monopoly of this trade: but France at length, by means of the port of Marſeilles, not only entered into a competition, but in this particular inſtance obtained a ſuperiority over her rival. Beaujour, who in conſequence of his official ſituation may be ſuppoſed capable of deciding on a ſubject of this kind, aſſerts, that the profit reaped by France on the general balance of trade, formerly amounted to from thirty to thirty-ſix millions of livres.

The war with Great Britain and the Turks has nearly annihilated this, as well as every other branch of foreign commerce, but on the concluſion of peace, it is predicted by the Ex-conſul, that the trade of the Republic will in a few years be equal to that of any other nation whatever.

"Diſcours ſur la Vertu, &c." A Diſcourſe on Virtue, recited before the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, at Berlin, on January 25th 1797, by STANISLAUS BOUFFLERS, 2d edition, corrected and augmented.

This is a very fertile ſubject for declamation, and one which has engaged the attention of a multitude of writers, both ancient and modern. According to Cit. Boufflers, "all our virtues originate in compaſſion, and it is to the development of this faculty, partly phyſical, partly moral, that I aſſert," ſays he, "the whole ſyſtem of virtue." Soon after this, he defines virtue, to be "a ſincere diſpoſition to do to others all the good in our power;" and this diſpoſition, he maintains "to lie concealed at the bottom of the human heart, like gold in the entrails of the earth, until the labour of man has conferred beauty and value upon it."

"Phyſiologie Vegetale, contenant une Deſcription des Organes, &c." Vegetable Phyſiology, containing a Deſcription of the Organs of Plants, and an Expoſition of the Phenomena produced by their Organization, by JOHN SENNEBIER, Aſſociate-member of the Natural Inſtitute, and alſo of ſeveral Academies and learned Societies, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. 2133 pages. Geneva. A new edition.

The learned and celebrated author of theſe volumes, has not only taken advantage of the diſcoveries of Spallanzani and Ingenhouz, but added new and important remarks on the nature and properties of vegetables, a ſubject which has long engaged his attention and excited his labours. While peruſing this intereſting work, we are charmed with the obſervations relative to the phyſiology of the vegetable word, and the curious and important inveſtigations, not only of the two former men of ſcience, but alſo of Cou-

lomb, Corti, Hedwig, and all those among the moderns who have directed their attention to the theory of vegetation, and the fructification of plants. Some indeed, have gone so far, as to wish in some measure to realize the suppositious dogmas of the ancient mythology; and Charles Bonnet in particular seems to have persuaded himself, that trees were not strangers to the sensations of joy and pain, and that in short they could actually feel pleasure, and suffer pain!

"Manuel Général pour les Arbitrages de Change, &c." A General Manual for the Regulation of Exchange, and a Variety of other Calculations necessary for Merchants, by Means of Logarithms, &c.

Until M. Gerhardt, of Berlin, brought logarithms into use, they were never, or, if at all, very rarely indeed, applied to the purposes of commerce; the present publication however is likely to render this mode still more popular, and thus facilitate the operations of the merchant and the trader.

This useful Manual contains, 1st, A table of logarithms of six cyphers.

2d, A collection of averages of exchange.

3d, A collection of the course of exchange for several years.

4th, The mode of employing logarithms.

And 5th, An alphabetical register for the purpose of easy reference.

"Mon Siécle; ou, les Trois Satires, &c." My Own Age; or, the Three Satires, accompanied by Notes, historical, critical and literary, by LOUIS DAMIN, a Member of several Literary Societies, 1 vol. 8vo.

To attack whatever is either ridiculous or vicious is the true object of satire, and France even at this period (Paris in particular) presents a variety of fair objects, at which the poet may take aim. The first of these satires is intitled "Les Portraits, &c." and is designed to expose those upstarts, who have risen suddenly without the influence of merit:

"Qui s'offrent à nos yeux, justement courroucés,
"Trainés par les chevaux que leur main a pansés."

Damin is anxious to attack another class of men, the *new generals*, who have obtained that rank, without possessing any claim on the score of reputation!

"De l'orgueilleux Narbas, général inconnu,
"De bassesse en bassesse à ce rang parvenu."

On the other hand, he is particularly desirous to celebrate the heroes who have contributed to the glory of their country:

"Si de quelque génie Apollon t' a doté,
"Si d'un souffle divin tu te sens agité,
"Fils des Muses, bannis tout intérêt sordide,
"Qu' une plus noble ardeur et t'enflame, & te guide!
"De nos guerriers *vainqueurs* célèbre les exploits,
"Au son de leurs clairons, cours accorde ta voix."

The second satire is intitled "l'Intrigue & les Mœurs," and in this he contrasts the character and situation of the plunderer, with that of the republican soldier, the defender of his country.

The third is consecrated to the crimes that have occurred during the revolution, and the author concludes by a promise of still nobler efforts:

"J'irai!—de nos héros je chanterai la gloire;
"J'attacherai mon nom au char de la Victoire;
"Et mes vers, compagnons de leurs exploits heureux,
"Au temple de Memoire entreront avec eux."

"Traité des Moyens de disinfecter l'Air, &c." A Treatise on the Means of disinfecting the Air, so as to prevent and stop the Progress of Contagion, by L. B. GUYTON MORVEAU, Member of the National Institute of France, and of several learned Societies, both Foreign and Domestic, &c. Paris.

To this work, which abounds with useful information, on a subject interesting to all nations, the author has prefixed the following appropriate motto from Virgil:

"Dira per incautum serpunt contagia vulgus."

For a long time past, the reputation of Citizen Guyton has been associated with that of Fourcroy, Lavoisier, Berthollet and Schiel. He was one of the first to adopt the pneumatic doctrine, which he has alike defended with his pen and aided by his experiments.

"Fêtes et Courtisanes de la Grèce, &c." Festivals and Courtisans of Greece; being a Supplement to the Travels of Anacharsis and Antenor, and containing,

1. The religious chronicle of the ancient Greeks, with a description of their public manners.

2. An account which some affect to term the *scandalous chronicle*, or a picture of their private manners; enriched with an

Athenian

Athenian almanack; a description of the Greek dances, Anacreontic songs, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 20 fr. common, and 40, vellum paper.

The learned author of this very elegant work has entered into a long and elaborate inquiry relative to the festivals of the ancient nations, particularly those of the Athenians, both religious and political. He illustrates his work by a variety of quotations both from the poets and historians of antiquity, and he insists that the institutions which he describes, are admirably calculated to excite and develope the sensibility of mankind.

It ought not however to be omitted, that there are certain parts of this publication, which Barthelemy would not have countenanced, although it be published as a Supplement to his "Anacharsis."

"Correspondence Littéraire, adressée à son Altesse Imperiale, &c." Literary Correspondence, addressed to his Imperial Highness the Grand-duke, at present Emperor of Russia, and to Count Andrew Schouwalow, Chamberlain to the Empress Catherine II. from 1774 to 1789, by JEAN FRANCOIS LAHARPE, 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, price 15 fr.

The author of the present work has long since distinguished himself by his literary labours, particularly his Course of Lectures at the Lyceum. On the present occasion, however, he has departed from the rule laid down by himself, which was to avoid giving offence to, or even mentioning living authors, when it could be avoided. Many of his contemporaries appear to consider this as a kind of *scandalous chronicle*, and upwards of twenty men of letters have had their feelings wounded by the publication. It has also been remarked, that Laharpe, while so ready to criticize the works of others, seems entirely to have forgotten all his own defects, which has occasioned some to exclaim with Lucretius:

"O miseras hominum mentes! ô pectora cœca!"

Or with La Fontaine, they are eager to remark that

——— Le fabricateur souverain
"Nous créa besaciers tous de même maniere,
"Tant ceux du temps passé que du temps d'aujourd'ui:
"Il fit pour nos défauts la poche derrière,
"Et celle de devant pour les défauts d'autrui."

In fine this publication is considered as a kind of magic lanthern, in which the author exhibits both the dead and the living, in the most unnatural and distorted attitudes.

"Tableaux et Ordinaire de la Sainte Messe, &c." The Prints and Ordinary of the Holy Mass, preceded by Morning and Evening Prayers, and followed by the Seven Penitentiary Psalms, Verses, &c. Prayers of St. Bridget, 6 vols. 24mo.

This little book, which we merely notice to shew that the freedom of opinion is not entirely proscribed in France, is adorned with wooden cuts, and sold for 75 cents.

"De l'Excellence et de la Supériorité de la Femme, &c." Of the Excellence and Superiority of Women, translated from the Latin, 1 vol. 12mo.

Henry Cornelius Agrippa, the author, was born in 1486, and died at Lyons according to some in 1524, and according to others at Grenoble in 1535, in the hospital. The work in question was composed by him, with a view of flattering Margaret of Austria.

He asserts, that there is no difference between the soul of the female and that of the male; nay, he attempts to prove, that Eve was superior to Adam. He then enters into a disquisition on the beauty, modesty, cleanliness, &c. of the female sex, to which he attributes the principal share in generation. Nay, he asserts, that when woman was tempted, she was less culpable in the disobedience to the orders of the most High, that ensued, than man.—After this, he quotes Aristotle to prove, that all the good comes from the female, and all the evil from the male: without bad husbands there would never be bad wives, &c.; and he concludes with asserting, that woman was not intended to practise obedience.

"Les Nouvels Poids et Mesures, comparés aux Mesures et aux Poids Anciens, &c." The New, compared with the Old Weights and Measures; or, a Simple and Easy Method of reducing the Old to the New, and the New to the Old, &c. &c.

The title sufficiently announces the contents of this publication, which is chiefly intended as a *Vade Mecum* for the French merchants, traders, &c.

"Journal de Siége et Blocus de Malte, &c." A Journal of the Siege and Blockade of Malta, from the 16th Fructidor of the Year 6, the Epoch of the Revolt of the Maltese, until the 22d Fructidor of the

the Year 8, the Day of the Evacuation of the Fortresses by the French Garrison, by Citizen BOSREDON RANSIJAT, formerly a Commander, and President of the French Government at Malta, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

This military journal contains an account of all the material incidents relative to the siege, &c. of Malta. The author, who had refused to carry arms against his country, at the same time defends himself from the accusations of the Ex-Grand-Master Ferdinand Hompesch, and details the abuses that existed in the Order, &c.

"Mémoires Historiques de Marie Therese Louise de Carnigan, &c." Historical Memoirs of Maria Theresa Louisa de Carnigan, Princess of Lamballe, one of the principal Victims immolated during the 2d and 3d of September, 1792; published by Madame GUENARD, 4 vol. 12mo. price 6 fr. Paris.

Madame Guenard, the author of these Memoirs, has already acquired considerable reputation by her "Irma," an historical fiction calculated to please a numerous class of readers. On the present occasion, she has been at great pains to collect materials; and it must be allowed, that both the life and death of the Princess de Lamballe affords an admirable opportunity of drawing up the Memoirs of the latter end of the 18th century.

The French are perhaps the only nation that possesses good private memoirs; on the other hand, they have been wonderfully deficient in respect to historians.

"Notice Historique sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. B. Porta, &c." An Historical Notice relative to the Life and Works of J. B. Porta, a Neapolitan Gentlemen, by D***, 1 vol. 8vo.

It is well known that Porta held assemblies in his house, consisting of learned men and men of letters, who, in compliance with the prevailing fashion of a former age, were seriously employed about the mysteries, or rather chimeras, of magic. The Court of Rome soon prohibited their meetings, but the members acquired additional celebrity in consequence of the interdiction; Porta however, who was endowed with considerable talents by nature, consecrated the remainder of his life to the Muses, and composed many tragedies and comedies, which had considerable success. Here follows a catalogue of his works:

1. De Miraculis Rerum Naturalium, libri 4.
2. De Furtivis Literarum Notis, lib. 5.
3. Magia Naturalis, lib. 20.
4. Phytognomonica, lib. 7.
5. Pomarium.
6. De Humana Physiognomoniâ, lib. 6.
7. Villa, lib. 12.
8. De Refractione Optices, lib. 9.
9. Pneumatica, lib. 3.
10. Elementa Curvilinea.
11. De Cœlesti Physiognomonia, lib. 6.
12. Ars Reminiscendi.
13. De Distillatione, lib. 9.
14. De Munitione, lib. 3.
15. De Æris Transmutationibus, lib. 4.
16. Della Fisionomia dell' Uomo.
17. Della Chirofisionomia, lib. 2.

Theatrical Pieces in five acts, written in Italian prose.

1. Olimpia.
2. La Fantasca.
3. La Trapolaria.
4. La Sorella.
5. La Chiappinaria.

And 6. La Cintia.

"Origines Gauloises, &c." Gallick Origins, being those of the most Ancient People of Europe, drawn from their true Source, or discovered in the Language, Origin, and Antiquities of the Celtic Britons of Armorica, by Way of Supplement to the Ancient and Modern History of that People, and also of the French, by LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE-CORRET, First-grenadier of the French Republic; 3d edition, to which is prefixed, an Historical Notice relative to the Author. Hamburg and Paris, 1 vol. 8vo. price 4 fr. 50 cent.

La Tour d'Auvergne, after distinguishing himself as a brave and gallant soldier, endeavoured to acquire a still more permanent celebrity as an author. He accordingly chose the following motto:

"Unius ætatis sunt res quæ fortiter fiunt; quæ verò pro patriâ scribuntur æternæ sunt."
VEGET.

In consequence of being born in that part of France, the idiom of which he afterwards recurred to in the work now before us, the First-grenadier of the Republic has been enabled to make some figure as an etymologist. He died soon after the publication, and has been bewailed by all the Republican Muses.

"Traité des Telegraphes, &c." A Treatise on Telegraphs, and an Essay on a New Establishment of this Kind, by M. EDELCRANTZ, Counsellor of the Chancellery, and Private-secretary to the King of Sweden, Archivist of the various Orders belonging to his Majesty, and one of the Eighteen Members of the Swedish Academy; translated from the Swedish, by Hector B——, an Officer of the Royal Swedish Marine. Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work, which is drawn up with great method, contains a history of the ancient telegraphs, and also indicates all the qualities necessary for a good telegraph. Besides this, it contains a variety of details relative to the introduction of the telegraphic art into France; a description of the French telegraphs; an exposition of the experiments made by M. Edelcranz, in order to introduce similar ones into Sweden, &c.

"Systeme des Connoissances Chimiques, &c." A System of Chymical Knowledge, with its Application to the Phenomena of Nature and Art, by A. F. FOURCROY, of the National Institute, Counsellor of State, Professor of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, the Polytechnical School, and the School of Medicine; a Member of the Societies of, &c. Paris. 11 vol. 8vo. price 50 fr. and 4 vols. 4to. price 72 fr.

This work, or, to speak more properly, this monument erected to chemical science by the celebrated Fourcroy, contains the history of its origin and its progress, as well as the principles and the details of those immense discoveries with which Europe became enriched towards the close of the eighteenth century. This eloquent writer has at length withdrawn the veil, and the archives of science have become the common treasure of the learned of all nations.

"Eloge Philosophique de Denys Diderot, &c." Philosophical Eloge of Diderot, by EUSEBIUS SALVERTE; read at the National Institute, on the 7th of last Thermidor, 1 vol. 8vo.

Eusebius Salverte states, that it is his intention to render homage to the talents and virtues of a philosopher who honoured and served his country, and who, persecuted during his life, has also been assailed by calumniators after he had ceased to exist. Of the numerous writings of Diderot, the author cites "La Vie de Seneque," as particularly deserving of praise, and possessing every thing, both in respect of matter and manner, appropriate to the subject. He considers him as profound in his "Pensées Philosophiques, et l'Interpretation de la Nature;" concise, elegant, and clear in his "Entretien d'un Philosophe;" a metaphysician superior even to Locke and Condillac in his "Lettres sur les Sourds et Muets;" possessed of taste in his "Lettres sur la Peinture;" brilliant in his "Religieuse," &c.

"Bibliographie Entomologique, &c." Entomological Bibliography; or, a Catalogue of the Works relative to Entomology and Insects, with critical Notes, and an Exposition of the various Methods, by CHARLES NODIER. Paris. 18mo.

Every one is acquainted with the excellent "Botanical Bibliography of M. Haller," and it is greatly to be wished, that every branch of human science should possess its particular bibliography, in which, following the ascending line, the rudiments of the science, and the works to be studied gradually, might be pointed out. A project of this kind was suggested to d'Alembert, and some progress made, but it was never carried into execution.

"Odes, traduites ou imitées d'Horace, &c." Odes, translated or imitated from Horace, by P. M. MIGER, 18mo.

The poetical essays contained in this little volume, appear to be the production of a man of some talents. The author has added to his translations, a fragment of his own, on the power of poetry, the first strophes of which are imitations of the seventh and eighth odes of the 4th book of Horace.

"La Paix avec l'Empereur, &c." Peace with the Emperor; or, the Treaty of Luneville, a Poem; to which is added, an Epistle to Virgil, on the Battle of Marengo; by CUBIERES, junior, Member of the Lyceum of Paris, of the Society of Arts and Sciences, and the Atheneum of of Lyons, &c. 12mo.

It is not the "Treaty of Luneville," but the actions that preceded the pacification, as well as the new prospects opened by it, that the poet considers as a fit subject for his Muse. To this little work is prefixed, an epistle which no friend to letters, to philosophy, and to taste will consider as despicable. The verses on the Peace are easy and flowing, and the Epistle to Virgil is accompanied by an Italian translation, by Povoleri, who has attained some degree of celebrity by his versification.

"L'Univers, Poeme en Prose, &c." The Universe, a Poem in Prose, and in Twelve Cantos, by P. C. V. BOISTE, Author of an Universal Dictionary of the French Language, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris. 7 fr.

The author tells us in his preface, that it is his intention to represent the universe, under four grand points of view, viz. its physical, moral, political, and religious aspect. The invocation to the Deity abounds with sublime and appropriate imagery, and the whole is accompanied with notes, and adorned with well executed prints. The frontispiece represents "The Eternal, dispersing chaos, after Raphael."

La

"Le Livre Singulier, &c." The Singular Book. Paris, 1 vol. 18mo.

The motto to this little volume, is the same as that worn by the Knights of the Garter; it contains 1. the reveries of an Englishman on seeing the dissection of the cranium of a fop, and the heart of a coquette; the laconic testament of an annuitant, the confession of a woman on her deathbed; the pleasant history of a man labouring under a supposititious malady; the epitaph of an hermaphrodite; description of the palace of Fortune; the art of avoiding to think, &c. &c.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Memoires de Le Kain, &c." Memoirs of Le Kain, published by his Son, 1 vol. 8vo.

Le Kain was an actor, who possessed great talents for the stage, and acquired wonderful celebrity; in short, he might have been termed the French Garrick. On the same day that Baron died, Le Kain was born, as if Nature had determined to restore to the theatre all it had been bereaved of on this occasion. Before the time of Baron, the French stage was far inferior to what it is at present; for the actors, who were fantastically clothed, sung, instead of declaiming, and recurred to the most extravagant and burlesque gestures, in order to attain applause; in short, they rather resembled *Merry-andrews* than Comedians. It was he who restored the empire of nature, and introduced theatrical grandeur; he entertained such an high opinion of his art, that he was accustomed to exclaim: "*Un bon comédien devroit avoir été élevé sur les genoux des princesses.*" (A good comedian should have been nursed upon the knees of princesses.)

Le Kain, the only actor who has ever been able to rival Baron, was gifted by nature with the same graces as his predecessor; but according to the opinion of an ingenious observer, "the one possessed that nobleness in his character which the other exhibited in his manners." Le Kain was the son of a goldsmith, and he himself for some time followed the same occupation; but a rage for celebrity tormented, and at length forced him to quit his shop. Nature however had refused him the external appearance of an hero, in the same manner that she had denied to the eloquent Athenian the first requisite of an orator; Le Kain was thick and clumsy, as Demosthenes was timid and incorrect: but art in both triumphed over nature.

A most unexpected accident brought together an actor and a poet, who seemed to be born for each other, for Le Kain was admirably adapted to do justice to the tragedies of Voltaire, and Voltaire the most capable of all the poets to give scope to the talents of the actor. Struck with the happy disposition of the young man, then not twenty years of age, the author of the "Henriade" took him home to his house, gave him lessons in his art, and at length introduced him to the French stage.

"De l'Homme d'Etat, considéré dans Alexandre Severe, &c." Of the Statesman, considered in the Character of Alexander Severus, and compared with the most Virtuous of the Roman Emperors, by Citizen DEMAISNIEUX, late Major of the German Infantry, &c. 8vo.

With the life of Alexander Severus, was extinguished the last spark of Roman virtue. Aurelian and Probus, having always been in the field and constantly engaged in wars, cannot be considered as models for the imitation of monarchs; as for Tacitus, he only held the bloody reins of empire during the short period of six months. Successor of the infamous Heliogabulus, Alexander Severus deserved to have lived during the times of Scipio and Paulus Æmilius.

This young Emperor, whose soul was so pure, and whose manners were so gentle, was but ill-suited to a people who no longer possessed any thing Roman but the name. Cæsar, by addressing his soldiers with the appellation of "Quirites," instead of using the term "Commilitones," induced them to return to their duty; but in the time of Alexander Severus, such a conduct would have led to assassination, and not to obedience; so true it is, that it is difficult to conduct a degenerate nation by means of sage principles. A man, indeed, is almost tempted to despair of the destiny of empires, when he beholds a Maximin—a ferocious giant—triumphing over so many virtues, and preferred to one of the most sage and enlightened men that ever reigned over his fellow-creatures.

It must be acknowledged, notwithstanding the work written by Citizen Demaisnieux contains a variety of excellent ideas, that it is greatly to be regretted that his style is not always pure and correct, but it ought to be recollected on the other hand, that he has passed the greater part of his life under arms. He tells us, towards the end of his introduction, that his work has been seen by three crowned heads; having been read in 1774 to Ca-

tharine II.; in 1775 to Gustavus; and that it had not only been examined by Frederick II. but that several passages were communicated, by order of that Monarch, to the Academy of Sciences of Berlin.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

"Atala; ou, les Amours de deux Sauvages dans le Désert, &c." Atala; or, the Amours of two Savages in the Desert, by FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHATEAUBRIAND, 1 vol. 18mo. Paris.

This little novel is not destitute of that kind of machinery which inspires interest, and, as we have savages, a hermit, and a desert, must be supposed to abound with new and romantic situations. The library of F. A. Chateaubriand has but little resemblance to that of the writers of a similar kind, as, according to his own account, it contains but two books; the Bible, and Homer.

"Orfeuil et Juliette, &c." Orfeuil and Juliette; or, an End to Delusion, by Madamoiselle ***, Author of Eugenio and Virginia, 3 vols. 12mo.

The passion for reading and writing romances and novels seems to be still stronger in France than in England; in short, the number already published is immense, and appears to be daily increasing. In respect to the present, it is acknowledged to be the best production of the fair author, to whom we are already indebted for the affecting "Adventures of Eugenio and Virginia." Orfeuil and Juliette, abounds with many affecting situations, and much sensibility is every where called forth; but we would advise translators to be on their guard, as novels calculated for the latitude of Paris, are not always suited to the meridian of London.

"Le Solitaire des Pyrénées, &c." The Solitary of the Pyrenees; or, Memoirs of the Life of D'Armaud, Marquis de Felcourt, 3 vols. 12mo.

The Marquis de Felcourt, an orphan, is educated along with his sister Amelia, by the Count D'Andreuil, his uncle and guardian. After receiving a brilliant rather than a solid education, he becomes a captain of dragoons, and contracts an intimate friendship with the Viscount de Montrosay, an officer of the same regiment. Felcourt having married a lady whose character was not approved of by his sister, his friend becomes enamoured of, and intrigues with her, which ends in the most direful catastrophe on the part of the two guilty lovers, and a life of seclusion on the part of the injured husband, who retires to the Pyrenean mountains, in order to spend the remainder of his days in solitude and affliction.

"William Hillnet; ou, la Nature and et l'Amour, &c." William Hillnet; or, Nature and Love, translated from the German of Miltenberg, by ADELINE D. C**, 3 vols. 18mo.

Lord Hillnet, the victim of the basest ingratitude, after being betrayed by his friends and abandoned by his wife, seeks for an asylum in one of his estates. He accordingly makes choice of a solitary valley, where he builds a house, to which he retires with his only son William, and an old domestic, called Thomas.

All the actions of this nobleman are characterized by a settled misanthropy, and he determines to educate his heir in the most complete ignorance of the customs of a world against which he has conceived the most rooted distaste. The infancy of William accordingly passes away in peace, but scarcely had he attained his fifteenth year, when he is induced by curiosity to pierce the valley, and have a peep at other objects than those he has hitherto been accustomed to. Become bold by success, he at length roams to a considerable distance, and arrives at a park, which he enters. As he approaches a noble mansion, he beholds women and children at a distance, and is so anxious to join them, that he wades through a canal, in order to effect his purpose.

Having accomplished this, he enters into conversation with a charming young lady, the daughter of the owner of the park, and, on his return, he exclaims—"O! my dear father, I have seen Fanny!"

Lord Hillnet, perceiving that his system of education was impracticable, carries his son to London, and, after a variety of adventures, he at length meets the lady who had gained his heart at Madras, who happens to have repaired thither with her husband. Afflicted at this circumstance, he travels over India, and at length consoles himself, for the loss of his Fanny, in the arms of Nahida, an Indian, possessing great beauty, &c.

The former part of this romance, although it be translated from the German, has evidently something English about it; the latter in part resembles the Indian Cottage (La Chaumière Indienne), of the celebrated St. Pierre; but it must be frankly confessed, that the situations are greatly exaggerated, and no one, who has lived either in Great Britain or India, can read this work without a certain degree of disgust.

"Elis

"Elise Duménil," &c. Eliza Duménil, by MARIA COMMARIEU MONTALEMBERT, 6 vols. 12mo. Price 9 Fr. Paris.

This novel contains an account of the travels and adventures of Alfred, his passion for Eliza, his misconduct on his return to Paris, in consequence of being carried to a gaming-house, &c. &c. The extreme severity of M. Duménil, the father of the heroine, is admirably contrasted with the feeble character of the Count de Borensac, the parent of the hero. The style of the work is in general easy, and even eloquent, but it at times exhibits certain defects, which the Parisian critics have not failed to notice, such as *c'est*, instead of *cela est*, &c.

"Romans Historiques, et Piéces diverses en Vers et en Prose," &c. Historical Romances, and a variety of Pieces, both in Prose and in Verse, by J. LABLEE, of the Athenæum of Lyons, Author of the Romances of Silvina, l'Accusta de Rapt, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

The greater part of these romances have appeared before, and already attracted the attention of persons of taste. The style is pleasing, and the poetry possesses that flexibility so much desired by dramatic musicians.

Among the prose works, the reader of sensibility will be pleased to select the Epistle from the Author to his Wife. It is followed by a letter of another kind; a letter containing a protest on the part of the author, against the introduction of his name into the "Dictionnaire des Athées," by SYLVAIN MARECHAL. He professes his belief in the Deity, and loudly and justly condemns the presumption of the editor.

"Amour et Galanterie," &c. Love and Gallantry, written after the Manner of Faublas, by B. DE S. V. Paris, 2 vols. 12mo.

This work is negligently composed, although it now and then exhibits portraits not very dissimilar to those that are to be met with in society.

"Angelina; ou, le Delire des Passions," &c. Angelina; or, the Delirium of the Passions, by P. F. B. of Lyons, Paris, 1 vol. 18mo.

This is a work conceived from, and addressed to, the passions. The following whimsical address is prefixed.

"O sombrous productions of the splenetic genius of the inhabitants of smoky foggy England; ye are but so many laughable fables, when compared with these recitals depicted by the pencil of truth! What a train of horrors! What a series of crimes! I am even ignorant if my pen will be able to retrace them."

"L'Enfant de Trente-six Peres," &c. The Child of Thirty-six Fathers, a Romance, serious, comic, and moral, by D. A. 3 vols. 12mo. Paris. 6 Fr.

The title of this work is rather calculated to mislead the reader, for we are here presented with scenes which are gay, without being indecent. Laurentini, the hero of the romance, born at Castelnaudary, is son of the beautiful Angelina. He is utterly ignorant, however, of his father; but, in consequence of a long search, and a variety of distressing scenes, he discovers Antonio to be the parent whom he was so desirous to become acquainted with. After this, every thing becomes easy, he espouses his dear Zelia, and is the happiest of mortals!

"Glorioso Demonio; ou, le Grand Diable," &c. Glorioso Demonio; or, the Great Devil; translated from the German of the Author of Rinaldo Rinaldini, 2 vol. 12mo. Paris.

This affects to be an historical romance and abounds with adventures and interesting situations, calculated to please a great number of readers. The hero, after exhibiting a number of generous actions, at length finds supreme felicity in the bosom of love and glory; in short, Glorioso founds hospitals in the name of his Miranda, and they are both adored by their numerous vassals.

"Les Horreurs de Destin," &c. The Horrors of Destiny; or, the Four Unfortunates, by CONBLADOZ, 2 vols. 12mo.

This is a romance of a very different kind; for the heroine, instead of becoming happy, perishes in the most cruel bondage.

"Lize; ou, les Hermites de Mont Blanc," &c. Lise; or, the Hermits of Mont Blanc, &c. by Madame G—— MORENCY, 1 vol. 12mo.

This may be considered as a continuation of the two novels, "Illyrine" and "Rosalina," of the same female author.

"Palme; ou, l'Ile de la Montagne," &c. Palma; or, the Isle of the Black Mountain, by J. A. GARDY, 1 vol. 18mo.

This contains a variety of adventures

equally strange and incredible, such indeed as can never occur but in a romance.

" Le Peruvien à Paris," &c. The Peruvian at Paris, a Critical, Historical, and Moral Work, containing an Account of the Voyage of a young Indian to France, at the beginning of the nineteenth Century; his Introduction and Adventures in that Country; his Criticism on the Manners, Usages, Customs, and Establishments of the French Nation; to which is added, the Particulars of his Return to Cusco, &c. enriched with historical Notes, by JOSEPH ROSNY, 4 vols. 18mo. Paris, 5 Fr.

The Peruvian Thorello, having arrived in France, travels through the southern departments, visits Lyons, &c. then repairs to Paris. While there, he resolves to see every thing that can gratify his curiosity, &c. at the same time, commits to paper the ideas that present themselves in consequence of the novelties that every where attract his attention. We are accordingly gratified with a description of the Tuilleries, the Palais-Royal, the ladies *of all kinds*, the fashions, the theatres, the Museum, the Institute, the National Library, the garden of plants, the prisons, the Invalids, the hospitals, and, in short, all the places of amusement or instruction, with which the French capital abounds.

At length, the faithful and affectionate Azara arrives in Paris, and finds her dear Thorello. The two lovers, after experiencing a number of adventures, determine to return to their native country; they accordingly set sail, and arrive in safety at Cusco.

This little work is drawn up in the form of letters, and will serve, particularly the three first volumes, as a guide to such strangers as are averse from entering into the dry details generally to be met with in mere books of description.

" Un Roman comme un Autre," &c. A Romance, like any Other, by Myself, Paris, 2 vols. 12mo.

The title is whimsical, and the work itself is written in imitation of Sterne.

" La Vengeance," &c. The Vengeance; translated from the German of Augustus Lafontaine, by W. A. DUVAL, 1 vol. 12mo. Paris.

Augustus Lafontaine, the author, has already attained considerable celebrity by his " Family Picture," &c. The present may be read without any danger, which is no small praise for a modern novel; but it will not add greatly to the reputation of the author.

" Bonheur et Vertu," &c. Happiness and Virtue, by P. L. LEBAS, Author of Anthony, or Crimes and Remorse.

The hero and heroine of this story are educated together by a clergyman, and persecuted by his vicar, by whom they are forced to leave that part of the country in which they were born and brought up. On their repairing to Paris, the young man finds great difficulty in earning a subsistence, and his sweetheart experiences many temptations in consequence of her beauty. Having, however, resisted all the allurements and seductions to which she was exposed, her virtue is at length rewarded by her union with her lover, who had taken an active part in the Revolution, and by that means obtained considerable advancement.

There is but little new or interesting, either in the plot, or situation of the parties.

" Roseide et Valmor," &c. Roseide and Valmor; or, the Victims of Pride.

This is said in the preface to be translated from the English of " Sir Horace Walpole!"

" Souvenirs de Mylady Cartemane," &c. Recollections of Lady Cartemane; or, the Manners of past Times, by ANTHONY DIANNYERE, an Associate of the National Institute.

Citizen Diannyère, the author of this novel, and a member of one of the first literary societies in Europe, is already known to the public by his Eloge on Condorcet, and a work on Political Economy. The purport of the present romance, as he assures us in his preface, " is to present a faithful description of some of the usages that prevailed anterior to the Revolution, and thus to inform such readers, as, being afflicted with the misfortunes of which they have been either the witnesses or the victims, imagine every thing was quite different under the *ancient government*—that far greater and more terrible evils then prevailed.

After this, he proceeds to relate, that so little respect was paid to female decorum, that several ladies, who had been well educated, were yet unfeeling enough to be present at the punishment of Damien. He also states some of the imposts to have been so ruinous, that

that the peasants were accustomed to pray for a hail-storm—that, their harvest thus becoming less abundant, the expences of gathering their grapes would also be diminished, and thus afford them a pretence for paying less to the state.

"Rosabelle; ou, la Caverne," &c. Rosabelle; or, the French Cavern, 1 vol. 18mo.

This is a publication of no reputation whatever, being entirely destitute of all the essential requisites of a romance.

"Le Conscrit; ou, le Billet de Logement," &c. The Conscript; or, the Soldier's Billet, by H. LEMAIRE, Author of La Pauvre Rentiere, 1 vol. 8vo. with Plates, Paris.

A young man of letters having been obliged to forsake his pen, and snatch up his sword, notwithstanding all his endeavours to escape the law of conscription, is sent to the barracks, and incorporated into a regiment then under orders to march to the frontiers. After a variety of vain and useless attempts to desert, this soldier, who had determined not to become a hero, sets out with his battalion to join the army of the Rhine. Happening one day, in the course of his march, to receive a billet entitling him to a night's lodging at a certain house, he began to flatter himself that he should find a pretty maid, good quarters, &c. He accordingly prepared a little compliment for the occasion. It being dark when he arrived, he presented his *billet* to a female whom he could not see; but to his inexpressible surprise, on uttering his high-flown eulogiums, the shrill sonorous voice of an old woman called out—Help! help! murder! and the poor recruit was immediately seized, and carried to the guard-house.

Soon after this, he discovers that the good old lady who had got him confined, was aunt to a beautiful and young female, being informed that a soldier intended to carry her niece a love-letter from her sweetheart, supposed that she had been lucky enough to intercept it. Having been liberated in consequence of the explanation that took place, in the morning the young lady in question is incited by curiosity to see the prisoner, and, falling in love with him, they are immediately married. Notwithstanding this, the bridegroom is obliged to join his *corps*, and, having distinguished himself in an engagement, he receives a commission.

This little romance may be considered as a petition to the French Government in favour of men of letters, who are in general more solicitous to enlighten their countrymen, than to defend their country.

CHILDREN'S AND SCHOOL-BOOKS.

"Cours de Cosmographie, de Chronologie," &c. A Course of Cosmography, Chronology, Geography, and Ancient and Modern History; divided into 125 Lessons, by MENTELLE, Member of the National Institute, 3 vols. 8vo. with Plates, and an Atlas consisting of fifteen coloured Maps, Paris.

This work consists of two parts:—the first contains cosmography, geography, and ancient history until the time of the crusades, and completes vol. 1. The second presents the continuation of geography and modern history up to the ninth year of the French Republic, and is divided into two volumes, one of which is dedicated to modern Europe, while the other contains Asia, Africa, and America.

"Le Nouveau Robinson," &c. The New Robinson Crusoe, a Work intended for the Amusement and Instruction of Children; translated from the German of M. CAMPE, 2 vols. 12mo. Geneva and Paris.

The author of the New Robinson Crusoe endeavours, throughout the whole of these two little volumes, to instruct children by exciting their curiosity. By interesting their feelings, he also attempts to generate in their breasts a noble enthusiasm for virtue and morality. His lessons are in the shape of dialogues between a father and his children, containing all the elementary knowledge necessary for infancy. In pursuance of an idea suggested by Rousseau, Robinson Crusoe is exhibited in his island, deprived of all the conveniences of life, but supplying these by his ingenuity and industry.

"Fables d'Esope," &c. The Fables of Esop, represented by means of prints; with an Explanation of the principal Events of his Life; engraved by the best Artists, and intended for the Instruction of Children of both Sexes, Paris, 2 vols. 4to. Price 8 Fr.

This edition of the Fables of Esop contains no less than sixty plates, which are engraved with great care.

"Abrégé de la Grammaire Française," &c. An Abridgment of the French

French Grammar, by M. de WAILLY, Member of the National Inſtitute, eleventh Edition, reviſed and augmented by the Author himſelf, 1 vol. 8vo.

The late learned and virtuous De Wailly, a man of letters generally known and eſteemed, was the author of this work, the ſucceſs of which may be eaſily conceived by the number of editions through which it has paſſed. It is almoſt needleſs to add, that the merit of the Grammar is fully adequate to its ſucceſs.

" Eſſai ſur l'Othographie," &c. An Eſſay on French Orthography, &c. by HALY.

The difficulties of French orthography are well known, and much pains are taken in this little pamphlet to remove them. The author alſo gives rules for verſification, and throws out a variety of new ideas for the deciſion of the learned.

" Le Guide des Humaniſtes," &c. A Guide to thoſe who learn the Latin Language; or, the firſt Principles of Taſte, developed in Remarks on the fine Verſes of Virgil, and other good Poets, both Latin and French, a new Edition, Paris, 1 vol. 8vo.

It is the intention of the author to inſpire the ſcholar, not with a taſte for poetry only, but with the principles of that general taſte, which teaches us to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad in any literary compoſition whatſoever.

He divides his book into three parts:—the firſt is dedicated to the examination of ideas that pervade every work; the ſecond treats of the poetic ſtyle; and the laſt of cadence. This production contains but little that is new; it may, however, prove no leſs uſeful to youth.

" Metamorphoſes d'Ovide," &c. The Metamorphoſes of Ovid, adorned with 138 Prints, after the Deſigns of Sebaſtian Leclerc; to which is prefixed, a Life of Ovid, and an Abridgment of Poetic Hiſtory, a Work deſtined for the Inſtruction of Youth, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, Price 12 Fr.

It is intended in the preſent work to arrive at the underſtanding through the medium of the eyes, theſe volumes being adorned with a prodigious number of prints, deſigned and engraved expreſsly for that purpoſe. The explanations are ſhort, but comprehenſive, and ſuch as may be eaſily retained, and are calculated to make an impreſſion on youth.

" Herbier Moral," &c. The Moral Herbal; or, a Number of new Fables, and other fugitive Poetry; to which is added, a Collection of Romances proper for Education, &c. by Madame DE GENLIS.

This is a new edition of a work compoſed for children, by the celebrated Madame de Genlis, who educated the Princes of the Houſe of Orleans, and has been lately permitted to return to Paris.

" Le Jardin des Enfans," &c. The Garden of Children; or, Family Noſegays, &c.

A work totally unfit for children, and poſſeſſing all the thorns, without any of the ſweets, of the roſe.

" Hiſtoire Elementaire, Philoſophique, et Politique de l'Ancienne Grèce," &c. A Hiſtory, Elementary, Philoſophical, and Political, of Ancient Greece, from the Eſtabliſhment of her Colonies, to the Reduction of Greece into a Roman Province; together with a Chronological Table, Map, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

This work is drawn up in the manner of queſtion and anſwer, and contains a variety of information relative to Ancient Greece. The philoſophers, legiſlators, and men of genius, paſs in review, and the author preſents an hiſtorical and analytical notice of the doctrine of each. After treating of politics, he paſſes on to the arts and ſciences, and contrives to convey to the pupil a tolerable idea of all that has been ſaid reſpecting a country which has occupied during ſo many ages the attention of the civiliſed part of mankind.

" Abrégé des Hommes Illuſtres de Plutarque," &c. An Abridgment of the Illuſtrious Men of Plutarque, by Citizen ACHER.

Abridgments in general are attended with this great diſadvantage, that they leave no traces behind them; and an Abridgment of Plutarch is perhaps leſs entitled to reſpect, than that of any author whatſoever. Citizen Acher, however, remarks by way of excuſe, that no readable edition of Plutarch exiſts at this moment in France, that of Ricard being not as yet entirely publiſhed; Amiot's being too old, and Dacier, " who hated the Muſes, and whom the Graces abhorred," being unfit for children, as it would infallibly corrupt their taſte.

This is intended to conſiſt of 3 vols. 12mo

12mo. but the two first only are as yet published.

"De l'Education des Filles," &c. On the Education of Daughters, by Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, &c. to which is added a Letter from the same Author to a Lady, on the Education of her only Daughter; and a Preliminary Discourse on some of the Changes that have taken Place in Respect to Education, &c. by J. S. BOURLET.

The name of Fenelon has undoubtedly contributed to the success of a work, which has already passed through several editions. It is written with great simplicity and precision, but no where exhibits the brilliant imagery of the author of Telemachus; good sense and discretion, however, every where prevail.

"Do not be afraid of any thing so much," say the good Archbishop, "as the vanity of young women; they are born with a violent desire to please; the road which conducts men to glory being shut to them, they endeavour to indemnify themselves by the charms of both body and mind. Hence arises that sweet and insinuating conversation; hence they aspire not only to beauty, but to all the internal graces, and are so passionately fond of dress. A cap, a bit of ribband, a lock of hair placed higher or lower, or the choice of any particular colour, are so many objects of importance to them. This species of excess is also carried higher in our nation than in any other. The changeable humour that prevails among us occasions a continual variety of fashions; to the love of dress, therefore, is superadded that of novelty, which has extraordinary charms on minds so disposed: in short, these two follies, in conjunction, mingle different ranks and degrees with each other, and produce the most fatal effects on female manners."

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF SPANISH LITERATURE.

WE submitted our last Retrospect to the public with a few general observations on Spanish Literature; the remarks we shall now make are merely those that naturally arise from the view of the productions within the last six months comprised in the subsequent catalogue.

Among the periodical works of Spain, the Historical and Political Mercury, and the Literary Memorial, are continued; but in this department, we observe no accession: without affecting to suppose the inundation that foams in torrents from the presses in our own country, and some neighbouring states, is always pure, and ever directed into right channels; yet, coinciding with the late General Washington, we consider opinion advantageously developed by these intruders, which, on a thousand occasions, remove the transient *vis inertiæ* of the mind, and give it activity and elevation.

In our last view, it was asserted, that many of the works were mere translations from the stock of other countries: this frequent borrowing abroad implies poverty at home; but when there is not only a deficiency in original works, but the productions themselves, instead of being drawn from the spring-head, are translations of translations, it indicates, not only a want of genius in the country, but even a paucity of means to avail itself of general knowledge and improvement. In the publications arranged in this Retrospect, among the numerous translations, excepting from the French, we recollect only one from any modern language.

Under the title Archæology, Natural History, or Tactics, we have not been able to procure a single article; with respect to the former, we have before signified our regret, that the Saracenic Antiquities of that nation have been so long concealed. With regard to the second, Spain is a country peculiarly favourable to the pursuits of the naturalist. Mental application usually induces corporeal imbecility: the man of science resembling the midnight flame, his companion, a sudden gust destroys his activity and extinguishes his powers. With a form enervated by the studies of the closet, if he venture abroad to pursue his investigations under a clear sky, and in a friendly climate, he contemplates nature without being obstructed by those inclemencies to which his frame is obnoxious: this advantage he enjoys in Spain; in the irriguous vallies of the Pyrenees, sheltered by the excavations of the mountains the celebrated Tournefort explored the secrets of vegetation.

While the Prince of Peace was glittering in the blaze of military splen-

dour; while the conquest of a new kingdom was meditated in the court of Madrid, and the integrity of the peninsula violated by the insurgents, Braganza was the project of female ambition—while gazettes extraordinary were ringing all the changes of martial triumph, it is singular that the eyes of the people should have been so little directed, and the pursuits of men of science in so small a degree diverted by these objects, that not one tactical work should have emanated from the press. To the observer of the progress of the mind, it indicates that the sentiments of the court of Spain do not at this day wholly guide the opinions of the people, and that some portion of that independent spirit is revived which glowed in the breasts of the Spaniards before the administration of Ximenes, at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

When we speak of the Drama in Spain, we refer to the country which first burst the pedant chains by which the poet had been dishonoured: the story of the Loves of Rodrigo and Ximena, given by two distinguished writers of that nation, diffused over Europe an energy of composition unattained even in the court of Leo X. We shall not degrade the classic age of Spain by an unworthy comparison with modern times; but we may express our satisfaction, that, in a state where the assiduity to polish has worn away all that is substantial in female education, a lady has distinguished herself as a dramatist, who may hold a respectable rank among the poets of her country.

The most important contributions from the Spanish press, are under the titles Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Agriculture, and Jurisprudence. In our last Retrospect, it was stated, that the vaccine-inoculation had been noticed from the press, we have now the pleasure to announce, that the practice has been adopted by Spain; an account of a variety of cases has been published, and the mode of performing it has been so far simplified, that the parent is sufficiently instructed in the operation, without the necessity of having recourse to medical assistance.

Under Agriculture, it will be seen, that the system promoted by Mr. Arthur Young has drawn particular regard, which is especially desirable in a country where the new tillage can be introduced with such peculiar advantages from the felicity of soil and climate. Among the improvers of this class, we see with great pleasure the name of the Duchess of Alba, who (having under her controul the funds of the most opulent dukedom in Europe) is enabled extensively to contribute to the public good.

Jurisprudence may be defined the science of what is just and unjust, or of the laws, rights, and customs of man in society; many of the subjects might be confined to mere questions of art and locality. On the contrary, the publications of this class that have appeared in Spain, in general respect the great natural relations, duties, and interests of man: we are not fatigued with the technical and minute details on the limits of jurisdiction, and on the claims, or more correctly the usurpations of the privileged orders; but the patriotic jurist, taking an enlarged view of human wants, and adverting to the errors of past times, as obstructing the improvements of the present, suggests those changes which will relieve his countrymen from corporeal and mental oppression; and one adventurous writer, superior to the ecclesiastical and civil prohibitions on the disclosure of the public sentiment, regardless of the Censuras and Licencias of Consejos, and Ordinarios Prefatory to his own work, has recommended the liberty of the press, in imitation of the bold and enlightened maxims of British law.

The view we have taken of the recent literary transactions of Spain, has convinced us of the domineering influence of French councils, and of French principles, in that kingdom. This will appear the instant we reflect, that France is the fountain from which the numerous channels of the Spanish press are almost wholly supplied, and the French press is entirely under the direction of the constituted authorities. It was considered an object of great moment to England, on the accession of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain, that a separation of interests should subsist between the crowns of that family; but by the new order of things, the expedients of British policy for this purpose have been completely countervailed, and the maxims of the Consular court, which are so loudly proclaimed in the capital, are distributed, by the medium of the press, throughout the provinces of the Spanish empire.

If these changes be to that kingdom beneficial or injurious, and what relation they bear to the political and commercial interests of this country, are inquiries foreign to our present design.

AGRICULTURE.

" Curso Completo ó Diccionario Universal de Agricultura Teórica, Práctica, Económica, y de Medicina Rural y Veterinaria,

rinaria, escrito en Frances por una Sociedad de Agrónomos, y ordenado por el Abate Rozier; traducido al Castellano por D. JUAN ALVAREZ GUERRA, 34 rs." Complete View or Universal Dictionary of Theoretical, Practical, and Economic Agriculture, written in French by a Society of Agriculturists under the Direction of the Abbé Rozier; translated into Spanish by D. Juan Alvarez Guerra, 34 Reals. The Sr. Guerra is a Member in the Class of Agriculture of the Royal Economic Society of Madrid; the work has four plates illustrative of the subjects, which are directed to the most important agricultural inquires.

"Guia Veterinaria Original, por D. ALONZO y D. FRANCISCO DE RUS, Mariscales del Real Cuerpo de Guardias de Corps." Original Veterinary Guide, by D. Alonzo and D. Francisco de Ruz, Farriers of the Royal Regiment of Body Guards. This production extends to four octavo volumes; the first treats of the parts and proportions of the horse, on his diet, and on the several diseases to which he is subject, the cure of which is systematically explained; the second is confined to the more dangerous class of diseases, internal and external, to which domestic animals in general are exposed; the third comprizes a compendious anatomy of the horse, and a discourse on certain abuses to which he is liable; the fourth refers to the most successful method of preserving and improving the breed, and particular directions are given for the selection of the sire, and for the treatment of the mare.

"Semanario de Agricultura y Artes, tomo 9." Weekly Report of Agriculture and Arts, vol. 9th. Among other valuable articles, this publication contains the following:—The improvements of the Duchess of Alba on some of the family estates; the cultivation of vines, and the method of pressing the juice, and converting it into wine, in Malaga, S. Lucas Condado de Niebla & Xerez.

The Practice of Agriculture and Rural Economy of England, extracted from the Journies of Arthur Young.

Remarks on the Agriculture and Industry of Japan; on the Native and Exotic Plants in the Royal Gardens of Aranjuez. Practical Observations on the Climate of Spain, with the View to the Mode of Culture best adapted to it. Minute Observations on the Vaccine-pox, with Remarks by the Physicians of London, Paris, Vienna, &c. On the Medical Uses of Vital Air.

"Reflexiones sobre los Progesos de Agricultura y Pastoria." Reflections on the Progress of Tillage and Pasturage. This work explains the prevailing deficiency in the knowledge of soils, vegetables, and of the arts connected with their improvement; it represents the necessity of establishing public lectures on agriculture in all the institutions of the kingdom devoted to the education of youth. We shall be very happy to see this important intimation properly attended to in our own country, where we presume to possess much higher attainments in these branches of useful knowledge.

"Tratado de la Huerta; ó, Método de cultivar toda Clase de Hortalizas, por Dr. CLAUDIO BOUTELON." The Art of Gardening; or the Mode of Cultivating all Sorts of Hortulan Plants, by D. Claudio Boutelon. The author of this work is gardener to the Palace of Buen Retiro, and to the Royal Botanic Garden; he was assisted in the undertaking by D. Estebon Boutelon, under-gardener, and manager of the woods in the Palace of Aranjuez. Both of them are Honorary Members of the Royal Society of Madrid, and Associates in the Institution for Natural History at Paris. The work is in a lexicographical form, and is the first of the kind that was ever published in Spain; it gives a description of each plant, of its varieties, of its usual mode of cultivation, of collecting the seed, of the enemies to which it is exposed, of the hot-house management of it, and of its economic and medicinal uses. 20 reals, boards.

ANATOMY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHARMACY.

"Tratado de Cirurgia y Medicina de D. PASCUAL FRANCISCO VIREY, M.D." Treatise on Surgery and Medicine, by D. Pascual Francisco Virey, M. D. This work is from a physician of the University of Valencia, and an Honorary Member of the Royal Institution of Midwifery; it extends to five quarto volumes; the first treats of symptoms; the second, of the several kinds of fevers, and their cures; the third and fourth compose an anatomical and chirurgical manual; and, in the fifth, the celebrated aphorisms of Hippocrates are practically explained.

Curso Completo de Medicina, que escribió en Latin el célebre Professor HERMAN BOERHAAVE, tom. 4 y ultimo; publicado el Dr. D. Juan Baptista Soldevilla." Complete Course of Lectures, from the Pen of the celebrated Professor Herman Boerhaave, vol. 4 and last; published by Dr. D. Juan Baptista Soldevilla

This concluding volume comprises internal, acute, and chronic disorders, which form the second part of the Aphorisms of the celebrated original De Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis.

"Supplemento a la Traduccion Castellana de los Elementos de Chímica de J. A. CHAPTAL." Supplement to the Spanish Translation of the Elements of Chemistry by J. A. Chaptal. This is taken from the third edition, published in Paris in 1796; into it are introduced the many important corrections and additions made by the author himself in the latest publication of his Elements, which extend to sixty different articles; among others, these treat of potash; marine salt; the mode of making soap on a large and a small scale for private families; the best way of collecting the resinous juices of the pine; and on the analysis of a variety of animal substances.

"Apéndice à la Fisica del Cuerpo Humano; ó, Rudimentos Fisiológicos sobre las Funciones Sexuales, traducidos del Latin por Dr. D. JOSEPH COLL." Appendix to the Physical Description of the Human Body; or, Physical Rudiments of the Sexual Functions, from the Latin by Dr. D. Joseph Coll.

"Introduccion al Estudio de la Naturaleza y de la Medicina." Introduction to the Study of Nature and of Medicine, from the French, by Dr. FRANCISCO BONAFON. The original of this is in German, by M. Selle, physician to the King of Prussia, 8vo. 500 pages.

"Origen, Descubrimiento, y Progresos de la Vaccina; traducido del Frances por el Dr. D PEDRO HERNANDEZ." Original Discovery and Progress of the Vaccine-pox; translated from the French by Dr. D. Pedro Hernandez. This work is by a Physician of the Royal College: the text is explained by plates correctly engraved. The author has divided his subject into two parts; the one treats of the history of the disease, and the other of the operative part; in the latter is pointed out the mode of inoculation, the qualities of the vaccine-fluid, and the treatment required during the complaint; to it is likewise added, a short account of the cases occurring in Spain; and to render this important discovery as useful as possible, directions are given for the operation so plain and minute, that it may be performed by parents or friends, where, from poverty, or remoteness of situation, medical assistance is not easily obtained.

Instruccion sobre los Medios de conservar la Salubridad, y purificar el Ayre de las Quadras en los Hospitales Militares de la Republica Francesa; dispuesto por la Junta de Sanidad del Departamento de la Guerra; traducido por el Dr. D. LEONARDO DE GALLI." Information on the Means of Preserving Health, and Purifying the Air of the Military Hospitals of the French Republic; arranged by the Board of Health of the War Department; translated by Dr. D. Leonardo de Galli.

"Descripcion de los Reales Baños de Armedillo; Analisis de sus Aguas, por Dr. PEDRO GUTIERRER Bueno Quimico en este Corte, un tom. en 4o. con dos Estampas, a 9 Rs." Description of the Royal Baths of Armedillo; an Analysis of their Waters, by Dr. Pedro Gutierrer, Chemist at Madrid, in 1 vol. 4to. with 2 Plates, 9 Reals. These Baths are five leagues from Calahorra, and three from Arnedo, and have been well-known from very high antiquity for the remarkable cures they have performed: their temperature is 42 degrees of Reaumur.

"Disertacion sobre el Recto Uso de las Suturas y su Abuso." Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Sutures. This is a lecture read in the Royal College of Surgery of St. Carlos by D. ANTONIO F. COLANIN.

ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS.

"Quaderno 3o. de los Principios de Matemáticas Puras y Mixtas, a 6 Rs." Fasciculus 3d. on the Principles of Pure and Mixed Mathematics. This is from the pen of D. IGNACIO ROMAZA, and particular attention is paid to method and arrangement to facilitate the views of the student.

"Tratado Completo de Aritmética, ó Método para aprender a Contar por Principios, por D. JUAN GERARD, Presbitero, un tom. en 4o. a 11 Rs." Complete Treatise on Arithmetic, by Dr. Juan Gerard, Priest, 1 vol. 4to. 11 Reals.

"Conversaciones acerca de la Pluralidad de los Mundos, un tom. en 8vo." Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds, 1 vol. 8vo.

BELLES LETTRES, GRAMMAR, CRITICISM, LOGIC, AND RHETORIC.

"Principios Filósóficos de la Literatura; o, Curso Razonado de Bellas Letras, y Bellas Artes; Obra escrita en Frances por M. Batteux, de la Academia Francesa; traducida, ilustrada con Notas Criticas y los Correspondientes Apéndices sobre la Literatura Española por, D. AUGUSTIN GARCIA DE ARRIETA." Philosophical Principles of Literature; or, an

an arranged Courſe of Belles Lettres, and of the Fine Arts; from the French of M. Batteux, of the Royal Academy, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, and with Appendices, applying the Subject to Spaniſh Literature, by D. Auguſtin Garcia de Arrieta. This is the fifth volume of the work; it treats on lyric poetry, on the didactic method, and on minor compoſitions; ſeveral ſupplements are ſubjoined by the tranſlator: one on Hebrew poetry; another on Spaniſh lyrics; a third on the lyric drama; two more are devoted to the peculiarities of the Spaniſh language; an analyſis is given of the poetics of Ariſtotle; and remarks are made on the diſtinction between falſe and genuine poetical taſte.

"Coléccion Eſpañola de las Obras Gramaticales del Celebre Gramatico, FRANCES CESAR DU MARSAIS; ordenada para la Inſtruccion publica, con Aplicaciones y Exemplos Correſpondientes a la Elocucion Caſtellana, y dedicada al Exc. Sr. Principe de la Paz, por D. JOSEPH MIGUEL ALEA." Collection in Spaniſh of the Grammatical Works of the famous Grammarian, Francis Cæſar du Marſais, with Examples of Elocution in the Spaniſh Language, dedicated to his Excellency the Prince of Peace, by D. Joſeph Miguel Alea.

"Gramatica de la Lengua Caſtellana ajuſtada á la Latina, para facilitar ſu Eſtudio, por D. AUGUSTIN MUSIOZ ALVAREZ, preſbitero." Grammar of the Spaniſh Language and Rhetoric, accommodated to the Latin Conſtruction, in order to facilate the Acquiſition of it, by D. Auguſtin Muſioz, prieſt, 1 vol. 8vo. This is written by a Profeſſor of the College of St. Michael Seville; and to it is ſubjoined an Appendix on the genius and idiomatic peculiarities of the language, with obſervations on its ſtate at different periods, illuſtrated, with the aſſiſtance of the moſt celebrated authors, by D. JOSEPH GARCIA PEREZ DE VARGAS.

"Entretenimientos ſobre las Ciencias, eſcritos en Frances, por el R. P. BERNARDO LAMI: traducidos é iluſtrados por D. DOMINGO UGENA, preſbitero." Dialogues on the Sciences, written in French by R. P. Bernardo Lami, tranſlated and illuſtrated by D. Domingo Ugena, prieſt. This work has been very generally received, as a ſucceſsful plan of inſtruction, in ſeveral univerſities and literary inſtitutions.

"Frioleras eruditas y curioſas por D. PEDRO MONTENGON." Learned and Curious Trifles, by D. Pedro Montengon, 1 vol. 8vo. This work is not confined to the title, but contains remarks on many uſeful ſubjects, and the learned author has availed himſelf of the aſſiſtance of many able writers.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Diálogos de Frederico III. Rey de Pruſſia con el Dr. Zimmerman, Medico, traducido del Portugues." Dialogues of Frederic III. King of Pruſſia, with Dr. Zimmerman, from the Portugueze. Every anecdote connected with that heroic and enlightened Prince is intereſting to the hiſtorian and the moraliſt, and theſe dialogues are particularly calculated to give an inſight into his character and motives of action.

"Biblioteca Nueva de los Eſcritores Aragoneſes que florecieron deſde el Año de 1689 haſta el de 1753, por el D. FELIX DE LATASSAY ORTIN. New Library of the Arragoneſe writers who flouriſhed from A. D. 1689, to 1753, by D. D. Felix de Lataſſa y Ortin." (v. infra.)

"Vida del Doctor Benjamin Franklin, ſacada de Documentos autenticos, Eleva en el Frontiſpicio ſu retrato grabado por Dr. ANTONIO VAZQUEZ." The Life of Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D. from authentic Documents, with his Likeneſs in the Frontiſpiece, engraved by Dr. Antonio Vazquez.

"Biblioteca Nueva de los Eſcritores Arragoneſes que floremcieron deſde el Año de 1753 haſta el de 1795, Por el Dr. D. FELIX DE LATASSA Y ORTIN." New Library of the Arragoneſe Writers who flouriſhed between the Years 1753 and 1795, by Dr. D. Felix de Lataſſa. This work is a continuation of the ſame ſubject, on which the author had previouſly publiſhed ſix volumes; the two firſt relate to the more early characters, and the four afterwards publiſhed to the modern ones.

CHRONOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

"Plano de la Ciudad de Lima." Chart of the City of Lima.

"Mapa Geográfica de la Provincia y Coſtas de Buenos Ayres deſde ſu Capital haſta la Iſla Santa Catalina, en que ſe incluie el Rio Grande de S. Pedro." Geographical Map of the Province and Coaſts of Buenos Ayres, from the Capital to the Iſland of St. Catalina, in which is comprized the Courſe of the Great River St. Pedro.

"Mapa de la Iſla de la Jamayca." Map of the Iſland of Jamaica. This includes the roads that intervene between that Iſland and thoſe of Cuba and St. Domingo: it has two ſeparate plans, the one extends from the Port Antonio and the

Bay

Bay of St. Francisco to the north of Jamaica; the other from Port Royal, or Kingston Bay, to the south of the Island.

"Plano de Charlestown, Capital de la Carolina Meridional, con una Mapa de la Costa que media entre esta ciudad y la de Sn. Augustin de la Florida, en América." Plan of Charlestown, the Capital of South Carolina, with a Map of the Coast that intervenes between that City and St. Augustin, of Florida, in America.

"Mapa del Reyno y Fronteras de Portugal, sacada de las Cartas Geográficas de PEDRO TEXEIRA y JACOBO CANTELLI." Map of the Kingdom and Frontiers of Portugal, formed on the Geographical Charts of Pedro Texeira and Jacobo Cantelli. In this map the delineator has consulted the general map of Spain, of Nicolas Bailleul, jun. and of Portugal, of Gregorio Fosman and Nicolas Fer.

"Mapa Geografica del Reino de Inglaterra." Geographical Map of the Kingdom of England. "Plano de la Bahia y Puerto de Plymouth." Plan of the Harbour and Port of Plymouth. "Plano del Puerto y Abra de Portsmouth, que comprehende las Radas y Surgideros de Spithead y de Santa Helena, con un Mapa en punto menor de todo la Isla de Wicht." Plan of the Port and Harbour of Portsmouth, which comprehends the Roads and Anchorage of Spithead and St. Helens, with an explicit Map of the whole of the Isle of Wight. "Mapa de Irlanda, con arreglo á Observaciones Astronomicas." Map of Ireland, with Astronomical Observations. By Dr. JUAN DE LA CRUR.

"Mapa Topográfica de los Contornos de Fuenterabia—Gallia Vetus—Hispañia Vetus, cum Tabula Minore Africæ et Numidiæ." Topographical Map of the Vicinity of Fonterabia—Ancient Gaul—Ancient Spain—with a small Chart of Africa and Numidia. These maps are from the designs of D. JUAN DE LA CRUZ, and the two last are particularly intended to illustrate the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar.

"Plano de la Bahia de Algeciras y del Fondeadero de Gibraltaro levantado por el Xefe de Esquadra de la Real Armada D. VICENTE TOFINO." Plan of the Bay of Algesiras, with the Soundings in the Vicinity of Gibraltar, drawn by the Commodore of the Royal Fleet, D. Vincente Tofino.

"Mapa de Egipto." Map of Egypt; in which are shewn the Mouths of the Nile, the Course of the River up to Cairo, with its Canals and Branches, until it pass the Monastery of La Ciur.

DRAMA.

"Agamemnon Vengado, Tragedia, por D. VICENTE GARCIA DE LA HUERTA." Agamemnon Revenged, a Tragedy, by D. Vicente Garcia de la Huerta.

"Sofonisba, Tragedia, en 8°." Sophonisba, a Tragedy, 8vo.

"Raguel, Tragedia, en 8vo." Raguel, a Tragedy, 8vo.

"Guzman el Bueno, Tragedia, por D. NICOLAS FERNANDEZ MORATIN, 8vo." Guzman the Good, by D. Nicolas Fernandez Moratin, 8vo.

"Hernan Cortés, Tragedia, de ALEXO PIRON, traducida del Frances." Hernan Cortes, a Tragedy, by Alexis Piron, translated from the French.

"La Misantropia Desvanecida, Drama en un Acto, escrito por AUGUSTO KOTZBUE, 2 rs." Misanthropy cured, a Drama, in one Act, written by Augustus Kotzebue: this in continuation of a play, entitled "Misantropy and Repentance, by the same hand.

"El Duque de Viseo, Tragedia Nueva en tres Actos, por D. MANUEL JOSEPH QUINTANA, en 8vo. a 3rs." The Duke of Viseo, a New Tragedy, in three Acts, by D. M. Joseph Quintana, 8vo. 3 reals.

"Fulgencia, Comedia Nueva, en tres Actos, por D. VICENTE RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO." Effulgence, a New Comedy, in three Acts, by D. Vicente Rodriguez de Arellano.

"Clementina y Desformes, Comedia Nueva, en cinco Actos, por Mr. MONVEL, traducida por D. VICENTE RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO." Clementina and Deformes, a New Comedy, in five Acts, by Mr. Monvel, translated by D. Vicente Rodriguez de Arellano.

"La Virtud en la Indigencia, Drama Nuevo, en 4 Actos, en Prosa, traducido del Frances, por D. J. E. G." Virtue in Poverty, a New Drama, in four Acts, in Prose, from the French of D. J. E. G.

"Los Amantes Generosos, Comedia Nueva, en Actos." The Generous Lovers, a New Comedy, in five Acts. The original of this play is in the German, from that language it was, with alterations, translated into French, and from the latter it received its present form.

"Ali Bek, Tragedia Nueva Original, en cinco Actos, por Dona MARIA ROSA DE GALVEZ." Ali Bek, a New Original Tragedy, in five Acts, by Donna Maria Rosa de Galvez.

"Un

"Un Loco hace Ciento, Comedia Nueva, en un Acto, en Prosa, por Doña MARIA ROSA GALVEZ." One Fool makes Many, a New Comedy, in one Act, by Donna Maria Rosa Galvez.

"El Califa de Bagdad, Opera Comica, en un Acto." The Caliph of Bagdad, a Comic Opera, in one Act.

"Catalina; ó, la Bella Labradora, Comedia Nueva, en tres Actos, traducida del Frances, por Doña MARIA ROSA GALVEZ." Catalina; or, The Lovely Villager, a New Comedy, in three Acts, translated from the French, by Dona Maria Rosa Galvez.

EDUCATION.

"Diccionario de Hechos y Dichos Memorables de la Historia Antigua y Moderna, tres tomos en 8vo. a 48rs." The Beauties of Ancient and Modern History, lexicographically arranged, 3 vols. 8vo. at 48 reals. This is professedly designed to impress upon the minds of young persons the most important historical events, and it has been the endeavour of the composer to accommodate his style to this design.

"Verdadevo Método para aprender las Lenguas Española y Francesa." The true Method of learning the Spanish and French Languages. This is a fasciculus of a much larger work, that will be interesting and instructive to linguists.

"Rudimentos de Lengua Latina, para Instruccion de la juventud, por Quadernos dosen casa mes." Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, for the Instruction of Youth, published by Numbers of two to each month.

"Atlas Elemental Antiguo, o Coleccion de Mapas, para enseñar a los Niños Geografia, con un Indice Alfabético de los Ciudades, Villas, &c." Elementary Atlas of Ancient Geography; or, A Collection of Maps for the Instruction of Children; with an Alphabetical Index of the Cities, Towns, &c. To this work is subjoined a Chronological Epitome of Antient History.

"Compendio de los Primeros Rudimentos, muy claros y breves para aprender á leer y escribir en Frances sinso corro de Maestro, por D. FRANCISCO SOLDEVILLA." Compendium of the First Rudiments of the French Language, given in a clear and short Way to learn it without a Master, by D. Francisco Soldevilla.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

"Anales de la Nacion Española desde el Tiempo mas remoto hasta la Entrada de los Romanos; sacados de Escritores, originales y Monumentos contemporaneos, por D. LUIS JOSEPH VELAZQUEZ M. DE VALDEFLORES." Annals of the Spanish Nation, from the earliest Time to the Roman Invasion, extracted from original Authors and contemporary Monuments, by D. Luis Joseph Velazquez M. de Valdeflores.

MODERN HISTORY.

"Descripcion Breve de toda España." Short Description of Spain. This work explains the foundation of its metropolitan and capital cities, the number of parishes in each archiepiscopal diocese, the rents, the period when the universities were established, and many curious particulars connected with its ecclesiastical history.

"Los Comentarios Reales que tratan del Origen de los Incas del Perú, de su Idolatria, Leyes y Gobierno en Paz y en Guerra; sus Vidas y Conquistas y lo que fué aquel Imperio y su Republica, antes que los Españoles pararon á El; por el Inca GARCILASO DE LA VEGA." Royal Commentaries on the Origin of the Incas of Peru, their Idolatry, their Laws and Government in Peace and War; on their Conquests, and on the Nature of their Establishments previous to the Incursions of the Spaniards, by the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega.

"História General del Perú; Trata de su Descubrimiento, y como lo ganaron los Españoles, las Guerras Civiles que hubo entre Pizarros y Almagros; sobre el Repartimiento de la Tierra; Castige y Levantamiento de Tiranos y otros Sucesos Particulares; escrito por el mismo Inca GARCILASCO." General History of Peru; the Mode of Discovery and of Conquest by the Spaniards; the Civil Wars that subsisted between the Pizarros and Almagros; on the Division of the Country; the Destruction of the Tyrants, and other Transactions; by the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega. The two preceding treatises are written by a native of the country, who obtained a captain's commission in the service of his Catholic Majesty.

SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"Cronicon de Christiano Andricomio Delfo, traducido del Latin por D. LORENZO MARTINEZ MARCILLA." Chronicle of Christiano Andricomio Delfo, translated from the Latin by D. Lorenzo Martinez Marcilla. This work contains an account of the creation of the world; of the formation of man and the increase of his species; of the origin and principles of monarchical government; of the origin, progress,

progreſs, and concluſion of the Moſaical law; of the birth, life, and miracles of Jeſus Chriſt; of the origin and advancement of the Catholic church, and of its perſecutions.

JUSISPRUDENCE.

"Cartas ſobre la Policia, por D. VALENTIN DE FORONDA, un tomo, a 8 rs." Letters on Internal Police, by D. Valentin de Foronda, 1 vol. 8 reals. Seven Letters or Eſſays are included in this production:—The firſt is merely introductory; the next is medical; the third diviſion treats of the means of generating and preſerving an abundance of the neceſſaries of life; the fourth, on uſeful inſtitutions; the fifth, on criminal law; the ſixth, on human induſtry; and the ſeventh is a metaphyſical inquiry wherein the author contends, that in the human ſpecies the intellect of the female is equal to that of the male in its original powers and ſubſequent developement. It is curious to obſerve, that in a country where for ſo many centuries the ſex has been conſidered as ſlaves of ſtate, the general ſpirit of revolution ſhould have ſo far diffuſed itſelf, as to admit the public diſcuſſion of this queſtion from reſpectable authority.

"Las Leyes iluſtradas por las Ciencias Fiſicas; ó, Tratado de Medicina Legal y de Nigiene hública, eſcrito en Frances, por el Ciudo FRANCISCO MANUEL FODERE, Medico del Hoſpital de Caridad de la Ciudad de Marſella, y traducido al Caſtellano, Tomo I. 13 rs." Law, as founded on the Phyſical Hiſtory of Man; or, a Treatiſe Medico Juridical, written in French, by Citizen Franciſco Manuel Foderé, Phyſician to the Hoſpital of Charity in the City of Marſeilles, and tranſlated into Spaniſh, Vol. I. 13 reals.

"Biblioteca Eſpañol Económico Politica." The Spaniſh Economical and Political Library. This is the commencement of an extenſive work, intended to comprize extracts from the beſt economic writers, with critical and literary notes and obſervations on the laws relating to agricultural produce; alſo laws, mercantile and ſumptuary. It will further dilate on patriotic eſtabliſhments, or interior police, and other matters connected with the civil hiſtory of Spain.

"Inſtituciones del Derecho Público General de Eſpaña, por D. RAMON LAZARO DE DON, Tomo III." Inſtitutions of Public Right, as acknowledged in Spain, by D. Ramon Lazaro de Don, Volume III. 20 reals. In this publication is concluded, the detail of the duties and privileges of all the members of the ſtate.

"Principios de Economia Politica, por HERRENSCHWAND; publicados en Londres; traducidos al Frances, y ahora al Caſtellano, por D. JUAN SMITH, Brigadier de la Real Armada." Principles, Politico-economical, by Herrenſchwand; publiſhed in London; tranſlated into French, and ſince into the Spaniſh, by D. Juan Smith, Brigadier in the Royal Fleet. This treats of population and agriculture, and on all the branches of labour connected with public proſperity. The publication appearing ſubſequent to the celebrated work of Adam Smith, has received the advantage of its aſſiſtance, and enters with impartiality into the comparative advantages and diſadvantages of different countries.

MISCELLANIES.

"Modo de preſervar de los Regos a las Perſonas Caſas y Demas Edificios. Means of preſerving Perſons and Buildings from the Fatal Effects of Lightning, by D. P. GATELL, 2 reals." In it he treats on the moſt prudent conduct to be adopted on the approach of violent tempeſts.

"Deſengaños Filoſóficos, que en obſequio de la Verdad de la Religion y de la Patria ofrece la Público el D. D. VICENTE VALCARCE, 4 tomos, en 4to. Philoſophical Detections, which in regard to Truth, to Religion, and to his Country, are ſubmitted to the Public, by D. D. Vicente Valcarce, 4 vols. 4to. This long work is from the pen of the Dean of Valencia, to expoſe the vanity and fraud of the new philoſophy, and to prevent the diffuſion of principles ſo dangerous to order and religion.

"Eſtenografia." Stenography. This is originally taken from an Engliſh work; it is the firſt attempt of the kind to accommodate this art to the ſtructure of the Spaniſh language, 16 reals.

"Carta Hiſtorica ſobre el Origen y Progreſo de las Fieſtas de Toro en Eſpaña, por D. NICOLAS DE MORATIN." Hiſtorical Letter on the Origin and Progreſs of Bull Feaſts in Spain, by D. Nicolas Moratin. We are ſorry to ſee this barbarous cuſtom ſufficiently countenanced in Spain to give riſe to this publication, yet while the brutality of pugiliſm and of baiting the nobleſt and moſt uſeful animal with the canine ſpecies are practiced in our own country, we muſt abſtain from any ſeverity of remark on the ferocity of the ſouthern kingdoms, if we would avoid ſelf-condemnation.

"Calen-

"Calendario Gregoriano y Republicano Frances, para el Año de 1801, que comprehende Parte de los Anos 9° y 10° de la Era Republicana." Gregorian Calendar and French Republican, for the Year 1801, which compriſes Part of the 9th and 10th Years of the Republican Æra. This was publiſhed on the occaſion of the entrance of the French troops into Spain, to prevent irregularities and miſconſtructions with the purveyors, magiſtrates, &c.

NOVELS AND FUGITIVE PIECES.

"Menoſprecio de Corte y Alabanzas de Aldea por el Ilmo y Rmo. S. D. ANTONIO DE GUEVARA, Obiſpo que fué de Mondoñedo un tomo, en 8°." The Preference of a Ruſtic to a Town Life, by the right Rev. Father in God, Antonio de Guevara, late Biſhop of Mondoñedo, 1 vol. 8vo.

"El Bachiller de Salamanca; ó, Aventuras de D. Querubin de la Ronda." The Bachelor of Arts of Salamanca; or Adventures of D. Querubin, de la Ronda.

"Adelayda; ó, el Triunfo del Amor; eſcrito en Frances por Madama GENLIS, y traducido por Doña MARIA JACOBA CASTILLA XARAVA, un tomo, en 8°." Adelaide; or, the Triumph of Love; written in French by Madame Genlis, and tranſlated by Donna Maria Jacoba Caſtilla Xaiava, 1 vol. 8°. We have noticed a work by D. Valentin de Foronda, wherein the talents of the female mind are aſſerted and vindicated in the production we have juſt given; we have ſeen with pleaſure this effort of a female writer, to indulge her country with a ſpecimen from one of her own ſex, acknowledged among the moſt elegant writers of the age.

"Jacinto en Madrid; ó, el Tiempo de Ferias, novela repartida en 29 Capitulos que contiene el Diario de un Petimetre, la Moda, el Bayle, la Muſica, &c." Jacinto of Madrid; or, the Time of Fairs, in 29 Chapters, being the Diary of a Pétit Maître on Faſhion, Antics, and Muſical Taſte.

"El Mundo al Revés, ó Contraverdades, dedicadas á los Hombres Penſamientos, Sueltos, ó Memoria para Servir a la Hiſtoria del Buen Tono y de la Buena Compañia." The World Turned Upſide Down, dedicated to the Male Species—Batchelors Thoughts; or, Thoughts on the Haut Ton and Poliſhed Society.

"Vida y Hechos de Juan Mayorazgo." Life and Adventures of Juan Mayorazgo.

"Aviſos Baratos que da á ſus Amigos, el Lic. D. JUAN ESCARMIENTO, ſobre las Ferias de Madrid; en un Romance jocoſo." Cheap Advice to his Friends, by the Licenciate D. Juan Eſcarmiento, on the Fairs of Madrid; a humorous Romance.

PAINTING, ENGRAVING, AND STATUARY.

"Retrato de Madama Bonaparte, Eſpoſa del Primer Conſul." Portrait of Madame Bonaparte, Wife of the Firſt Conſul. This is from an original, engraved at Paris.

"Eſtampa Fina que repreſenta el Combate que dió la Eſquadra Ingleſa a la Diviſion Franceſa Surta en el Puerto de Algeciras, el dia 6 de Julio, de 1801." An Engraving of the Engagement between the Engliſh Squadron and a Diviſion of the French Fleet, in the Bay of Algeſiras, on the 6th July, 1801. This plate exhibits a fine marine view, and the artiſt has choſen the moment when the Engliſh ſhip of war was ſilenced, within ſight of the camp of St. Roque.

POETRY.

"Poeſias de Don GASPAR MARIA NAVA, Conde de Noroña, dos tomos, en 8°, 30 rs." Poems of Don Gaſpar Maria Nava, Count of Noroña, 2 vols. 8vo. 30 reals. This includes Anacreontic compoſitions, odes, ſongs, and a philoſophical poem on Death with others. The new part of this work is the ſecond volume; the firſt had appeared ſome time, before.

"Elegia Latina, en Elogio de Don JOSEPH DE MASDEVALL." A Latin Elegy, in Praiſe of Don Joſeph de Maſdevall. This poem, like that of our celebrated countryman Dr. Armſtrong, is of the didactic kind, and on a medical ſubject.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Royal Economic Society of Madrid is about to publiſh the Sixth Volume of its Tranſactions, and has publicly ſignified its approbation of a tranſlation made by one of its aſſociates Don DOMINGO AGLIERO Y NEYRA, of the Political Economic and Philoſophical Eſſays of Count Rumford. It notices the general reception which the works of this valuable writer have met with in Germany, England, France, Switzerland, and other countries by which the preſſing wants of human beings have been relieved, and the comforts of life have been ſecured. It particularly recommends the adoption of a great variety of his expedients for the public good, and it has ſeparated the ſale of the tranſlation we have noticed from

the other papers of the Society, to promote its more extensive circulation, and to render as clear as possible the subjects which appear to the Society so conducive to general improvement; plates are subjoined, expletive of the more important particulars.

The Royal Academy of St. Fernando, in the important department of Architecture, has, under the sanction of a royal mandate issued in September last, settled the mode of graduation and titular distinctions of the students, which hitherto had not been attended to with the same regularity as in the other professions.

THEOLOGY AND ETHICS.

"Noticia Histórica de los Mysterios y Santos de la Religion Christiana, segun el órden en que se celebran en España, adornada de estampas Correspondientes a la Festividad de cada Dia." Historical Intelligence of the Mysteries and of the Saints of the Christian Religion, accommodated to the Way in which they are signalized in Spain, and decorated with Designs for each Feast-day. This publication is in a double form in 4to. at 14 reals, and in 8vo. at 8 reals.

"Meditaciones con la Regla Para vivir Bien, por el P. JUAN PEDRO PINAMONTE." Meditations with the Great Rule of Life, by P. Juan Pedro Pinamonte.

"Directorio Espiritual, escrito para Instruccion de Novicios del Real Monasterio Cistercienſe de Nra Sra de Sta. Susana de la Trapa, y es Utilisimo para todas las Personas, asi Religiosas y Seglares, que deſean aprovechar en el camino de la Perfeccion para lo qual se dan las reglas Necesarias, un tomo, en 8°. Lo da á luz el M. R. P. Mt D. JUAN DE SADA." Spiritual Directory, written for the Instruction of the Novices of the Royal Cistercian Monastery of our Lady of St. Susan de la Trapa, most Useful for all Persons, both Religious and Secular, who wish to be directed in the High road to Perfection, 1 vol. 8vo. by M. R. P. M. D. Juan de Sada.

"De los Remedios de qualquiera Fortuna." The Remedies for every Misfortune. This work is from the Latin of Lucius Annœus Seneca, and was long ago translated by the celebrated FRANCISO DE QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, a voluminous, eloquent and entertaining writer, whose works have deserved attention, but we believe have never been seen in an English dress, excepting one insulated piece of humour, intitled "The Dream of the Skulls."

"Sermones, Panegiricos y Morales, del P. FR. SEBASTIAN SANCHEZ SOBRINO, de la tercera Orden de Penitencia de S. Francisco, Calificador del Sto Oficio, quatro tomos." Panagirical and Moral Sermons of P. Fr. Sebastian Sanchez Sobrino, of the Third Order of Penitents of St. Francis, Qualifier of the Inquisition, 4 vols.

"Propeta Evangélico." The Evangelical Prophet; the 2d and last volumes, 29 reals the two. This particularly relates to the prophecies of Isaiah, and their connections with the Messiah is explained, in opposition to the crude notions that have been circulated by writers little conversant with the subject.

"Carta Pastoral del Ilmo Sr. Obispo de Salamanca, escrito con Motivo de la Entrada de las Tropas Francesas en su Obispado." Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Salamanca, written on the Occasion of the Introduction of the French Troops into his Diocese. Either the merit of the treatise, or the popularity of the subject has occasioned a very extensive sale of this work.

"Sermones predicados en la santa Patriarcal Inglesa de Sevilia, en los Dias de S. Clemente y S. Fernando, de 1799 y 1800, por el P. Mtro. MANUEL GIL." Sermons preached in the Patriarchal Church at Seville, on the Public Days of St. Clement and St. Ferdinand, in the Years 1799 and 1800, by P. Maestro Manuel Gil.

TRADE, COMMERCE, ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"Arte de Reloxes de Ruedas para Torre y Faltriquera, dos tomos, en 4°." The Art of Watch and Clock making, 2 vols. 4to. This work contains 13 plates, and enters into the detail of a very ingenious mechanical employment, which hitherto has been very little understood in Spain.

"Memorias sobre el Egipto." Observations on Egypt. This work remarkably shews the influence of France over her southern neighbours. It is intended to explain the importance of Egypt as an agricultural, mercantile, military and political dependance of France; it contains the plans of operations adopted by the French for the conquest of the country, and the progress already made in that important enterprize, in which the interests of all Europe were so materially concerned.

"Proyecto sobre el Comercio, presendao por Mr. Colbert á Luis XIV. y traducido por Don ALEXANDRO DE SILVA Y AYANZ."

AYANZ." Treatise on Commerce, presented by M. Colbert to Lewis XIV. and translated by D. Alexandro de Silva y Ayanz. This work appears to be published with the express view of introducing into Spain some of the commercial and political improvements of that distinguished statesman. The translator is a Commissary of War in the Spanish service.

"Miscelanea, por D. VALENTIN DE FORRONDA." Miscellanies, by D. Valentin de Foronda. Herein we find a dissertation on the dignity of commerce; a comparison between two humane institutions in Paris and Victoria; a discourse on the utility that would arise from a Spanish East India Company; a letter on the improvement in a pneumatic view of dungeons and prisons; an account of the discovery of Platina; some epistolary essays on the mode of increasing public happiness; and on the liberty of the press, under certain restrictions.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"El Viagero Universal; ó, Noticia del Mundo Antiguo y Nuevo; obra recopilada de los mejores Viageros, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, presbitero; Suplimento al Egipto." The Universal Traveller; or, Intelligence of the Old and the New World; compiled from the principle Travellers, by D. Pedro Estala, priest; with a Supplement on Egypt.

"Quademo 39 de la Coleccion General de los Trages que usan las Naciones del mundo Describierto Arreglada a la edicion del Viagero Universal." Fasciculus 39th of the General Collection of Habits of all the Nations in the Known World, accommodated to the Work entitled the Universal Traveller. The present collection contains the habits of some remote islands and those of Nootka Sound, with others employed on the occasion of a triumphal entry: (v. infra continuation).

"Ensayo Cronológico para la Hist*ó*ria General de la Florida, por D. GABRIEL DE CARDENAS Y CANO." Chronological Essay for the History of Florida, by D. Gabriel de Cardenas y Cano. This work contains the discoveries and the principal operations in that country by the Spaniards, French, Swedish, Danish, English and other nations; with an account of the native Indians, their customs, genius, idolatry, government, and wars. This treatise likewise contains the voyages of certain adventurers by the North Sea, since A. D. 1512, when Florida was discovered, to the year 1722.

"Noticias Americanas." American Intelligence. This publication is in the way of dialogue and treats of the natural history of North and South America, and contains a scientific arrangement of the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms in the western world. It has a variety of observations on the Indians of those countries and on their language; and some conjectures are hazarded on its original population. 14 reals boards.

"Piratas de América, traducido del Flameneo, por el Doctor DE BUENA MAISON." American Pirates, translated from the Flemish, by Dr. de Buena Maison. In this work observations are made on the mode of defence proper for the West India coasts; some account is given of the most remarkable voyages, and of several islands, their productions, their inhabitants, and of their wars with the Spaniards and French.

"Quederno 40 de la Colleccion General, de los Trages que usan las Naciones del mundo Descubierto Arreglada a la Edicion del Viagero Universal." Fasciculus 40th of the Coutume of the newly discovered Nations and Islanders, accommodated to the Edition of the Universal Traveller." Among others, it introduces those of the Sandwich Islands, unfortunately distinguished by the massacre of Cooke, our valiant and humane countryman.

THE RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

This article which has regularly been transmitted to us from America, has, by accident, been detained on its passage. It is consequently obliged to be postponed, but will make its appearance in the Number of the Magazine which will be published on the first day of March.

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Perſons who have lately been diſappointed in their Applications for complete Sets or particular Volumes of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *are reſpectfully informed, that ſeveral Numbers which were out of Print have lately been reprinted, and complete Sets may be had in Twelve Volumes, handſomely half-bound, Price Seven Pounds; or any ſingle Number or Volume may be had, at the Pleaſure of the Purchaſer.*

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